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THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.



(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

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LAMONT

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## McClymonds Ancestry, with a Study of the Clan Lamont, of Which the Family of McClymonds is a Part

BY

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Genealogical Editor

I

Lamont



THE FAMILY of McClymonds, of Scotland, Ireland, and of the United States, is a part of the ancient Scottish Clan Lamont. The name itself, McClymonds or MacLymont (also spelled McClimans, McLimans, and in several others ways), is indicative of its origin: "Mac" (abbreviated to "Mc"), meaning "son of," and Laumon, who is regarded as the founder of the family in Scotland, although this distinction really belongs to his grandfather, Ferchar. The Gaelic name of the Clan Lamont, in fact, is *M'Lao-*



*muinn*, which suggests that McClymonds is really an older form than Lamont itself. In a letter written in 1699 by the Laird of Lamont, further quotation from which will be made subsequently, the writer says: "Our first predecessor was McClamine, and in time Scotified to Lamont, Lamount, or Larmond." There is a theory that the name itself is derived from the Norse word, *lagamadr*, meaning a "law-man," and this may be correct, for, at the period when Laumon's grandfather, Ferchar, came from Ireland to Scotland, there were many Norse or Scandinavian people in Scotland, or, at least, people of that ancestry; and Viking blood may have come down as a heritage to Lamonts and McClymonds through the mother or grandmother of Laumon.

There is difference of opinion as to whether Laumon's father was named Malcolm or Giollacolum, but it is not difficult to see that Malcolm might be a "Scotified" form of the Celtic Giollacolum.

Through Ferchar, grandfather of Laumon, the McClymonds, and their ancestors, the Lamonts, trace descent from the ancient monarchs of Ireland, back to the Milesians, and then, far, far in the mists of antiquity, to the kings of Scythia, of whom Fenius was in the fifth generation from Noah's son, Japhet, from whom the pedigree is given in the Holy Scriptures to the first parents of the human race, Adam and Eve. From Seventeenth Century transcripts of the chronicles preserved by the learned monks in Ireland, O'Hart, the antiquarian, has recorded this extraordinary lineage, as given here, from "Genesis," "in the Beginning," down to Ferchar, the Irish progenitor of the Clan Lamont of Scotland.

1. ADAM. 2. Seth. 3. Enos. 4. Cainan. 5. Malaleel. 6. Jared. 5. Enoch, who "walked with God." 8. Methuselah. 9. Lamech. 10. Noah. 11. Japhet. 12. Magog. 13. Baoth. 14. Phoeniusa (or Fenius) Farsaidh. 15. Nial. 16. Gaodhal. 17. Asruth. 18. Sruth. 19. Heber Scutt (Scott). 20. Beouman. 21. Oghaman. 22. Tait. 23. Agnan. 24. Lamhfionn. 25. Heber Glunfionn. 26. Agnan Fionn. 27. Febric Glas. 28. Nenuall. 29. Nuadhad. 30. Alladh. 31. Arcadh. 32. Deagh. 33. Brath. 34. Broeghan or Brigus. 35. Bile. 36. Galamh, called Milesius.

As it was the sons of Milesius who founded this race in Ireland,



some brief account, other than the ancestral names just listed, of the lineage down to this point, will be given here.

The ancestor in the fifteenth generation from Adam, as given in the foregoing lineage, was Nial, who was the great-great-grandson of Japhet, son of Noah. His father, Fenius, was king of Scythia. The Pharaoh of this period, Pharoah Cingris, invited Nial, because of his learning, to come to Egypt, where he bestowed upon him the land of Campus Cyrunt, near the Red Sea. Nial married Pharaoh's daughter, the Egyptian princess, Scots. She is said to have been the rescuer of Moses from the rushes, and by her Nial had a son, Gaodhal, whence the name of his descendants, the Gaels, is believed to have been derived. Nial's story somewhat resembles that of Joseph, for he became a minister of Pharaoh in governing Egypt, which he did and wisely for many years. From him the River Nile received its name, and he introduced many improvements in "regulating its flow,"—perhaps building dykes or utilizing its vast waters in irrigating the land. When Moses led the Israelites from Egypt through the Red Sea and Pharaoh and his hosts were therein drowned, the succeeding authority in Egypt or the people, hating Nial and his family, because they had taken part with Moses to some extent, (although evidently not completely of Moses' following, or they too would have left Egypt with him, escaping through the miraculous path of the sea), drove them away. They went first to Crete. Here the family lived for some time, later returning to Scythia. It is said that they wandered through various parts of Europe for several generations, finally settling in Galicia, in Spain. Here Broegan founded a city, whose name, Braganza, was derived from his own. He was seventeenth in descent from Nial, the Egyptian minister or governor, and his grandson, Milesius, reigned over Galicia for thirty-six years.

Heber and Heremon, both sons of Milesius, had seen in a vision a beautiful island, appearing as their destined home, and, with a band of followers, they set forth on a voyage of discovery. At length, as they sailed, far off came a glimpse of high blue mountains, glinted with gold from the setting sun, and they hailed the welcome land as their Dream Isle. Heber landed in Munster and Heremon in Leinster, and after fierce fighting with the Irish natives the Milesians, as the race was now called, conquered and divided the country. Heremon

became king of Leinster and Connaught; Heber ruled over Munster; and their nephews, sons of their brother, Ir, took Ulster for their share. The mother of Heber and Heremon (who is said to have been an Egyptian princess) had accompanied the expedition to Ireland, and was slain by the Irish in a battle during the process of the invasion. Her name is said to have been the same as that borne by the Egyptian princess whom Nial long ago had married, Scota, and this name was perpetuated in the glen of Scothin, near Killarney, where, it is said, her grave may still be seen.

The Milesian kings ruled Ireland from this time until the English, on the invitation of some of the Irish chieftains, fighting among themselves, accepted the counsel of Pope Adrian and forced the land to peace.

Many are the tales and legends related of these ancient kings. Cormac, who was crowned at Tara in 254 A. D., has been called "the most splendid of the pagan monarchs of Ireland," and an old chronicle relates that "the world was full of goodness in his time; there were fruit and fatness of the land, with abundant produce of the sea; and peace, ease, and contentment." Cormac abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Cairbre, or Carbery, for whom he wrote "Instructions for a King," containing, said a scribe of olden times, "as goodly principles and moral doctrines as Cato or Aristotle did ever write." These "Instructions" were preserved by the monks in what is called the "Book of Ballymote," and contain much that is beautiful and wise. The following are extracts from this book or treatise, written by one ancestor of the Clan Lamont (and hence of the McClymonds family) to another.

"A king must exercise patience; . . . he must strictly observe covenants and agreements; he must execute the laws with exactitude, but with mercy. He . . . must perform his promises. He must keep peace on his borders and protect his frontiers. When he makes a hosting let his cause be just. Let him pay the lawful dues of his vassals. Let him honour the nobles, and respect the poets and historians; and adore the Great God.

"It is his duty to exercise boundless charity; to see to the prosperity of agriculture, and the condition of merchandise; to suppress falsehoods, and criminal deeds; to attend the sick . . . above all things



to speak the truth, for it is through the truth of a king God gives prosperity and favorable seasons."

To the question of Carbery, concerning the chief of a king's duties, Cormac answers: "The lifting up of good men, and the suppression of evil doers; the giving of freedom to those who do well, and the restriction of the unjust." He taught that a nation should have "frequent convocations of wise men to investigate its affairs and abolish unwise laws;" that "the Government should be in the hands of the nobles; and the chieftains should be upright; and the study of every art and language should be encouraged." When a king entertained visitors he was advised by Cormac to "light the lamp and welcome his guests with clapping of hands. . . .to have nimble cup bearers to serve them; to have moderate music, short stories, and a welcoming countenance, and to make a cheerful and pleasant conversation before the learned." "A king," wrote Cormac, "should be chosen for his noble appearance and birth; for his experience and wisdom; his prudence and magnanimity; his eloquence; his bravery in battle; . . . He must be without personal blemish of any sort; easy of access and affable; mild in peace and fierce in war; beloved by his people. . . . He is to support orphans; to be cheerful with his intimates, and to appear splendid as the sun at the banquet of the Mead House. . . .of Tara."

This remarkable thinker, whose judgment and ideals appear many centuries ahead of his own era, and whose precepts, it is said, were recited at the coronation of the Irish kings, was described in the "Book of Ballymote:" "His hair was slightly curled and of golden colour; a scarlet shield with engraved devices and golden hoops and clasps of silver. A wide flowing purple cloak on him, with a gem-set gold brooch on his breast, and a gold torque around his neck. A white collared shirt, embroidered with gold, upon him. And a girdle with golden buckles, and studded with precious stones around him. Two golden net-work sandals with golden buckles upon them. Two spears with golden sockets, and many red bronze rivets, in his hand, while he stood in the full glow of beauty without defect or blemish."

The continuation of the pedigree from Adam to the Scottish founder of the Clan Lamont, follows, beginning with the thirty-seventh ancestor in the lineage, Heremon, one of the conquerors of Ireland, and son of King Milesius of Galicia in Spain, as has been stated.



37. Hermon, 2nd Monarch of Ireland. 38. Irial Faidh, 10th Monarch. 39. Eithriall, 11th Monarch. 40. Falach, or Fallian. 41. Tighearnmas, 13th Monarch. 42. Eanbrotha. 43. Simorgoill. 44. Fiachadh Lamhraein, 18th Monarch. 45. Aongus Ollmuchach, 20th Monarch. 46. Maon. 47. Rotheachta, 22nd Monarch. 48. Dein. 49. Siorna Saoghalach, 34th Monarch. 50. Olioll Olchaoin. 51. Giallachadh, 37th Monarch. 52. Buadhas Fionnfail, 39th Monarch. 53. Aodh Glas. 54. Simeon Breac, 44th Monarch. 55. Muirerdhach Bolgach, 46th Monarch. 56. Fiachadh Tolgrach, 55th Monarch. 57. Duach Ladhrach, 59th Monarch. 58. Eochaidh Buidh. 59. Ugaine Mor, 66th Monarch. 60. Cobthach Caol-bhreagh, 69th Monarch. 61. Melg Molbhthach, 71st Monarch. 62. Iarn Gleo-Fhathach, 74th Monarch; 63. Conla Caomh, 76th Monarch. 64. Olioll Casfiacalach, 77th Monarch; 65. Eochaidh Altlean, 79th Monarch. 66. Aongus (or Aeneas) Turmeach-Teamrach, 81st Monarch. 67. Enda Agneach, 84th Monarch. 68. Asaman Eamhnadh. 69. Roighean Ruadh. 70. Fionnlaoch. 71. Fionn. 72. Eochaidh Feidhlioch, 93rd Monarch. 73. Breas-Nar-Lothar. 74. Lugaidh Sriabh-n Dearg, 98th Monarch. 75. Crimthann Niadh-Nar, called "The Heroic," 100th Monarch, who was reigning when Our Lord was born. 76. Feareadach Fionn Feachtnach, called "The True and Sincere," 102nd Monarch. 77. Fiacha Fionn Ala, "Fiacha of the White Oxen," 104th Monarch. 78. Tuathal Teachdmar, 106th Monarch. 79. Felim Rachtmar, "The Lawgiver," 108th Monarch. 80. Conn Ceadcatha, "Conn of the Hundred Battles," 110th Monarch. 81. Art-Ean-Fhear, 112th Monarch. 82. Cormac Ulfhada (Cormac Mac Art), 115th Monarch, of whom some account has been given above. 83. Cairbre Liffechar (Carbery), 117th Monarch, for whom Cormac wrote a book of instructions, quotation from which has been made. Although the statement is made that Cormac abdicated in favor of Carbery, it appears from the order of the list of monarchs that another actually ruled Ireland between the reigns of Cormac and Carbery. 84. Fiachar Strabhteine, 120th Monarch. He was ancestor of the O'Neills, Monarchs of Ireland, Kings of Ulster, and Princes of Tyrone. 85. Muireadach Tireach, 122nd Monarch. His father, in the Battle of Dubhcomar, A. D. 322, by his nephews, the Three Collas, as they were called, and Colla Uais reigned between Fiachar

and the latter's son, Muireadach. But the latter finally drove the Three Collas from Ireland and became Monarch. 86. Eochaidh Muigh-Meadhoin, 124th Monarch. 87. Niall Mor, son of the foregoing by his second marriage, to a British princess. Niall was 126th Monarch, and was known as "Niall of the Nine Hostages," from the fact that he held as hostages nine kings or princes whom he had conquered in battle. During his reign Saint Patrick was brought to Ireland, as a captive slave, and it was during the reign of one of his sons, Laeghaire (Leary), 128th Monarch, that the "Apostle of Ireland" returned as a missionary to evangelize the pagan Celts. But it was another son, as follows, who was ancestor of the Clan Lamont. 88. Eoghan (Owen), Prince of Ulster, was baptized by Saint Patrick. From his, Tyrone received its name of Tir-Eoghan, "Land of Owen." 89. Muireadach married Earca, daughter of Loarn, King of Dalriada in Scotland, and two, at least, of his sons were, from their mother's name, called "Mac Earca." From one of these, Fergus Mor Mac Earca, descended the Scottish kings, while, through the marriage of Matilda of Scotland to King Henry I of England, the English royal House to this day can claim the ancient ancestry as traced in this lineage, down to Fergus Mor. 90. Muirceartach Mor, called Mac Earca, 131st Monarch. 91. Donal Ilchealgach, 134th Monarch, who reigned jointly with his brother, Fergus, for three years, both dying of the Plague on the same day in the year 561. 92. Aodh (Hugh), Prince of Ulster and 143rd Monarch. He fell in battle, in 607. 93. Maolfreach, Prince of Ulster. 94. Maoldoon, Prince of Ulster. 95. Fargal, 156th Monarch, killed by the King of Leinster, 718. He married Aithiochta, daughter of Cein O'Connor, King of Connaught. 96. Niall Frassach, 162nd Monarch, called "Frassach" because of three miraculous showers said to have fallen during his reign: "a shower of honey, a shower of money, and a shower of blood." (It would seem that in every reign of these old Irish kings a shower of blood fell, for few of them lived without fierce battles or died natural deaths.) Niall reigned for seven years, then entered the Monastery of Saint Columba, where he died in 773. 97. Aodh Ordnigh, 164th Monarch, was slain in battle, 817. 98. Niall Caille, 166th Monarch. 99. Aodh Finnliath, 168th Monarch, won many victories over the Danes, who had taken Dublin in his father's reign. He married Maclmare (Mary),



daughter of Kenneth, King of Scotland, the son of Alpin, also King of Scotland. 100. Niall Glendubh, 170th Monarch, died fighting the Danes, 919. It is said that the surname, O'Neill, was derived from his name. 101. Murchertach, killed in 941. 102. Dona of Armagh, 173rd Monarch, died in 978. 103. Moriartach na-Midhe, Prince of Tyrone and of Ulster, first assumed the surname of O'Neill, being known as "The Great O'Neill." 104. Flathartach an Trostair, Prince of Ulster. 105. Aodh Athlamh, Prince of Tyrone. 106. Aodh (Hugh) Anrachen, the second son of Aodh Athlamh. 107. Aodh Alainn ("Hugh the Beautiful"). 108. Dunsleibhe. 109. Fearchar or Ferchar. 110. Giollacoluim, died in 1238. 111. Ladhman, called Sir Ladhman, a Knight, living in 1269, ancestor of the Clan Lamont.

Besides Giollacoluim, or Malcolm, father of Sir Ladhman, Ferchar had sons Duncan and David, the latter a priest, and living in 1270. Duncan, known as Duncan Mac Ferchar, was living in 1270, 1292, 1296, and had a son, Sorley, ancestor of the Maa Sorley family of Argyllshire, which later assumed the surname of Lamont, as knowing themselves of common ancestry with the Clan descended from Ferchar's grandson, Sir Ladhman.

The Plaid or Tartan of the Clan Lamont, with its blue, green, and black, is described in an ancient manuscript, as follows: "Clan Lawmond hath settis lyk unto the Cambels, quham near to thai have ye lyuand (settis of blwe and settis of grene, and ye dark sett hath fyrst ain bordure or lyste of blak, and near to be ynwarde syd yroff tua sprangis of blak of four threiddis, neverthelesse, ye haill blewe settis be not of ye lyk patttron, bot ylk ither ane lakethe ye sprangis be ye lystis, and hathe twa yegidder through ye mydward of ye sett) bot yn the mydward of ye ylk greine sette thai haue ane quhite sprang all anerlye (of aucht threidis or ten)." The beautiful colors of the Lamont Tartan, blue, green, black, and white, are sometimes arranged so as to give a rich, vivid effect, and sometimes the tints used are pale, delicate Springtime hues. In an address before the Clan Lamont Society at Glasgow, in 1910, reference was made to "the illustrious Lamont . . . , his shoulders girt with Tyrian purple." The wearing of the Tartan was anciently confined to persons of some rank, but the custom prevailed, it is said, among the early Celtic inhabitants of England and Ireland, as well as the Scotch.



## MCCLYMONDS ANCESTRY AND CLAN LAMONT

In 1730 the following description of the Highland Clans and their branches was written, under the title, "Letters from an Officer of Engineers to His Friend in London:" "The Highlanders are divided into tribes or Clans, under chiefs or chieftains, and each Clan is again divided into branches from the main stock, who have chieftains over them. They are sub-divided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains, and rely upon them as their more immediate protectors and defenders."

The Lamont Coat-of-Arms is blazoned: *Arms*—Azure, a lion rampant argent. *Crest*—A hand couped at the wrist, proper. *Motto*—*Ne parcas nec spernas*—"Neither spare nor spurn!" The head of the Clan has the right to use heraldic Supporters, two wild men, one on each side of the shield.

The lion as a charge and the open hand are found in O'Neill blazons, and doubtless the Lamont Arms were first used with full intent to indicate heraldically the Clan's descent from the O'Neills of Ireland. "The Red Hand of Ulster," of which the Lamonts' ancestors were Kings, as shown in the pedigree given, is a familiar symbol.

The Scottish Clans have their special music for the bagpipes, and that of the Lamonts is as follows: for Lament, "The Wanderer's Lament;" for Salute, "A Thousand Welcomes to Thee, Lamont;" for March, "Captain Lamont's March." The Badge of the Clan is the Crab Apple Tree or the Dryas.

The home of the Lamonts in Scotland was from early times in Argyllshire. Here was their ancient stronghold, Toward Castle, opposite Rothesay, on the Firth of Clyde, near Toward Point, which is a headland the north side of Kyles of Bute, having a lighthouse. The Castle is two miles west of the Point, and stands a few hundred yards inland. It is now in ruins, practically all that remains being the ancient keep and a courtyard. "In 1646 it was the scene of a bloody tragedy, . . . an attempt to exterminate the whole clan. The castle was besieged by the Campbells, and forced to surrender, when horrible cruelties were perpetuated by the latter on some two hundred vassals and servants of Sir James Lamont. It is believed that not less than thirty-six of them were hanged at Toward. The castle is supposed never to have been inhabited after this event.\*

\*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth Century. By David MacGibbon and Thomas Ross, Edinburgh, 1907.

This period, that of England's civil war between the adherents of the Scotch Stuart Kings of Great Britain and the Parliamentary Party, was fruitful in private feuds and conflicts, and the Campbells' attack on Toward and on another Lamont estate, Ascog, and on the Lamont country in general was of this nature. The head of the Clan at this time was Sir James Lamont. He was hunted for his life, some two hundred of the Clan were massacred, and, as stated, thirty-six were hanged at Toward, these, says a writer, being "gentlemen of the name of Lamont," and all being "hanged on a single ash tree." When, at the restoration of Charles II, the Campbell Marquess of Argyll was on trial for high treason, for which crime he was executed, the attack on Toward Castle and its resulting murders was among the chief counts against him.

It is tradition that one of the Lamont ancestors, possibly through a maternal line but of an early period, was Angus Mac Rory. He is called Lord of Bute and is believed to have obtained a charter from the Crown of Lower Cowall. His son, James, had a daughter, Jean, who, in 1242, married Alexander, the High Steward, ancestor of the Royal Stewarts. "The Lamonds were the most ancient proprietors of Cowall, and . . . the Stewarts, Maclachlans, and Campbells, obtained their possessions in that district by marriage with daughters of that family, at an early period. Most of Cowall is in Perthshire, but a part of Upper Cowall was formerly in Argyllshire, where all the Lamont lands seem to have been located.

As has been said, Ascog was another castle of the Lamonts destroyed as was Toward by the Campbells in 1646. The branch of the family seated at Ascog was that originally known as Lamont of Ardlamont, some of the Clan holding lands called "The Ard" as early as 1356. Some two hundred years later John Lamont of Ardlamont altered his title to John Lamont of Ascog. A modern mansion, Ardlamont House, is at Ardlamont Point, a headland in Argyllshire, between Loch Pyne and Kyles of Bute.

Another cadet branch is that of the Lamonts of Knockdow, descending from Geoffrey, or Gorre (the patronymic of this branch being anciently M'Gorre), son of John Lamont, Lord of Inverchaolain, who was living in 1431. This branch is said to be the only one of the Lamonts which still holds its early lands.



Other lines descend from Walter Lamont, legitimated in 1581, as son of Sir John Lamont of Inveryne, this branch known as of Auchagoyll (now Otter); from Patrick Lamont, living in 1450, and designated as of Auchinshellich, or Willowfield; from Robert Lamont, the third of the legitimate sons of the above-mentioned Sir John of Inveryne, and designated of Silvereraigs.

One of the earliest, perhaps the earliest, record of the Lamonts in Scotland is of the granting of a charter to the monks of Paisley, in Renfrewshire, conveying to them lands in Kilmun, Kilfinan, and Kilmory. This charter was given in the first half of the Thirteenth Century, about 1238, by "*Duncanus filius Ferchar*" and "*Laumanus filius Malcomi nepos ejusdem Duncani*," that is to say, Ferchar's son, Duncan, and Lauman, son of Malcolm, and nephew of the said Duncan. These grantors, Lauman being the founder of the Lamont family, have above been traced, through the Irish kings, back to the beginning of the human race. The charter refers to some of the lands bestowed as those "*quas nos et antecessores nostri apud Kilmun habuerunt*," that is, "which we and our ancestors held at Kilmun," which is, of course, very significant, as denoting the Lamont's possessions at a still earlier period in Scotland. John Lamont the Eighth of Inveryne, in 1466, confirmed his ancestor's grant to Paisley Abbey. It was his nephew, John Lamont the Tenth of Inveryne, two of whose sons, Walter and Robert, are mentioned above as founding cadet branches of the family.

This John the Tenth of Inveryne, as a reward for his gallant service in the wars in France and elsewhere, had his lands erected into a Barony, and received the honor of knighthood. Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1563, visited him at Toward Castle, and there planted a tree. His wife was Lady Jean Campbell, a daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, but this Campbell blood in the Lamont lineage did not prevent the massacre at Toward, as described above.

Other particularly distinguished Chiefs of the Clan were Sir Colin, a Member of Parliament in 1630, and a generous benefactor to Glasgow University; Sir James, during whose rule Toward Castle was destroyed, also a Member of Parliament; the latter's son, Archibald, who in turn represented Argyllshire, as had his father and his grandfather, the above Sir Colin. In 1907, the Chief of the Lamonts



was Major John Henry Lamont, who was born in 1854. His father was Archibald James Lamont, Esq., of Lamont, born in 1818, son of Major-General John Lamont of Lamont, who died in 1827, and whose wife was Rebecca, daughter of John Hobbs. The father of Major-General John Lamont was John Lamont, Esq., of Lamont, who married, in 1773, Helen Campbell.

The following "Missive Letter" from the Laird of Lamont to Bourdon of Feddal, concerning their Lamont ancestry is of exceeding great interest, and its statements are, in the main, borne out by the facts, as known from other sources. It was found in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, among the manuscripts of Alexander Nisbet, the celebrated Herald.

"Bourdon of Feddal. A Missive Letter be the Laird of Lamont to Bourdon of Feddal about their Genealogical Descent; the Principal is in the Lion's Office, dated 4th of November, 1699.

"Honoured Cousin,

".....Your relation to this house cannot keep you ignorant of ane late calamitie in Montrose's Wars, and that our houses being plundered and fired, our writs believed to be wronged; befor that time our house of Toward was burnt by the great McDonald, when Argyl married Lamont's daughter because he took Argyl's part agst McDonald; and so suffered by which our evidents are lost, yet some shadows of our antiquitie remain by the marriages with Argyles Castles (? Cas-silis) McDonalds Semple their daughter, and with severall other honourable families. Our descent is from Ireland, a sone of the house of Oneil, who had patronimicks before surnames. Our first predecessor was Mc Clamine, and in time Scotified to Lamont, Lamount, or Larmond, as you will find in the old books of Heraldrie in the Lion's Office, and our ancient armorial bearing was relative to the name La Mond, *i e.*, the Glob of the World, or Glob Imperial, in an bleu field, which my predecessors of late hath changed to a Whit Lion, being ignorant of Heraldrie and fearing affinity with the Kings of Ireland unless they were concerned with the Lion, which I would have altered and taken my honourable Globe, but the Lamonts of France and England carried the Lion befor my time, so that I had no will to differ in coat armour, least a Denayell in after ages. Now to prove my ancient

descent from Oneile, and that older than modestie will allow or my equals will be willing to grant me, I prefer it to the old records that is extant in the College of Teale in the Island of Man, or to the old tradition of Ireland that is extant in the hands of Esquir Cormic Ormile, the best antiquarie in Ireland, by whose help Sir George McKenzie wrot the race of the Kings of Scotland.

.....  
..... I am, they say, the threttie third Laird of Lamont, fourteen I can instruct and the rest is by tradition. If you can make use of this descent in that book of Heraldrie which is now writing, I shall be content you contain me there conformed to this information; and if the author take it, I will stand to all that is in this, and possiblie he will insert mor untruths or he finish his book. Call for Petter Blair, who will lay out all the expenses necessar. Now my love to your old father. When you come to me you shall see all my papers, and shall have welcome.

"I rest, your loving cousin,

"(Signed)

L. Lamont."

The writer of the foregoing letter was mistaken in one point,—that is, in his belief that the "Glob of the World" was an earlier charge in the Lamont Arms than the "Whit Lion," and also in his theory that the lion was adopted by his predecessors (as he seems to imply), to link them with Scotland, whose Arms bear a lion rampant, rather than with the ancient Kings of Ireland. As has been stated above, the Lamont Arms, with the lion rampant argent (a "Whit Lion") and the open hand, evidence, by the said charge and Crest, the descent of the Lamonts from the House of O'Neill, in whose Coat-Armor both lion and open hand also appear. It is true that one blazon of Lamont Arms is azure, a mound or, the Crest and Motto being the same as those described above,—that is, for Crest, a hand couped at the wrist, proper, and, for Motto, *Ne parcas nec spernas*. But this is evidently an adoption of a charge, the mound, for the purpose of a play on the supposed derivation, or, perhaps, the pronunciation of the name. Possibly some Seventeenth Century seeker after new fashions had sought to convince himself or his kinsfolk that their name was derived from the French *la monde*, the world, but all chroniclers of the early his-



tory of the Clan Lamont indicate Laman or Laumanus as the founder of the family, and its name's origin. Hence, we may accept Mac Laman (McClymonds or McLimans), as "son of Laman," since, as has been stated, the Sept of McClymonds descended from the Clan Lamont.

## II

**McClymonds**

The earliest known ancestor in the direct lineage with which the present study is concerned was John McClymonds, probably born either in Scotland, or possibly in northern Ireland, whence many people of Scotch ancestry came to America in the Eighteenth Century.

So far as an exhaustive examination of all documentary sources in many Pennsylvania Counties can determine the career of John McClymonds, prior to his settlement in Butler County, in that State, this critical research among original evidences being also fortified by a process of elimination, the following has been deduced as his history, from the year 1779, with records apparently referring to him of, possibly, 1778.

Although the name is found variously spelled in the old records, the form "McClymonds" has been generally adopted for use in this study, except where quotations are made in which different orthographies are followed.

There are several references to John McClymonds as a soldier of the War of the American Revolution, the dates of these ranging from 1778 to 1783. In a list of "Soldiers of the Revolution who received pay for their services," made from a manuscript record, entitled "Rangers on the Frontiers, 1778-1783," there appear, under the heading, "Bedford County," the names of "McClanan, John, private" and "McClarnan, John, private." Again, under a Revolutionary War record, entitled "A List of Receipts & Payments to the Militia Bedford County," is the following:

	L	Sums
"John McCermons	10	17 00
John McCermons, for		
his father,	1	2 00



Whether this record indicates that John McClymonds ("McCermans") was the son of a senior John, it is not possible to say. In 1773 a William "McClamon" was a tax-payer in Bedford County, while Samuel McClymonds (his name spelled "McClemans" and "McLaimans") was a taxable in 1783 and 1784. This William McClymonds was a resident of Spring Hill Township, while Samuel lived in Sherley Township.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers who received payments known as "Depreciation Pay," and listed as a private, was recorded "John McClarman" of the Bedford County Militia. While in "The Class Role of Capten Davee Company of Militia of Bedford County" "John McClomen" appears as having "Served." As "John McClomens," John McClymonds' name is given in "A list of the inhabitants of Providence Township made subject by law to the performance of Militia Duty taken by Peter Morgert the 27th Jany. 1789." As will be seen John McClymonds was a resident of Providence Township, at least from the year 1787. In this same last-mentioned list is the name of "William McClimens," of whom much will be discussed subsequently. On May 19, 1786, "Robt. McCleman" was one of a list headed "The Under named Persons Is as folows for the Election for officers for Companey of Part of Providence Township and Part of Cold Rain Vzt." "Cold Rain" is the recorder's spelling of Coleraine. Among the Revolutionary records of Bedford County, "James McClemon" was one of the "May Class Role of Capt. Charles Taggart."

From the foregoing records, some refer evidently to John McClymonds of Providence Township, Bedford County, while others refer probably to his relatives. Although we cannot definitely state his name, it appears probable that John McClymonds' father was, like his son, a Revolutionary soldier, and thus we have one more generation of the McClymonds ancestry in America, although, as noted above, John McClymonds, later of Butler County, Pennsylvania, probably was himself born in either Scotland or Ireland.

Mention has been made above of John McClymonds' service as a "Ranger of the Frontier," during the War of the Revolution, and as having received "Depreciation Pay" for his services. The following explanation of "Depreciation Pay" is appropriate\*. "During the late

\*History of Butler County, Pennsylvania, published in 1883 by Waterman, Watkins and Company, Chicago.

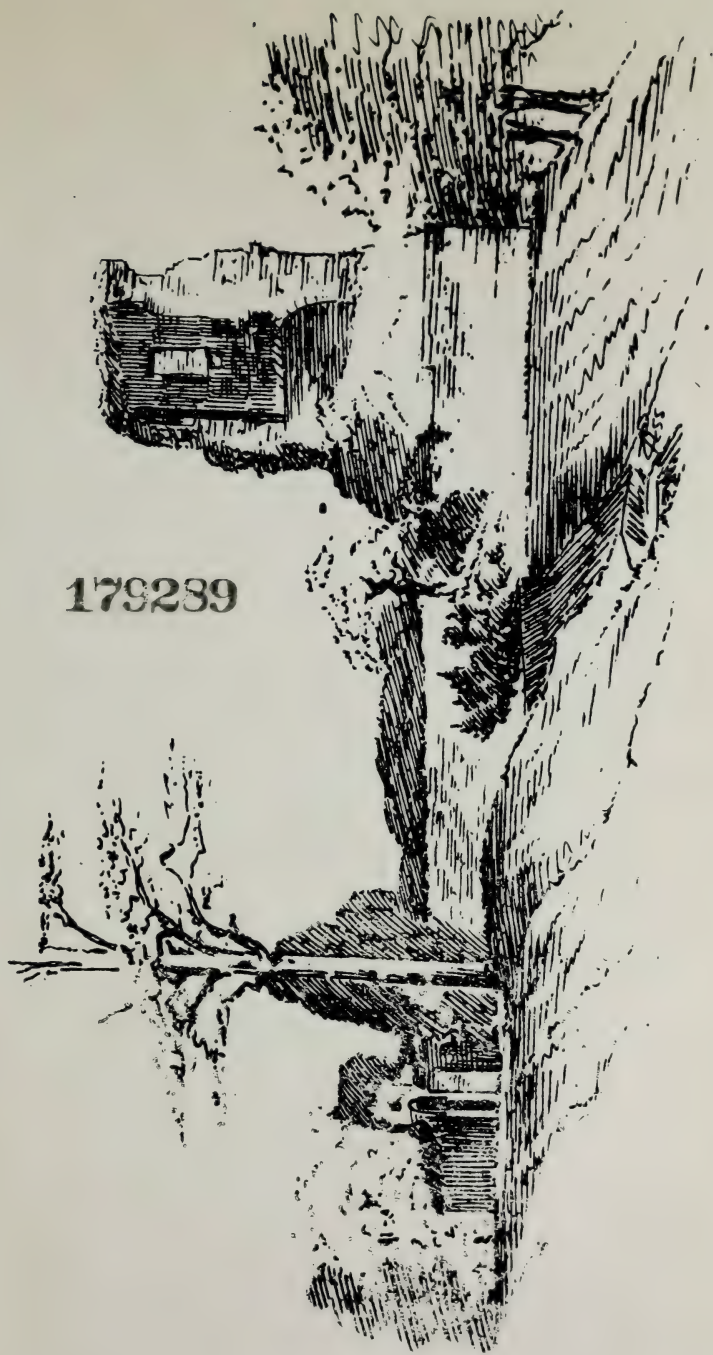
years of the Revolution, the value of the bills of credit issued by Pennsylvania, as well as those issued by the Continental Congress, continued gradually to depreciate....to a mere nominal value. Great losses were consequently experienced by the holders of the State Certificates. The officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line....suffered, as they received them in payment for their services....On the 3d of April, 1781, the State Legislature....fixed a scale of depreciation,....according to which the accounts of the army could be settled....the State gave the officers and soldiers certificates....which were made receivable in payment for lands sold by the State....it was enacted....March 12, 1783, 'That for....complying with....the law aforesaid, there be....laid off....land, as follows: Beginning where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio River; thence up the said river to Fort Pitt; thence up the Allegheny River to the mouth of Mogulbughtiton (Mahoning) Creek; thence by a west line to the western boundary of this State; thence south....to the place of beginning....'

"The northern boundary line of the Depreciation Lands passed east and west almost centrally through Butler County....

".....  
 "The survey was begun in 1785 or 1786."

On September 17, 1779, John and William "McClimans" purchased, for six hundred pounds, all the rights of a certain William McComb in two hundred and fifty acres of land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. This land's history was as follows. On August 9, 1766, James Foley made application for it to the Land Office of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. On February 16, 1770, the said James Foley deeded his rights under the application to William McComb, and the latter, as stated, sold his title in the property to John and William McClymonds. It was situated on the north-west side of what was known as the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, bounded on the north by land of Elizabeth Tussey and on the south by land of Christian or Christopher Miller. On August 26, 1788, John McClymonds and his wife, Mary, and William McClymonds (the latter apparently then unmarried, since no reference in the deed appears of a wife's joint transfer, with him, of the property), for three hundred and eighty pounds, sold to Adam Countz of Bedford County this entire



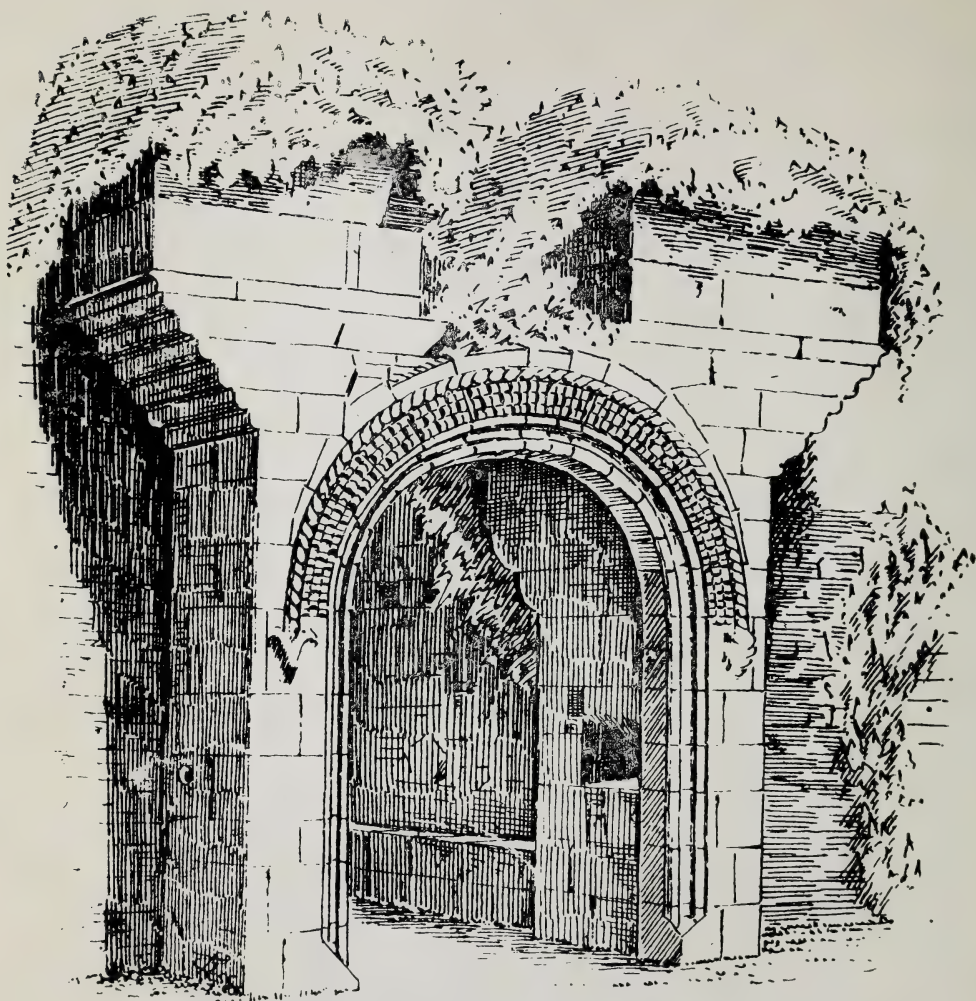


TOWARD CASTLE, ARGYLLSHIRE, SCOTLAND—HISTORIC STRONGHOLD OF THE CLAN LAMONT









ANCIENT GATEWAY OF TOWARD CASTLE



property, or, rather, their entire rights in the same, for an actual patent for the outright ownership of the land had not been granted.

John McClymonds made application for two hundred acres of unimproved land in Providence Township, Bedford County, on April 24, 1787, and a survey of this land was ordered made to him on May 7, 1787, by "his Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esqr President of the Supreme Executive Council." This tract was given the name of "Brunswick," and was patented to John McClymonds on March 19, 1789. In the patent, it was described, doubtless more accurately than in the application for and granting of its survey, as containing one hundred and eighty-nine and a quarter acres, instead of two hundred acres, and its location was thus set forth:

"Brunswick situate in Providence Township Bedford County Beginning at an Ironwood tree at Raystown Branch of Juniatta thence by one Sparks Claim South.... to a Red Oak thence by Warrior Ridge South.... East.... to a pine and South.... West to a Black Oak thence by vacant land South.... to a White Oak North.... East.... to a post in the line of William Thompsons land thence by the same North.... West.... to a post in the line of James Elliotts land thence by the same North.... to the place of beginning, Containing one hundred & Eighty nine acres & a quarter."

On April 1, 1795, John McClymonds and his wife, Mary, then still residents of Providence Township, Bedford County, deeded "Brunswick" to Valentine Holler of the same Township. The price paid was two hundred pounds. Valentine Holler died intestate, and the Orphans' Court of Bedford County gave this land (with, apparently, other land adjoining, since the whole property was said to contain two hundred and sixty-four acres and eighty-six perches), April 16, 1832, to Solomon Holler. On May 15, 1837, a new patent was issued for this land to Solomon Holler.

In the year 1790, when the first Census of the State of Pennsylvania was taken, the following persons of variant forms of the name McClymonds were listed as heads of households: *Bedford County*. McClimans, John. His family, besides himself, consisted of two boys under sixteen years of age, and of two women or girls, doubtless his wife, Mary, of the above-cited land transactions, and a daughter. McClemens, Mary. In her family, besides herself, were a

boy under sixteen and a woman or girl, age unspecified. William "McCimmens" was probably an error for "McClimans," as this name appears in the list just above the said John McClimans of the Census, and as it is known that the William McClimans of Bedford County who served in the Revolution, as above noted, was living a number of years after the year 1790, as will subsequently be shown. This William "McCimmens" had in his household, besides himself, a boy under sixteen and a "female,"—doubtless his wife. There were also listed in this Census, as of Bedford County, a Mary "McCimei" with a boy under sixteen; and a James "McCiney" with five boys under sixteen and three "females." These two may be badly misspelled forms of the name McClymonds. It is possible that the Mary "McClemmens" mentioned above, of the 1790 Census, of Bedford County, was the mother of John McClymonds, and a widow at the time of the Census; but this is, of course, only surmise. *Huntingdon County.* McClimens, Samuel. In his household, besides himself, were two boys under sixteen, and six "females." *Washington County.* McClements, David. Besides himself, there were in his household, a boy or man over sixteen, three under sixteen, and six "females."

In the case of all the men listed in 1790 as heads of households in Pennsylvania, as they have just been given, only the last named, David McClemments of Washington County, had in his family a son over sixteen,—assuming that the "male" mentioned in his household was his son, as is probable. Therefore, it is probable that the others listed were all comparatively young men and of similar age. There was but one John among those listed, as has been shown, and he was of Bedford County. As will appear subsequently, the John McClymonds of Butler County a few years later had a son born in 1778, and was, therefore, over sixteen at the time of the 1790 Census. Therefore, there seems clear evidence that the John McClymonds of Butler County, of whom hereafter, was the John "McClimans" of the 1790 Census of Bedford County.

So, also, it seems evident that the William McClimans of Bedford County, Revolutionary soldier, and who bought rights to property with John McClimans, joining with the latter in the conveyance of the same later on, was closely related to the said John, and probably his brother. The possibility that he was the father of John was carefully



considered; but all the indications are that he was of similar age to John himself. For example, in the sale of their right to the Foley-McComb survey of two hundred and fifty acres in Bedford County, dated August 26, 1788, while, as noted above, the name of John's wife, Mary, appears as joining in the transfer, no wife of William is mentioned, which would indicate that he was then unmarried. Also, as will appear, William McClimans is stated to have been born in Scotland, and to have come to this country with his parents. All that has been learned of the history of this William McClimans confirms the belief that he was the brother of John McClimans or McClymonds. There follows an account of this William, subsequent to the Revolution, and not including those references to him in conjunction with John McClymonds' history which have already been cited.

Before beginning this account, however, it will be advisable to study the outline of history of the formation of Bedford County, in order to understand why, at different dates, the same land was located in different Counties. Bedford County was erected in 1771 from part of Cumberland County. Cumberland County was erected in 1750 from part of Lancaster County. Lancaster County was erected in 1729 from Chester County. Chester was one of the three original Counties of Pennsylvania, the other two being Philadelphia and Bucks. Westmoreland County was set off from part of Bedford County in 1773.

If, as seems very probable (as has above been stated), the William "McCimmens" of the 1790 Census of Bedford County was really the William McClymonds or McClimans (as his name was generally spelled) of whom foregoing records have been given, it appears that he removed to Westmoreland County soon after the year of the Census. On November 13, 1793, William "McClemans" of Westmoreland County, with his wife, Mary, sold to Henry Holler of Providence Township, Bedford County, their rights in a Warrant for three hundred acres in Providence Township. This Warrant had been issued to George Smith, September 2, 1785, and rights under it had evidently been obtained by William McClymonds, between the last date and the above-mentioned date of his deed to Henry Holler, who paid but "nine pound" for this large tract,—or, at least, for the rights in it held by William McClymonds and his wife. The land was described as



"adjoining land of Allison on the south of Tussey's Mountain on the east by the Warrior ridge and the north by a survey of Charles Sparks in Providence Township."

William "McClimens" witnessed the will of George McCartney in Westmoreland County, September 20, 1794. The will was proved December 25, 1794, and mentioned the testator's wife, Elizabeth, a son, Andrew, other children (all minors), whose names are not given, brother, Samuel McCartney, who was an executor, the other executors being the wife and William McFarland. The other witnesses, besides William McClimens were Patrick Jack and Joseph McCartney. There is no indication of relationship between the testator and William McClimens.

On August 3, 1802, William "McClimans" and his wife, Mary, of "Armstrong Township County of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania" sold, for four hundred dollars, to John Compton of the same Township eighty-one and three-quarters acres and twenty-eight perches, this land being in the said Township and County. What was Armstrong Township in Westmoreland County, or land closely adjoining it, became part of Armstrong County in 1800. Armstrong County was erected that year from parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny, and Lycoming Counties. Reference will subsequently be made to McClymonds records in Armstrong County, but here will be resumed the history of William McClymonds.

About 1798 or 1799 he removed (either from Westmoreland or Armstrong County) to Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Mercer County was set off in 1800. It "lies between Crawford on the north, and Beaver on the south, on the line dividing Pennsylvania and Ohio. . . . Eastward. . . bounded by Venango County, . . . the southeast jutting on Butler County, . . ." Its southern boundary is the northern line of Lawrence County.

William McClimans (McClymonds) lived in the northeast part of West Salem Township, in Mercer County. He is said to have been born in Scotland, and to have immigrated with his parents to Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary War, to have served in that war, and later to have settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. His wife was Mary Ritchey, "a lady of Irish parentage," and they had two children, John F. McClimans and Margaret McClimans, who married William

McMillen. All this is correct, with the probable exception of the statement that he settled in Bedford County after the Revolution. As shown above, William McClimans served in the Revolution from Bedford County. Consideration should also be given to the statement, made at the outset of this special McClymonds lineage descending from John McClymonds of Butler County (almost certainly the brother of the William McClimans of Bedford, Westmoreland, and Mercer Counties), that the said John McClymonds was of Scotch-Irish parentage. But, whether or not he was born in Ireland, he was, of course, of very ancient Scottish ancestry, as has been noted.

Just when William McClimans became a resident of West Salem Township is not known. In 1800 he was listed as a taxable in Irwin Township. His will was dated July 21, 1825, and was probated on September 17, 1825, which fixes his death-date as between these two.

The wife of William McClimans, Mary Ritchey, died in 1854. She was mentioned in her father's will, made June 30, 1817, and probated March 11, 1829. He was John Ritchey, of Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and calls himself, in his will, "Farmer." In this document, he mentions "my beloved son George Ritchey...my daughter Jane...intermarried with John Lowrey" (to whom he bequeathes "the one half of the Legacy willed to me by my uncle John Little"), also mentioning "my following children Viz: Mary who is intermarried with William McClemons, James Ritchey, George Ritchey and Thomas Ritchey." He makes his "son George Ritchey and my friend Doctor John Anderson of Bedford Executors." In a codicil, dated March 29, 1828, he refers to his "Daughter Mary who is intermarried with William McClimans." In his will, John Ritchey provided that his daughter, Mary, should receive a fourth part of the proceeds of the sale of some two hundred and seven acres of "land called 'Richland' Situate on the South side of the Raystown branch of Juniata River about five miles above the Crossings, formerly in the County of Cumberland now in the County of Bedford," as the property is described in an indenture, made November 3, 1829, between Mary McClimans ("McClemans") of West Salem Township, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and George Ritchey of Providence Township, Bedford County, in which indenture the grantor releases to the said George Ritchey all her rights in this land. "Richland" was



granted to Mary McClimans' father, John Ritchey, by Patent dated July 13, 1792.

John McClymonds removed from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Butler County, that State, in 1798, bringing with him his family. He resided in what is now Brady Township. The locality of his home will be further mentioned subsequently, but it is important to study the possible location of his residence in Westmoreland County. It is very probable that his home in Westmoreland County was in the present Armstrong County, as will be seen. Armstrong Township was erected in Westmoreland County, April 6, 1773. The bounds of the Township were thus defined: "Beginning where the line of the county crosses the Connemach, then running with that river to the town of Fairfield, along that line to the Loyal Haunon, then down the Loyal Hannon and the Kiskiminetas to the Allegheny, then up the Allegheny to the Kittaning, then with a straight line to the head waters of Two Lick or Black Lick Creek, and thence with a straight line to the beginning." As stated above, when Armstrong County was erected, in 1800, from parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Lycoming Counties, what had been Armstrong Township, Westmoreland County, was included in Armstrong County.

When Armstrong was erected into a County, it consisted of but two townships, Allegheny and Buffalo, although Toby Township was very soon organized. On March 24, 1803, an Act authorized the Courts of the Counties of Pennsylvania to form new Townships, or to alter or divide those already in existence, on presentation of proper petitions by the people toward these ends. In 1805 such a petition was made by residents of Armstrong County, the Court appointed three Commissioners, Robert Beatty, John Corbett, and John McDowell, to take charge of the laying out plans for the new Townships desired, and they made their report and recommendations in September, 1806. They stated that Armstrong County should be divided into six Townships, and offered the Court drafts of the outlines of these, as, in their opinions, the boundaries should be set. Their plan for the sixth of these proposed Townships, to be named Sugar Creek, was as follows: "beginning at the mouth of Limestone run, on the Allegheny river, thence up said river to the line of Armstrong county, thence along said line to the line of Buffalo township, thence east along said



line to the place of beginning." The "line of Armstrong County" mentioned was the northwest corner of the County. The draft for the boundaries of Buffalo Township by the Commissioners was: "beginning at the mouth of the Buffalo creek, thence up the Allegheny river to the mouth of Limestone run, thence west to the line of Buffalo township, thence along said line to the place of beginning." The Commissioners' report was accepted and confirmed by the Court, September 18, 1806, which thus became the date of the organization of Sugar Creek Township, in which it appears that John McClymonds was living just prior to his settlement in Butler County, adjoining.

In 1830 parts of Buffalo and Sugar Creek Townships were taken to form the Township of Franklin, and in 1868 the last was subdivided into East and West Franklin Townships. It was in East Franklin that a Thomas McClymonds lived, as early as 1799, if not before, and it is probable, as follows below, that this was the actual locality of John McClymonds' residence prior to his settlement in the adjoining Butler County. As has been shown, in 1799,—the year after the stated date of his removal from "Westmoreland County" to Butler,—the above-described locality in the present Armstrong County was still a part of Westmoreland. Thus, it may be accepted that John McClymonds lived in the present Armstrong, rather than in the present Westmoreland.

On May 29, 1804, "Thomas McClymonds of Armstrong County Farmer," together with Archibald McCall, a Philadelphia merchant, and Robert McKinley, made application for a Warrant of Survey on a tract of four hundred acres in Armstrong County. This tract adjoined lands belonging to James Gibson and Samuel Henry, and the said Thomas McClymonds stated, in the application, that this land was first improved on in October, 1798, that he had settled on it in April, 1799, and that "he hath a house Erected in which he now Lives." Attached to the application is an affidavit, as follows:

"Armstrong County ss before John Smith & Robert Orr.... we the undersigned John McClymonds & James Gibson do....declare & say that Thomas MClymond is to our Certain knowledge an actual Settler uppon the tract....& that he hath Resided there upwards of five years....

Sworn and Subscribed the day and year

John MClymonds

above written James Gibson

We . . . certify that John Cooper Junr hath been prevented from making . . . settlement on . . . Land, containing four hundred & thirty Seven Acres & Seventy one perches . . . in District No. Eight surveyed for the said John Cooper Junr . . . the Sixth . . . November 1794 . . . and that . . . said John Cooper Junr by settlement hath Now made it . . . Allegheny County July 17 day 1799"

The above application for a Warrant of Survey was granted, in following form, October 9, 1805:

" . . . Whereas Archibald McCall, Thomas McClymonds, & Robt. M'Kinley . . . have by their application filed in the Land-office, set forth that they have Settled . . . on Four Hundred

acres of land (*sic*)

north and west of the river Ohio and Allegheny, and Conawango Creek Situate on the Waters of Allegheny River Adjoining lands of James Gibson and Daniel\* Henry, being the same tract . . . Surveyed to John Cooper Jr, 3d day of July 1795† . . . And the said Archibald M'Call obtained a Warrant of acceptance dated in Armstrong county—for which he agrees to pay . . . seven pounds ten shilling per hundred acres . . . These are, therefore, to authorize . . . to survey . . . said . . . acres . . . to the said Archibald McCall, Thomas McClymonds, and Robert M'Kinley . . . ninth October . . . 1805.

ThoM: Kean"

The actual Survey was entered as made on December 4, 1806.

"Surveyed to Archibald McCall, Thomas McClymonds & Robert McKinley . . . 4th . . . December 1806 . . . Land containing four hundred thirty Seven Acres and Ninety perches, . . . in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong County, N. W. of Allegheny river, by Warrant of 9th day of Octr. 1805.

Geo. Ross, D. S.

To Saml Cochran, Esqr. S. G."

The Patent for this tract was issued May 25, 1807.

" . . . in consideration of the monies paid by Archibald McCall Thomas McClymonds & Robert McKindley . . . at the granting of the

\*Note by transcriber: This name was Samuel in the original application, as above cited.

†Note by transcriber: The date of survey to John Cooper, Jr., differs, as here given from that in the foregoing document, where it is mentioned as November 6, 1794, the possible explanation being that it was surveyed on July 3, 1795, as the result of an application for survey on November 6, 1794.



## McClymonds Ancestry and Clan Lamont

Warrant....also in consideration of the said Archibald McCall Thomas McClymonds and Robert McKindley having made it appear that they made or caused to be made an Actual Settlement....there is granted....said Archibald McCall Thomas McClymonds & Robert McKindley....Land, called "Perseverance" situate in Sugar Creek township Armstrong County Beginning at a post thence byland settled by James Gibson and Daniel Henry North....to a Post thence by McCalls other land North....East....to a Post North....to a Post thence by the same and land of Major John Orr North....to a Sugar tree on the Allegheny river thence along the Same....to a Spanish Oak and thence by land settled by John Orr and John Carroll South ....to the beginning, containing Four hundred thirtyseven acres and ninety perches....which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant dated the 9th October 1805 granted....said Archibald McCall Thomas McClymonds & Robert McKindley....In witness whereof Thomas M'Kean Governor....hath hereto set his Hand.... the eleventh....May....one thousand eight hundred and Seven....  
..... Inrolled the 25th of May....1807."

It has been stated that Thomas McClymonds did not remain long on this tract of land, and it may be that he removed to Butler County, where John McClymonds had already removed. The relationship between the two men has not been established, but it seems probable that Thomas was the son of John of Butler County. The latter, as will be shown, had a son, Thomas, though little is known of the latter.

The present territory of Butler County was taken from Allegheny County in 1800. Allegheny County was formed from Westmoreland and Washington Counties, 1788. Westmoreland, as stated above, was set off from Bedford County in 1773, Washington was formed in 1781 from Westmoreland. The outline of Bedford County's evolution has also been given. Butler is bounded by Venango County on the north; by Allegheny County on the south; by Armstrong County on the east; and on the west by Beaver, Lawrence, and Mercer Counties. Erected in 1800, the County was, in 1803, divided into six election districts, and thirteen townships were laid out in 1804. Later divisions and subdivisions have been made, and Muddy Creek Township, where, as will be shown, John McClymonds lived, was sub-divided until, at present, its former territory covers Worth, Brady, Muddy



Creek, and Franklin Townships. Brady is in the northern central part of the County.

In the deed, cited above, of April 1, 1795, whereby John McClymonds of Providence Township, Bedford County, sold his estate, known as "Brunswick," to Valentine Holler, his wife, joining in the transaction, was named Mary. It is probable that she died between 1795 and the date of his removal to Westmoreland County, and thence to Butler County, for no record has been found in either County of this wife. At any rate, when John McClymonds died in Butler County, prior to October 28, 1817, Elizabeth McClymonds was undoubtedly his widow's name. He left no will, and she signed the following on the said date:

"These are to mak knowing to All whome it may  
Concern that it is my desire that Thomas McCly-  
monds should Adminester on the estate of John  
McClymonds late of Juddy Creek township Butler  
County decised as I am uneable to manege the bis-  
ness myself in testimony whereof I have set to my  
hand and seal this day and date above ritien.

her

Witness present  
John Cornelius"

Elizabeth x McClymonds  
mark

On the same date, as a result of the above statement of Elizabeth McClymonds, Thomas McClymonds, William McClymonds, and John Cornelius, all of Butler County, were bonded, in the sum of six hundred dollars, the document of the bond stating: "The condition of this obligation is such, that if the within bounden Thomas McClymonds administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, of John McClymonds—deceased, do make or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits of the said deceased, which....come to the hands, possession, or knowledge of him the said Thomas McClymonds,....and the same so made, do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, into the Register's office, in the county of Butler, at or before the twenty-ninth day of November next ensuing, and same goods, chattles, and credits, and all other the goods, chattles, and credits, of the said deceased, at the time of his

death, which . . . shall come to the . . . possession of the said Thomas McClymonds or . . . possession of any other person or persons, for him do well and truly administer, according to law, and do further, make or cause to be made, a true and just account of his said administration, at or before the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and all the rest . . . of the said goods, chattles, and credits, which shall be found remaining upon the said administration account, the same being first examined and allowed of by the Orphan's Court, of the county of Butler, aforesaid, shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons respectively, as the said Orphan's Court, . . . shall . . . appoint.—And if it shall appear, that any last will and testament was made by the said deceased, and the executor or executors therein named, do exhibit the same into the said Register's office, making request to have it allowed and approved of accordingly; if the said Thomas McClymonds within bounden being thereunto required, do render and deliver the said letter of administration, (approbation of such testament being first made, and had in the said Register's office,) then this obligation to be void, . . . or else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of

Thomas McClymonds (Seal)  
William McClymonds (Seal)  
John Cornelius (Seal)

James Wasson  
Jacob Mechling”

On November 4, 1817, Benjamin Jack and Robert Glenn appeared before Hugh Henderson, Justice of the Peace for Butler County, and made deposition that the inventory which they presented was “a true appraisment of the property of John McClymons Deceased so far as was given in to these Deponents.” No land was mentioned in the inventory which listed a few cattle, household and farm implements, furniture, supplies, etc. The total value was incorrectly added as \$214.90; but was really \$284.90. Following the inventory is the “Memorandum of Articles Sold at the Vendue of the Estate of John McClymonds.” The articles mentioned are practically the same as in the aforesaid inventory, but the persons who made purchases are named, as well as the amounts. The persons were: John Campbell, John Cornelius, William McClymonds, David McJunkins, James McJunkins, John



Wigton, John McJunkins, Edward Douglas, John Thompson, James Clark, Isaac Cornelius, Andrew Stoughton, Charles Coulter, William Davis, Thomas McClymonds, Benjamin Jack, John "Emry," David Davis, "Isac" Cornelius, John Week, "the widow," James Awlsworth. The relationships of some of these purchasers to John McClymonds will be shown subsequently.

The mention, in the Administration Bond, quoted above, of the Orphans' Court of Butler County perhaps indicates that John McClymonds, by his second marriage, to Elizabeth, had minor children at the time of his death, or, possibly, one such minor child, or that there was the prospect of a posthumous heir. It is evident that most of his children were adults at the time of his death. The order of birth, however, of his five sons, and three daughters, is not definitely known.

The children of John McClymonds, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, were:

John McClymonds, of whom subsequently.

Thomas McClymonds. This was, it appears indisputable, the Thomas McClymonds, discussed above, who owned land in Armstrong County, and who had settled there as early as 1799. It is believed that Thomas McClymond sold his interest in the Armstrong land, described above, to one of his two associates in its ownership, Archibald McCall and Robert McKinley, this apparently indicated by a conveyance of the latter, September 20, 1821. It is probable that he had some years before that date removed to the adjoining Butler County, as had his father, John McClymonds, for, as has been shown, on October 28, 1817, the widow of John expressed her desire that Thomas McClymonds should administer John McClymonds' estate. It has been said by an historian that Thomas McClymonds settled upon the western end of the tract whereon his father lived in Butler County, but later removed to Beaver County. This may be true, but he was called a resident of Butler County at the dates of the making and the proving of his will, January 3, 1851, and January 11, 1856. He was living in Franklin Township, Butler County, when he made his will, and, as has been shown, the home of his father, John McClymonds, in the present Brady Township, was originally in Muddy Creek Township. What was Muddy Creek Township, in 1804, when John McClymonds died, is now Worth, Muddy Creek, Franklin, and Brady Townships,



as stated. The present Brady Township was formed from Franklin and from smaller parts of Slippery Rock and Centre Townships, in 1854. Thus the statement, above, that Thomas settled on a part of his father's land in Butler County, is probably correct. In his will, Thomas McClymonds bequeathed to his son, Thomas, all his land in Franklin Township (there located in 1851, the will's date, but doubtless included in Brady, in 1854, when the latter was formed), this younger Thomas, who was born in 1810, was living (probably on the same land) in Brady Township, in 1883. Thomas, Senior, mentioned in his will, besides his son, Thomas, his "eldest son John McClymonds," his "second son William McClymonds," his eldest daughter Janes heirs," his "four daughters Mary Hannah Anne and Margaret," and he appointed his son, William, to be the sole executor of his will. No wife is named, and he was probably a widower at the time of his death.

James McClymonds, son of John McClymonds, of Butler County, was born in 1788. In 1814 he removed to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1831, then returning to Butler County, where his home was in Muddy Creek Township. He died in the latter place between August 5, and October 11, 1852, the dates, respectively, of the signing and proving of his will. His wife was Jane, daughter of Isaac Cornelius, an early settler of Butler County. She was born in 1784, and died in 1850, two years before her husband. In his will, James McClymonds directed that the land on which he lived should be sold, and the proceeds divided among his children then living. He mentions his "Daughter Mary Cleland. . . her daughter Marie Elizabeth Cleland," his "Grand-Daughter Martha Jane, daughter of Isaac McClymonds deceased," and appointed his "two sons James and Samuel McClymonds Executors."

Before continuing with the list of the children of John McClymonds, first of the family in Butler County, it will be of interest to note the children and known descendants of the foregoing James McClymonds, son of the aforesaid John McClymonds. He and his wife had six sons and three daughters, as follows, but the order of their birth is unknown:

Mary McClymonds, mentioned in her father's will as Mary Cleland, who married David Cleland. She and her husband lived in

Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, and she was living in 1883. As shown in her father's will, she had a daughter, Marie Elizabeth Cleland.

Isaac McClymonds, mentioned in his father's will as deceased, who is said to have been thirty-four years old when he died. This would place the date of his birth about 1813, for he made his will on April 12, 1847, and it was proved May 5, 1847. In it he mentioned his residence as Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, and referred to his "beloved wife Margaret," and to his "children. . . Martha, Jane and James Calvin." These children were all under twenty-one at the time of his death, and he appointed his wife, Margaret, as their guardian. He named David Cleland and James McClymonds his executors. But in the Executors' Account the latter is called "James McClymonds, Jr." Therefore, Isaac did not appoint his father, James McClymonds, as his executor, but Isaac's own brother, James, Junior.

James McClymonds (son of the above James and Jane Cornelius McClymonds and thus grandson of John McClymonds, first of Butler County), was born December 4, 1816, in Allegheny County, while his father was residing there. He was thus about fifteen when his parents returned to Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, in 1831. He was living in 1883. The wife of James McClymonds was Lydia Vance, whom he married in 1843, and who also was living in 1883. She was the daughter of James Vance, an early settler of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the latter's second wife, Annah Harris. This James Vance was born in Ireland about 1777, and his wife, Annah Harris, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1789. The first wife of James Vance was Martha Walker. James McClymonds and his wife, Lydia Vance, had the following children, all living in 1883:

Maria J. McClymonds, married ——— Glenn.

James Vance McClymonds.

Isaac Milton McClymonds, in 1883 a Professor in the Model School, Edinburgh, Erie County, Pennsylvania. He was born about 1846 in Portersville, Butler County, and was living in 1918 at Slippery Rock, Butler County. His wife (living in 1918) was Matilda G. ———.

John W. McClymonds, Principal of a school at San Leandro, California, in 1883.



## MCCLYMONDS ANCESTRY AND CLAN LAMONT

Samuel E. McClymonds, a physician, living at Portersville, Butler County, in 1883.

Willis McClymonds, living "in the West" in 1883.

Horace Smith McClymonds, living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was a practising physician, in 1918.

Ira D. McClymonds.

Margaret ("Maggie") McClymonds, married ——— Walters; living near Butler, Butler County, in 1883.

Addison C. McClymonds.

Resuming the list of the children of James and Jane Cornelius McClymonds (said James being the son of the first John McClymonds of Butler County), the next known was John McClymonds, living in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, in 1883.

Elizabeth McClymonds (daughter of James, and granddaughter of the first John of Butler County), married Thomas Boyd, and died, a widow, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1882.

Joseph McClymonds (son of James, and grandson of the first John of Butler County), was born about 1820, and died in 1833.

Sarah McClymonds (daughter of James, and granddaughter of the first John of Butler County), married John Newell Glenn of Worth Township, Butler County, and died in 1854.

Samuel McClymonds (son of James, and grandson of the first John of Butler County), was, in 1883, Clerk in the County Commissioners' Office, at Butler, Pennsylvania.

William Wilson McClymonds (son of James, and grandson of the first John of Butler County), was born about 1826, lived and died in Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, his death taking place in 1896. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Weller of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and they had the following children:

——— McClymonds, died in infancy.

Calvin McClymonds, married Martha Hamilton.

Jennie McClymonds, married J. C. Ricketts.

Elizabeth McClymonds, married L. J. Levis.

John Weller McClymonds, born near Portersville, Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, January 18, 1860; was for some years a teacher and also engaged in farming; removed in 1900 to Rose Point,



Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he became a merchant, and was, in 1908, the Post Master. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Wallace of Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, and had the following children: William, not living in 1908; Henry; Audley; Nellie; Paul, not living in 1908; and Jarvis, not living in 1908.

There have now been described or listed three of the eight children of John McClymonds, the first of Butler County; John (whose biography will appear subsequently); Thomas; and James; with an account of the descendants, as known, of Thomas and James. Resuming the list of the children of the first John McClymonds, the following appear:

William McClymonds, of whom nothing is known. On October 24, 1848, an inventory of the estate of William McClymonds of Muddy Creek Township, Butler County, was taken by Stephen Clark and Andrew Glenn. The identity of this man is unknown, but it seems probable that he was the son of William (son of the first John of Butler County). For, on November 29, 1848, Sarah Hill McClymonds certified that she desired John Glenn of Muddy Creek Township to administer the estate of "William McClymonds Jr. deceased my husband." The fact that he was William McClymonds, Junior, at this date, seems to preclude the possibility of identifying the William of the inventory with William, son of John, the first of Butler County. For the other Williams of this date in Butler County can be eliminated from identification with the William of the inventory, as follows. William, son of Thomas (son of the first John of Butler County), was living in 1851, when, as stated above, he was named as executor of his father's will. William, son of James (son of the first John of Butler County), lived until 1896, as shown above. Neither of these two last-mentioned Williams were as old as their uncle, William, son of the first John, and thus the said uncle (William, son of the first John), could not have been called "Junior" in 1848. In absence of positive identification, therefore, the William of the inventory and husband of Sarah Hill McClymonds, must be tentatively placed as the son of William (son of John McClymonds, first of Butler County).

Jonathan McClymonds is named as a son of John, the first of Butler County. No records have been found of him, and it may be that he died young.





### **PULPIT ROCKS, WARRIOR RIDGE.**

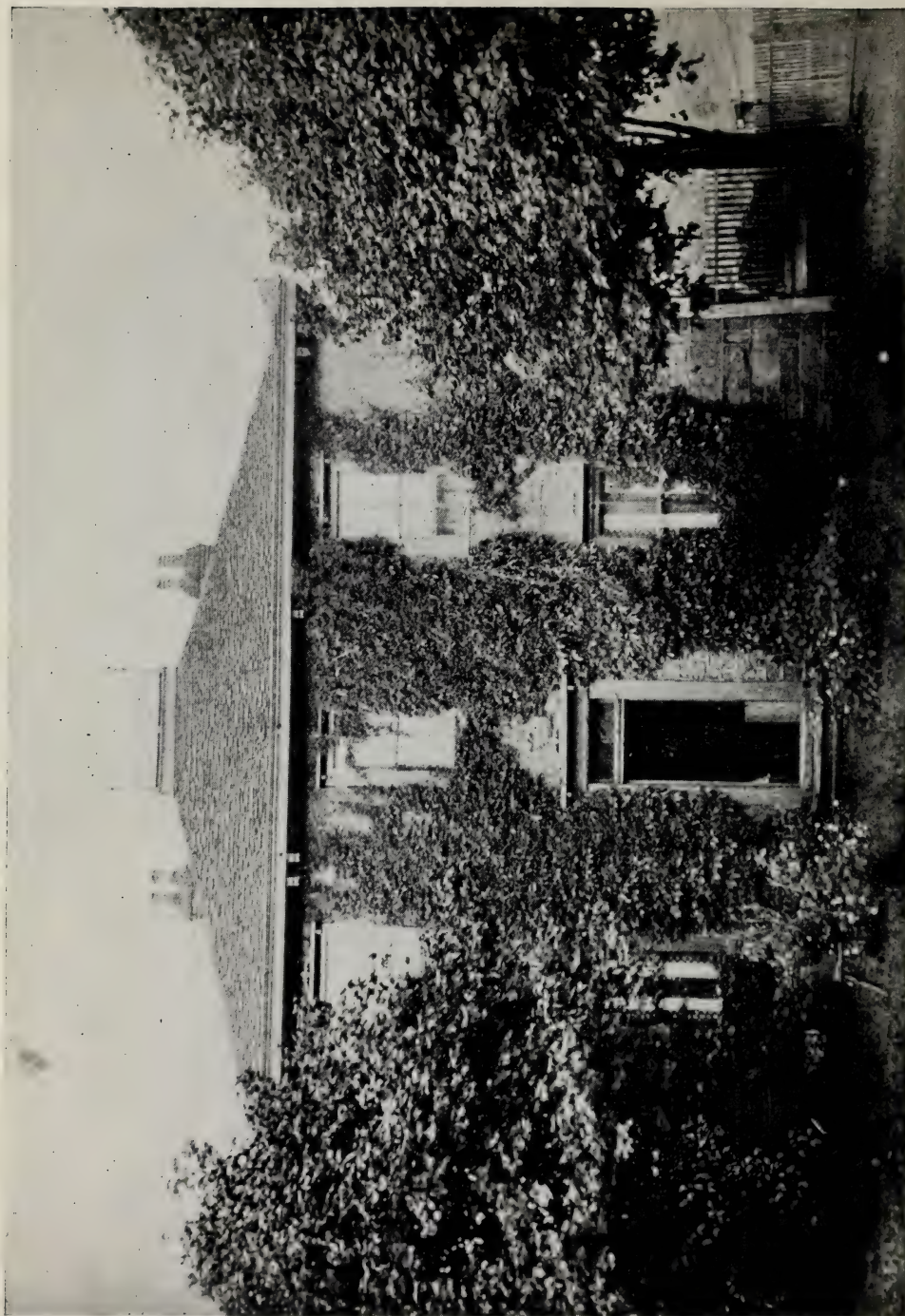
Warrior Ridge formed one of the boundaries of John McClymonds' land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and the Pulpit Rocks must have been familiar and awe-inspiring objects to him. They are strange formations of nature, but resemble ancient Druid altars. On the top of the Ridge runs an old Indian trail,—whence the name Warrior,—and council-meetings of the chiefs may have been held at the place marked by the Pulpit Rocks.











GREERSBURG ACADEMY, DARLINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Chartered in 1806, several of the McClymonds family of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, doubtless attended this famous old school, where John Brown, of Ossawatimie, is said to have been a pupil. The building still stands, in good condition, and is now used as a railroad station

## McClymonds Ancestry and Clan Lamont

Elizabeth McClymonds, who married —— Moore, was a daughter of John McClymonds, first of Butler County.

Agnes McClymonds, daughter of the said John, married —— McJunkin.

Anne McClymonds, also daughter of the said John, married —— Cornelius.

Returning to John McClymonds, son of John McClymonds (the first of Butler County), his biography follows. He was born on June 3, 1778. It is traditional that the place of his birth was Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Careful research in the present Lancaster County has not disclosed any evidence of this, nor has the tradition been verified by researches made in Chester County (from which Lancaster County was formed in 1729), and in Cumberland County, which was formed from Lancaster County in 1750. Bedford County, in whose records all references to the earlier John McClymonds (and others of the surname) have been collected and described above, was erected from Cumberland County in 1771. If John McClymonds of the present biography was, as seems possible, born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, the place of his birth would have been, prior to 1750, included in Lancaster County. It is possible, of course, that the mother of John McClymonds of the present biography was of a Lancaster County family, and that, thus, he might have been born in the present limits of the County.

He evidently left his father's home in Butler County when quite a young man, for he was living, as will be seen, in what is now Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, while he was, before that date, a resident of Beaver County, living at the town of Beaver for two years. It is said that, with companions, he visited a site, near the present town of Sharon, which is in Mercer County, and saw there men making boats for Aaron Burr, who planned to use them in his conspiracy.

On September 13, 1806, Alexander Hannah and his wife, Margaret Hannah, of the town of Greensburg (the first name of Darlington, to which reference will be made), Beaver County, sold to John McClymonds of the same place Lot Number 115 of the said town. He paid for this property the sum of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. The lot was bounded as follows: "Beginning at a corner on



Market street and Fifth street and extending along Fifth street one hundred and thirty-two feet to a corner on Potters alley, thence along said alley seventy feet to lot one hundred and sixteen, thence along said lot one hundred and thirty-two feet to a corner on Market street, thence along Market street seventy feet to the place of beginning being part of a tract of land granted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Thomas Sprott by patent bearing date the twenty eight day of December one thousand eight hundred and two and recorded in the rolls office in patent book forty eight, page one hundred and ninety four and conveyed by him to Alexander Hannah by indenture bearing date the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and six and by Alexander Hannah to Sd. John McClymonds." The deed was recorded on September 17, 1806.

Some account of Beaver County and of Greensburg (now Darlington) will be of interest, and here follows:

Beaver County was erected March 12, 1800, from Washington and Allegheny Counties. Above have been given the outlines of those Counties' descent, both tracing back to Westmoreland County, and thence back, through Bedford, Cumberland, and Lancaster, to Chester, one of the three original Counties of Pennsylvania. In 1771, on April 16, at which date the territory now Beaver County was a part of the newly erected Bedford County, the latter County was divided into Townships. The lands south of the Ohio River and west of the Monongahela were gathered into Pitt Township, on the north, and Spring Hill Township, on the south. Pitt Township then included part of the present Beaver County. When, in 1773, Westmoreland was set off from Bedford, the new County took in the two aforesaid Townships, Pitt and Spring Hill, and kept their names as well. At this period, therefore, Pitt Township, Westmoreland County, included the southern part of Beaver County. Westmoreland County, however, as appears from early deeds, included some territory north of the Ohio River. Washington County was formed in 1781 from Westmoreland, and Allegheny County in 1788 from Washington and Westmoreland. When Beaver was organized as a County, in 1800, most of its territory had been formerly in Allegheny County, but a small part had been, as stated, a part of Washington.

In Beaver County's beginning, in 1800, it had six Townships:



Hanover, First Moon, and Second Moon, these on the south side of the Ohio River; North Beaver, South Beaver, and Sewickley, these on the north side of the Ohio. The first Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery met in Beaver (the town), February 6, 1804, and it appointed Constables for Beaver Borough and for the following Townships, some of which had been formed between 1800 and 1804 from the aforesaid original Townships: First Moon, Second Moon, Hanover, South Beaver, Little Beaver, Big Beaver, North Beaver, North Sewickley, New Sewickley. These divisions and new formations of Townships had been made by Allegheny County Court. What is now Darlington Township, Beaver County, was formerly in Little Beaver Township. A part of the latter was made into a new Township, named Darlington, on October 15, 1847.

As has been mentioned, the original name of the town of Darlington was Greensburg, so called in honor of George Greer, who, with Thomas Sprott and William Martin, owned the land on which it was laid out, May 13, 1804. It is located in the northwestern part of Darlington Township (formed, as above described, from Little Beaver), on Little Beaver Creek. In the latter part of the year 1795 a few settlers came here, most of them, it is said, from Westmoreland County. It was incorporated on March 28, 1820. On April 6, 1830, its name was changed to Darlington, because of the confusion that had sometimes arisen between the similarity of the names of Greensburg and Greensburg, in the same State of Pennsylvania.

John McClymonds was engaged in business in Darlington as a tailor, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is indicated by the fact that he was twice appointed Post Master, in 1840 and in 1849. He died in Darlington, March 10, 1870, aged ninety-two years, and was buried at Newcastle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where his son, William (of whom subsequently), had a burying-place or cemetery.

John McClymonds served in the War of 1812, and the musket which he carried was handed down to his son, James McClymonds, (of whom subsequently), and is now in the possession of a grand-nephew of John McClymonds of Beaver County, James McClymonds McGeorge, who served, during the World War, in the Aviation Service of the United States. Search has been made in the records of the

Office of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for further information as to the service of John McClymonds in the War of 1812, but nothing has been found there. The Custodian of the Public Records, Pennsylvania State Library, has the name of "John McClymons" on the Muster Rolls of the War of 1812 as a Surgeon's Mate. This record appears in the Pennsylvania Archives, but with no further data concerning this officer, his home, or his antecedents. It has been believed among the descendants of John McClymonds of Beaver County that he held the rank of Captain. But the only official record which appears to refer to John McClymonds of Beaver County is that of "John McClymons," the Surgeon's Mate.

John McClymonds made his will, which bears no date, as "John McClymonds of the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania." This document follows:

"Considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound mind and memory for which blessing I would thank Almighty God, I do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following to wit—First my will is that all my Just debts if any such there be by my Executor herein after named be paid out of my Estate—Second I do give and bequeath to my three Sons John McClymonds William McClymonds and James McClymonds the sum of one dollar each.

Third I do give and bequeath to my three daughters Mary Henderson Elizabeth McIlroy and Jane Armstrong the sum of one Dollar each and Fourth in consideration of the assiduous care and labor and attention which has been bestowed by my daughter Nancy during a long series [?; the transcriber] of years not only upon myself but also upon my beloved consort her Mother now deceased I do give and bequeath to my daughter Nancy McClymonds all and singular the residue and remainder of my estate both real and also all moneys on hand and all evidence of indebtedness of whatever Kind to the only proper use of her the said Nancy McClymonds to be disposed of in whatever way she may think proper—And lastly I do hereby appoint Samuel R. Dunlap Sole Executor of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal

Attest

Saml Hamilton

J McClymonds (Seal)

(Dec'd March 1870)



Jno. Courtney

Beaver County ss

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of May A. D. 1870 before me Darius Singleton Register . . . came Samuel Hamilton (one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will . . . of John McClymonds late of Darlington dec'd) and Enoch Thomas wo (*sic*: the transcriber) . . . depose . . . viz: Samuel Hamilton that the signature is in said McClymonds own hand write (*sic*: the transcriber) . . . that John Courtney is now dead. Enoch Thomas . . . saith that he is very familiar with the hand writing of Jno. Courtney . . . that . . . he verily believes that the signature Jno. Courtney . . . is his own . . . . .

Darius Singleton  
Register"

The wife of John McClymonds of Beaver County was Jane Dunlap, an account of some of whose ancestral lines will appear in the following issue of *The Journal of American Genealogy*.

The children of John and Jane (Dunlap) McClymonds of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, were:

John McClymonds, of whom subsequently.

Mary McClymonds; called "Polly" in family records, but "Mary" in her father's will; born November 26, 1809; married \_\_\_\_\_ Henderson.

Elizabeth McClymonds; born March 5, 1811; married \_\_\_\_\_ McIlroy.

Nancy McClymonds; born November 17, 1813.

William McClymonds; born October 14, 1815.

James McClymonds; born April 3, 1820.

Jane McClymonds; born February, 1823; married \_\_\_\_\_ Armstrong.

Matilda McClymonds; born, according to family records, on May 24, the year unknown, and who may have died before her father made his will (which was undated, but proved in 1870), as she was not mentioned therein.

John McClymonds, son of John and Jane (Dunlap) McClymonds, was born April 29, 1808, in Greensburg, now named Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Following the tradition of so many Americans whose achievements have been built, as were his, on sim-

plicity of home life in youth, desire for mental progress, and consciousness of the essential values of education, he became a teacher. His school was probably at Unity, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where President Andrew Jackson appointed him Post-Master. About 1842, he went to Lisbon (formerly called New Lisbon), Columbiana County, Ohio, and there was connected with a branch of the State Bank. While there, he edited a "Whig" newspaper, and through it gave ardent support to the aspirations of Henry Clay in the political battles of the period.

About 1860, Mr. McClymonds settled in Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, where he was prominent in the organization of the Union National Bank. He removed to Cleveland in 1869, and, with Robert Hanna, founded the State National Bank, first called the Ohio National Bank, of which he became Cashier, Mr. Hanna being President. On the latter's death, Mr. McClymonds was made President, and held that office until 1887, when he withdrew from active business affairs. He was also associated, as an organizer and a director, with the Cleveland Rubber Company and the Mechanical Rubber Company, into which the former business was merged.

On March 29, 1842, about the time, as stated, when John McClymonds settled in New Lisbon, Ohio, he bought, from Andrew J. Baughman and the latter's wife, Ellen P. Baughman, a lot in Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and, on the same day, he, joined in the transfer by his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed this property, for the nominal payment of five dollars, "and for the further consideration of Filial love," to his parents, "John McClymonds Senior, and Jane McClymonds wife of the said John Snr both of the County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania."

John McClymonds was a member of the Methodist Church, and took an active part in the affairs of that denomination. He held very strong opinions on the subject of temperance, and has been described as a strong, intense-natured man, of the type, mentally and physically, associated with the serious and virile Scotch-Irish pioneers of the Colonial period. He died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, March 15, 1894.

His wife was Elizabeth Kincaid, who died in 1881. Their children were:

Edward McClymonds.



## MCCLYMONDS ANCESTRY AND CLAN LAMONT

James Walter McClymonds; born at New Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1842; died at Massillon, Ohio, October 5, 1912; married, November 9, 1870, Flora, daughter of Nahum S. and Esther Russell, who was born in Massillon, January 6, 1848, and died in Chicago, in December, 1912.

Louis Kincaid McClymonds; born June 12, 1850, at New Lisbon, Ohio; died November 7, 1903; married, in 1876, Annie M., daughter of Nahum S. and Esther Russell.

Mary McClymonds.

Bertha McClymonds.



# Vital Records From Old New York Newspapers

Death Records and Marriage Records from Hugh Gaines' "Mercury,"  
1755 to 1784

Tunis Dolson of Goshen, Orange Co., in his 102nd Year, the first Male born in New York City after it Was Ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1664; Livingston, van Courtland, de Peyster, Marsten, Nicol, Peet, Colden, and Other Historic Families of New York.



PRIL 30, 1755. Rev. John Sparhawk, Pastor, First Church, Salem, Mass.

June 10, 1755. Son of Abraham Bokee, aged 10.

July 8, 1755. Margaret, daughter of Cornelius Low, aged 19. (family Bible says third.)

July 10, 1755. Wife of Thomas Brown.

July 10, 1755. Grace, wife of Hon. Joseph Murray.

July 20, 1755. Catherine, widow of Philip Livingston.

February 7, 1756. Johanna Lystrum, aged 66.

March 20, 1756. Robert Elliston, aged 75, Comptroller of the Customs, Port of New York.

April 2, 1756. Hon. James Alexander.

April 19, 1756. Abraham Low.

April 23, 1756. Andries A. De Wint.

May 16, 1756. Abigail, wife of Jacob Franks.

May 16, 1756. Killed at Oswego, Edward Banton, John Mitchell, Henry Jackson, Philip Philip, all of New York.

June 12, 1756. Lewis Evans.

June 17, 1756. Alexander Lightfoot.

Aug. 18, 1756. Edward Dunscombe, Master of the Brig "King George."



VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

Sept. 9, 1756. Col. Fredk Philipse to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Williams, Esqr and widow of Anthony Rutgers.

Sept. 27, 1756. Nathaniel Marsten Jr. to Nancy van Cortlandt, daughter of Fredk van Cortlandt.

October 12, 1756. Rev. Samuel Seabury to Polly, daughter of Edward Hicks.

October 13, 1756. Captain Thomas Miller to Patty, daughter of Thomas Willet.

October 22, 1756. Paul Richard Merchant, aged 58.

October 19, 1756. Rev. Anthony Curtenius of R. D. C., Flat Bush, aged 58.

November 10, 1756. Hon. Edward Holland, Mayor of New York and member Government Council.

October 3, 1757. William Walton Jr. to Mary, daughter of James Le Lancey.

September 27, 1757. Captain McAdam to the widow Cunningham, daughter of Christopher Kelby, Commissary B. A.

February 21, 1757. Edward, son of Edward Titus, of Newton, aged 10.

April 24, 1758. Captain Jasper Farmer, aged 50. New York, May 1, 1758.

June 1, 1758. Matthew, son of David Clarkson, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham De Peyster.

November 16, 1758. George Folliot to Jennie, daughter of George Harrison.

November 23, 1758. Thomas, son of Hon. William Smith, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Lynson.

December 15, 1758. Capt. Robert Rand, of the Packet "Earl of Halifax."

January 26, 1759. Anne Margaret, wife of David Clarkson. D. C. and Anne Margaret Freeman, January 25, 1724.

February 7, 1729. Thomas, son of Nathaniel Marsten, to Kitty, daughter of Leonora [Leonard?] Lisenarde. New York, February 12.

March 14, 1759. Dr. William Farquhar to Jane, daughter of Cadwalader Colden.

April 13, 1759. Dr. Archibald Fisher.

April 21, 1759. John Lawrence to Catherine, daughter of Philip Livingston.

May 7, 1759. John, son of Patrick McEvers, Merchant.

May 24, 1759. Jeremiah Kannief, of Dutchess County, aged 96, wife died in August 1756; had lived together 71 years, 9 months.

July 8, 1759. John Walters, aged 71.

July 19, 1759. William Kemp Royal, attorney general P. N. Y.

July 10, 1759. Peter Wraxwell. Sec'y Indian Affairs.

August 23, 1759. Ebenezer Grant, aged 59.

October 26, 1759. Nathaniel Marsten Jr. son of Mr. N. M. Sr.

Oct. 22, 1759. James Duane to Polly, dau. of Robert Livingston.

Nov. 17, 1759. Abraham Lynson, aged 59.

March 11, 1760. Jacob Walton to Mary, dau. of Henry Cruger.

March 10, 1760. Jane, wife of Dr. William Farquhar, dau. of Dr. Cad Colden.

April 15, 1760. Benjamin Nicol.

April 18, 1760. Maria, wife of Henry Cruger.

April 18, 1760. Maria, widow of Jas. Alexander.

(Maria, dau. John Sprat and widow of Saml. Provoost.)

May 8, 1760. Hugh Wallace and Sally Low.

May 6, 1760. Margaret, wife of William Allen C. J.

Penna, daughter of Geo. Jas. Hamilton.

June 11, 1760. Son of Robert Ogden, of Elizabeth, aged 10.

July 10, 1760. Col. Michael Thodey to Petsey, dau. of Humphrey Jones.

July 21, Mary, widow of Hon. David Horsman—de(?) and formerly wife of Rev. Wm. Vesey, Rector of Trinity.

July 30, 1760. Lt. Gov. James De Lancy, aged 56.

August 24, 1760. Thomas Duncan.

August 25, 1760. Samuel Clowns, Jamaica, L. I., aged 87.

Sept. 5, 1760. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, of Amboy.

Oct. 20, 1760. Deacon Thomas Peet, aged 61, for the last 32 yrs. a Post Rider bet. N. Y. & Saybrook.

Nov. 8, 1760. Charles McEvers to Margaret, dau. of Simon Johnson, Royal Recorder N. Y.

Nov. 26, 1760. Mrs. Elizabeth Kiersted, aged 80.



VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

- Aug. 16, 1760. Wife of Lt. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, aged 72.  
None for 1761.
- April 7, 1762. Margaret, wife of Charles McEvers and dau. of Simon Johnston, aged 16.
- April 20, 1762. Nicholas Bayard Jr. to dau. of Peter Van Brugh Livingston.
- June 6, 1762. Anthony Rutgers to Gertrude, dau. of Nicholas Gouverneur.
- June 18, 1762. John Smyth, of Perth Amboy, to Susanna, dau. of Col. Moore.
- July 1, 1762. Hon. Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy Mem. N. J. Council.
- July 4, 1762. Col. Lewis Morris, Judge Vice Adm Court N. Y.
- Sept. 5, 1762. Wm. Franklin, Gov. N. J., to——Downer.
- Sept. 20, 1762. Sarah, wife of Ralph Jacobs and dau. of Joseph Simpson, age 34.
- Nov. 1, 1762. Hon. James Hude, Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J. and Mem. Gov. Council.
- Dec. 2, 1762. John Cruger to dau. of Hon. Oliver De Lancey.
- Dec. 9, 1762. Thomas Jones, son of Hon. David Jones L. I. to Suckey, dau. of Lt. Gov. Jas. De Lancey.
- Dec. 23, 1762. Capt. Thomas Barnes, aged 64.
- Dec. 28, 1762. Col. John Read, 42d Highland Regt. to Susan, dau. of James Alexander.
- Dec. 1762. Thomas Lawrence at Martinique, W. I.
- Jany. 6, 1763. Hon. Benj. Pratt C. J. and King's Councillor.
- Feby. 10, 1763. Richard Thorn, of Flushing.
- Feby. 21, 1763. Levinus Clarkson to Polly, dau. of David Van Horne.
- March 3, 1763. Samuel Ball, of Newark, drowned in the Hackensack.
- April 9, 1763. Joseph Haynes.
- April 13, 1763. Christopher Baucken, aged 67.
- April 13, 1763. Charles McEvers to Polly ver Planck.
- April 24, 1763. Wm. Cory, of Albany, aged 52.
- Nov. 7, 1763. John Hawkins Commissary & Paymaster R. A.
- Nov. 12, 1763. Rev. David Bostick.

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- March 7, 1764. Daniel Stewart.  
Aug. 4, 1764. Mary Pidgeon.  
Aug. 20, 1764. Rev. Henry Barclay D. D. Rector of Trinity, aged 52.  
Aug. 19, 1764. Judah Hays.  
Oct. 10, 1764. Maj. (Thomas) Moncrieff, 55 Regt. Foot, to Polly, dau. Robert G. Livingston.  
Oct. 29, 1764. Margaret Jones.  
Oct. 27, 1764. Hon. Saml. Nevill, Judge N. Y. Supreme Court, aged 66.  
Dec. 31, 1764. Nathaniel Hazard.  
Jany. 23, 1765. Michael Magee and——Douglass, drowned.  
May 6, 1765. Garret Van Horne.  
Oct. 4, 1765. Rachael Carter.  
Aug. 30, 1766. Tunis Dolson of Goshen, Orange Co., in his 102d year, the first male person born in New York City after it was ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1664.  
Dec. 14, 1766. Henry Cuyler, aged 88.  
Dec. 25, 1766. Catherine, wife of Capt. Archibald Kennedy, R. N., aged 28.  
Jany. 5, 1767. Rev. Thomas Clap, Prest Yale College.  
Jany. 23, 1767. Capt. Duane, brother of James Duane and Cornelius Duane.  
Jany. 27, 1767. Rebecca, wife of Samuel Breese and dau. of Rev. Dr. Finley, aged 19.  
Feby. 5, 1767. Goldsboro Banyar to Elizabeth, widow of John Oppy, (Elizabeth Naden, Dec. 7, 1757).  
Feby. 4, 1767. Elizabeth Ford.

(To be Continued)



# The Wilkins Family of Wales and America

A Pioneer Family of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, Descended from Distinguished Welsh Ancestry

BY

LIDA WILKINS MERRILL



IT HAS OCCURRED to the writer that even scant data of family history, published in the proper channels, may by comparison, with data held by other branches of the family, serve to establish missing links, lost by time or obscurity. History tells us there have been distinguished members of the Wilkins family, holding offices in church and state and serving their country with honor.

The Gouverneur Morris Wilkins family, of New York, the Pennsylvania Wilkins and the writer's family belong to the same Welsh stock. The first ancestor of the Wilkins family in Wales was of Breconshire, and came with Robert Fitzhamon to the conquest of Glamorgan in 1091; but after the tempest of battle, perhaps vexed by the tyranny of war, or, maybe attracted by some miracle of beauty in mountain and mere, he remained, and, amid the infinite variety of picturesque scenery, built or took possession of Brecknock castle, where the last representative in Wales, whom the writer has any knowledge of was Sir William Wilkins, who lived in the same old Brecknock castle. One branch of the family took the name de Winton, by Royal License, July 6, 1839. This fact, not generally known, may create some confusion in genealogical research; but their coat-of-arms, in the college of Heraldry, corresponds with the arms of the parent stock.

The great-great-great-grandfather of the writer was Robert

Wilkins, of Wales, who was an early settler in this country when it was little more than a wilderness. The place where he settled was where Philadelphia now stands. The autobiography of his grandson tells in an interesting way of his buying a large tract of land, settling on it, and then selling it for a beaver hat; taking up another tract, settling and improving it, then giving it to one of his sons; taking up other tracts, and giving them to other sons, and finally going to Virginia where he died at the home of another son.

Tradition says, he was accompanied by two brothers, and it is certain, according to the Virginia Historical Magazine, that one John Wilkins, gentleman, brought to Virginia, twenty-five white servants, and one negro. He settled first in Accomac county, which afterwards was divided into Northampton, Lower Norfolk, and Isle of Wight. He owned 1,300 acres of land in Upper Norfolk, in 1637, and in 1641 was Burgess from Accomac.

Another John, of later date, who was a son of Robert, took an active part in the boundary difficulties against Maryland which state offered £50 for his arrest. He married, about 1731, Rachel McFarland, daughter of Robert and Janet McFarland and died about 1741.

His son, John, born June 1, 1733, died December 11, 1809. At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a company and in 1776 was commissioned Captain in the Continental service.

General John, his son, was also an officer in the Revolution. Judge William Wilkins, another son, was United States Senator, Minister to Russia and Secretary of War in 1844-5.

The Wilkins family in New York, began with Martin Wilkins, of Wales. Issue: Dr. Isaac Wilkins, Rector of St. Peter's Church, for thirty years, at Westchester. Issue: Martin L. Wilkins, a lawyer, of New York City. Issue: Lewis Morris Wilkins, father of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, whose mother was Sarah DeLancey, kinswoman of Bishop DeLancey. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins was also a rector in the Episcopal church, and one of his ancestors married Isabella Morris, a sister of Gouverneur Morris.

The writer's ancestry is as follows: Robert Wilkins, of Wales, the first ancestor in this country. His son, my great-great-grandfather, was an Indian trader, and while living in Baltimore had his post of trade near Cumberland, Maryland. His given name is



unknown. He died leaving a large estate. John Wilkins, second son of the preceding, the writer's great-grandfather, married near Harrisburg. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, his older brother being administrator of the estate. When he became of age he applied for his portion, but failed to get it. He settled in Virginia, near Winchester, or Romney.

After his death, his son, David, the writer's grandfather, left Virginia, where he was born and brought up, and with his younger brother, Andrew, and two sisters, emigrated to Indiana territory, in 1798, proceeding by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash and from thence to "Old Post" Vincennes. Andrew, the second son of David, was my father. He was born at Fort Knox, near Vincennes, moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1846. He held many offices there, being sheriff for two years, clerk of the county eight years, and judge of the Common Pleas, with other non-political offices of trust.

Another John, who may be identical with one of the Johns already given, is referred to in "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York." During the French and Indian War, he was in command, as Major of six hundred regulars, sent to the relief of Detroit. Although styled Lieutenant-Colonial, John Wilkins was appointed captain in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Foot, 1755, and became a Major, unattached, in 1762. He was Commandant at Niagara in 1763; was Major of the Sixtieth Regiment in 1764; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Royal Irish in 1768; finally going to Fort Pitt. He was Commandant of Fort Chartres, where he was in 1771.

The Wilkins Coat-of-Arms is authentic. The following description was sent to the writer from London by Sir Walter Wilkins, who was Lord Mayor of the city at the time:

Arms of Wilkins: Per pale, or and argent, a wivern vert.

Crest: A wivern's head vert.

# Bourdoux Ancestry of the Boudinots

Descent from Thomas Bourdoux, the Huguenot Martyr. Adriana Boudinot's Memoirs of the Terrible Persecution of the Huguenots of France in Which Thomas Bourdoux Lost His Life and His Daughter was Sent Out of France as a Child with Her Faithful Old Nurse.



Y great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bourdoux, resided in France, by birth a Frenchman of wealth, education and standing in his country. About the year 1685, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the persecutions of the Protestants again commenced in the part of France where he resided—a widower at this time, with an only child, a daughter, aged ten years. Persuaded that his own life was in danger, he steadfastly determined not to turn an apostate to his God, and barter his religion for his life.

Anxious to save his child, tender alike in years and sex, from the persecutions and cruelties practiced on all of every degree, childhood not being exempt, he determined to put her on board a vessel then in port, not knowing even its destination, and engaged a female servant, who had resided for some years as a domestic in his family and was much attached to his child. She was a Protestant and freely consented. The only provision for them he could make with safety was to have as much gold quilted into his child's petticoat as it could contain without discovery, as also in leather belts about their persons. It was all he could give his child on so short a notice, as his estates would be confiscated. The vessel on which he placed them was bound to the Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies. We must draw a veil over the solemn parting of father and child. The father remained and shortly afterward suffered martyrdom, being torn asunder by four wild horses.

On board the same vessel was a young gentleman from the same



place, by name Pierre LaSalle. Though strangers to each other they were placed under similar circumstances, he at the age of 15 or 19 years. His only wealth was secured about his person. He was accompanied by a trusty and favorite male servant, who had resided with his father many years. On their arrival at St. Thomas my great-grandmother and her humble servant boarded in a respectable family until she attained the age of fifteen, when she married Mr. Pierre LaSalle.

Sometime before the marriage of the young couple their humble friends and guardians entered into the holy state of matrimony. Not long after their marriage, their funds running low, the proposition was made by their servants to build large ovens, as they both understood how to make French bread and could by that means support their superiors and themselves until better times. This being the first French bread sold upon the Isle, then a small and compact town, it met a ready sale.

My ancestors purchased the ground upon which the ovens stood, and a few colored people to assist in the business. My great-grandfather, though young when he left France, had been well educated, and the blessing of God going hand in hand with their exertions, he soon received a lucrative appointment in the Danish Government and shortly obtained affluence.

They had only one child, a daughter, who married a gentleman from Europe, John or Johannis Malleville, and they had one son named Thomas and three daughters. My mother, the eldest of the daughters, losing her mother in childhood, resided with her father and grandmother, who died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Thomas, the only son, was sent to Denmark to be educated. After his tour through Europe, being about the Court of Copenhagen, he received the commission of Captain of the Kings life guard and married a maid of honor to Queen Matilda, who was sister of George Third of England and consort of Frederick of Denmark, father of the reigning Frederick.

In connection with Captain Malleville's residence in the King's household I could narrate many interesting facts, but as they can be found in history I will not add to an already lengthy tale, but only remark, by way of guide to the curious reader, that Captain Malleville was the person to whom was consigned the truly distressing and

melancholy office of arresting Queen Matilda, while in the sanctum of her bedchamber, on the night of the 17-18th of January, 1772, an office repugnant to all the finer feelings of his heart. From her sweet and affable manner he believed her to be perfectly innocent of the charge alleged against her, of intimacy with Struensee, physician to the King. It was also Captain Malleville's office to arrest Struensee and a man named Brant, for lifting his hand to the King. They were both beheaded, the latter having his hand first severed from his arm.

Forgive me, my children, this digression, blending histories of royalty with my own. Believe me, when I say it does not proceed from vanity. I will no longer dwell on anything foreign to the purpose for which I took my pen in hand, namely, to show forth the glory of God and his wonder-working hand in leading, guiding and protecting a feeble Huguenot, at the almost infantile age of ten years thrown by a dying father on a cold and pitiless world without one natural friend and protector, but fully believing and trusting the promises of that gracious God who has said, "Leave your fatherless children to me, I will be their Father and their God." How fully has that blessed promise been verified to his descendants! But I will conclude my simple narrative of facts, and leave it to posterity to give glory where alone it is due.

Shortly after the loss of his wife (Phoebe told me she eloped with a nobleman and that her picture was hung with its face to the wall) Captain Malleville, by permission of the King, returned with his sisters to his native place, with the commission of Governor General of the Danish West India Islands, which he retained for twenty-five years, during the remainder of his life. His oldest sister, my mother, lost her aged relative and second mother at the advanced age of seventy-five years, my mother being then thirteen years old.

When fifteen she married Christian Suhm, then Governor General of the Danish Islands. Captain Malleville received his commission about fifteen years after the death of Governor Suhm, which took place on the return of the latter to the West Indies. Since that period there has not been wanting one of that aged Huguenot's nearest descendants to hold the helm of government in the place where they were born, with the exception of one interval, but the office returned five years after to the family, in which it has continued ever since.



## BOURDOUX ANCESTRY OF THE BOUDINOTS

I will only make one observation and conclude. The pile of stones, of which the ovens were composed, were only removed eight years since, when the land on which they stood was sold out of our family, it having been kept, like the pillars of stone by the children of Israel, from generation to generation, as a monument of God's goodness—their and His wonder-working hands. For the sake of clearness and completeness in our Genealogical list, we now go back to the beginning.

I. Thomas Bourdeau or Bourdoux, a Protestant of wealth, education and standing—Martyr.

II. Maria, his daughter, married in 1690, at the age of fifteen, to Pierre LaSalle. She died in 1750, aged 75.

III. Marca, their only child, born in 1706, sixteen years after their marriage, who married Jvannis (de) Malleville, a French gentleman of Huguenot descent. She died in 1738, at the age of 32. She had four children, Thomas, Maria (my great-grandmother), Anna and Elizabeth.

IV. Maria, born in 1736. After her mother's early death she lived with her father and grandmother until she married, at the age of fifteen, Christian Suhm, Governor General of the Danish West Indies Islands. She was his second wife. He belonged to a distinguished family in Copenhagen. His younger brother was the learned Judge Auker Suhm. They had six children.

Mrs. Suhm married secondly, General Van Beverhaupt. In the late seventies the family emigrated to the United States. Mr. Abraham Lott, of New York City, negotiated for the General the purchase of a beautiful estate of three thousand acres in the town of Passippany, New Jersey. From the old letters it seems that this was effected by the sale of a valuable old estate in St. Croix, called Santa Marrei, valued at 33,000 pounds sterling, a property inherited by Mrs. Von Beverhaupt from her first husband, Christian Suhm. Her consent to the exchange was reluctantly given. The family did not come to New Jersey and take possession until the second year of the Revolutionary War. They first sailed with two hundred negroes, but were shipwrecked, and returned to St. Thomas. A second attempt was more successful, and there arrived safely in New York, General and Mrs. Van Beverhaupt and their two daughters, Anna Maria and Adrianna.

The new home in "the Jerseys" was called "Beverwyck," from the General's old home in Holland. The Beverwick Farm was a famous place in its day. The Newark Daily Advertiser has an article describing it on December 4, 1849. On the lawn in front still stands a time-battered oak, under which, according to the diary of General Von Beverhaupt, General Washington and his staff dined on Sunday, over one hundred years ago.

General Van Beverhaupt died suddenly, November 26, 1796. He was returning home from Newark in his "chair," when he was seized with a fit, and after being brought home, died the same night. A copy of his will is preserved. He left almost everything to his daughter, Adrianna, and to his wife in trust for her; to Maria, only one-fifth of an inconsiderable portion of his estate.

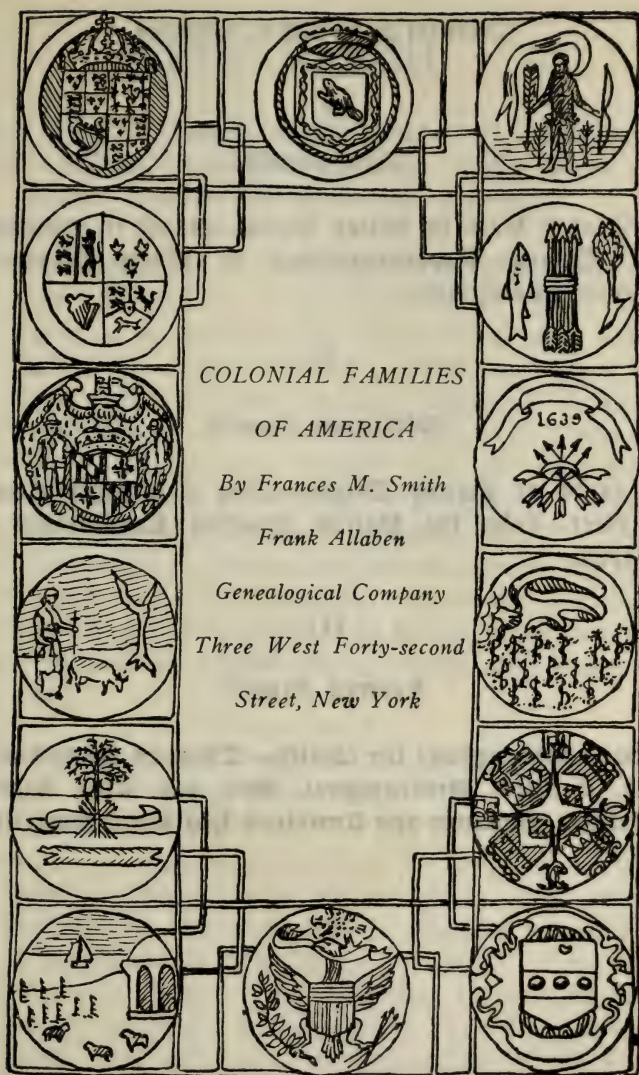
Mrs. Van Beverhaupt died at the age of sixty-two, in June or July, 1798, two years after her husband. The homestead comprised six hundred and seventy-one acres. Mrs. Adrianna Boudinot and her heirs retained it until within a score of years, when it was sold to a Mr. Condict.

Adrianna married Tobias Boudinot, nephew of Elias Boudinot. Her children, who survived infancy, were:

1. Beverhaupt, who married and settled in the West.
2. Susan Bradford, who married Colonel Amos Avery Brewster of Hanover, New Hampshire, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster.







## **Colonial Families of America**

### **I**

#### **Cary Family**

**Lineage Traces Back to Belted Carls—Name in Domesday Book—Founders of Towns—Representatives in Every War—Coat-Armor Granted for Valor onattlefield.**

### **II**

#### **Dickinson Family**

**Believed to be of French Origin—One Forefather Came Over in Winthrop's Fleet—John the Patriot Drafted Resolutions Adopted by Congress of 1765.**

### **III**

#### **Loomis Family**

**Name Found Throughout the World—Theories Regarding Origin of Name—Poets, Artists, Professional Men and One Martyr—Family Records in British Museum and American Historical Societies.**



## Cary Family

Lineage Traces Back to Belted Carls—Name in Domesday Book—  
Founders of Towns—Representatives in Every War—Coat-  
Armor Granted for Valor on Battlefield



IN DOMESDAY Book, under date of 1198, Kari of Torr Abbey is a tenant-in-chief. The name also appears in ancient records as Kari and Karry. An Adam de Karry, or Kari, 1170, was lord of Castle Karry in Somerset, and the Carys of Devonshire are regarded as of the same branch. In 1270 the name appears as de Karry; by the next century the "de" has disappeared and Carey or Cary becomes the correct orthography. For the last hundred years, Cary has been the most common form.

Carew is considered by some authorities as one and the same name as Carey, and the story is told of two Walter Carews, members, at the same time, of the House of Commons, that it was proposed one should be called Carey, to present embarrassing situations, and to end the confusion between

"What Care I  
and  
What Care You."

The history of one branch of the Cary family, in America, begins with Colonel Wilson Myles Cary, son of John, and grandson of William Cary, lord mayor of Bristol, 1611. Myles received a grant of 3,000 acres in Westmoreland, Va., 1654. "Colonel" was the title he brought with him, and "Major" the one that he earned here. His tombstone at Cary's quarters, in Warwick, bears the coat-of-arms herewith illustrated. His wife was Alice, daughter of Henry Hobson, alderman of Bristol, and they had four sons and three daughters. One son, Colonel Myles, or Miles, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Wm. Willson, of Hampton.





Miles, the immigrant, who came over perhaps as early as 1640, certainly by 1650, was member of the king's council, under Berkeley. This line claims as ancestor Sir William Cary, who fell at Tewksbury, 1471. His son, Sir Thomas, married a granddaughter of the Duke of Somerset; their son, Sir William Cary, married Mary, sister of Anne Boleyn, queen. Henry Cary, their son, was Lord Hunsdon, the "honest courtier" of Elizabeth's reign.

The Carys formerly held two earldoms—Monmouth and Dover—and the barony of Hunsdon, and Henry Carey, born 1622, was the first Viscount Falkland.

In New England, John Cary's name is found in Plymouth records, 1634, the year of his arrival. He helped found Duxbury and Bridgewater, and in 1656 he was constable of the last named place, the first and only officer of the town that year. From 1657 till his death, 1681, he was town clerk. According to tradition, he was the first teacher of Latin in the Plymouth Colony.

His sons and grandsons, like himself, were founders of towns in New England; they were also pioneers in Pennsylvania. The society of "The John Carey Descendants" keeps green the family name by annual reunions and two years ago erected a handsome marker at West Bridgewater, on the site of John the pilgrim's home. John's wife was Elizabeth Godfrey, and their children numbered twelve. One daughter, Mehitable, married, for her second husband, Miles Standish, of the *Mayflower* Standish line, and the lineage is a pretty good one all around.

Kinship is claimed with the Grants, through the marriage, 1762, of Samuel Cary, descendant of John the first, to Deliverance Grant, of the family to which General Grant traced back. Virginia marriage connections include the Page, Carter, Lee and Fairfax families. The wife of the eighth Lord Fairfax was Elizabeth Cary, of the Myles Cary line.

Since the first Carys of Plymouth and Virginia shouldered arms at their country's call, the family has been represented in every war. Officers of the American Revolution included Ensign Josiah and Lieutenant Jonathan of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Samuel and Quartermaster Obed of Virginia. One of the Virginia family was on Washington's staff.

Lieutenant Jonathan is, perhaps, the "Capt." Jonathan buried at

Copp's Hill, 1801, whose wife was Elizabeth Proctor. He was fourth in descent from James Cary, who was of the same family as Myles of Virginia. James was town clerk of Charlestown, Mass., about 1640. He married Eleanor Hawkins.

Characteristics of the Carys are patriotic self-devotion and single-mindedness. What has been said of one, may also be said of many of the family,

"———, a friend to Truth; of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honor clear."

The family has more than its share of learned men. The best translation ever made of Dante is that of Henry Francis Cary, who is buried in Westminster Abbey by the side of Britain's most honored dead. Another Henry Cary was a poet and musician, and enjoys the distinction of having been the author of "God Save the King," written about 1740.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Argent, on a bend, sable, three roses of the field, leaved vert.

Crest: A swan, wings elevated, proper.

Motto: Virtute excerptæ—"Conspicuous for bravery," or "By valor gained."

This is the coat-armor of the Virginia and Massachusetts Carys, although Myles, of Virginia, had a different motto; two mottoes indeed are blazoned with his coat-of-arms, viz., *Comme je trouve*, and *Sine Deo carco*. Hope and joy are symbolized by the roses, and learning by the swan.

The story of the three white roses of the Carys and the motto, *Virtute excerptæ*, is that they were bestowed upon Sir Robert Cary, by Henry V., 1413, for valor displayed upon the battlefield.

"Let each one who bears the Cary name,

Remember whence his shield and motto came.

All that the family have by valor gained,

Must by the sons be valiantly maintained.

Then take the shield; go forward to the fight;

Guard well the roses; may their silvery light

Shine on brave deeds, performed for truth and right."



## Dickinson Family

*Believed to Be of French Origin—One Forefather Came Over in  
Winthrop's Fleet—John the Patriot Drafted Resolutions  
Adopted by Congress of 1765*



FROM Dickinson to de Caen looks a far cry. Yet there be those who say that the name Dickinson originated in just this way. One who lived at Caen, France, removing to another part of the world, was said to be "of," or "from Caen," "de Caen," and this some one's son was "de Caen's son." To-day de Caen's son is "Mr. Dickinson."

Can anything be simpler? Like many other problem, it's so easy when you know how!

"Know how what?" Perhaps some one asks—elegance of diction going by the board, for the time. "'Know how' to evolve a surname." This tradition regarding its origin is authorized by those who ought to know. "Ought to know better," perhaps you say.

Very well, then, if this is not a satisfactory theory, there are others, but it seems to be generally considered a fact that the family came originally from France; that a Walter from Caen, called Walter de Caen, went over with the Conqueror, and to him William gave the manor of Kenson in Yorkshire. Thus Walter de Kenson. In 1260, a John Dykonson of Yorkshire, a descendant of Walter, married Margaret Lambert.

Names found in old records about this time are William Dyken-son, Hugh Dykensonne, Anthoyne Dickensonne. About the end of the fourteenth century the name was generally spelled Dickenson. In 1430 the mayor of Hull, Thomas of this line, spelled it with an "i"—Dickinson. Kenson Mahon, Yorkshire, was owned by the family as late as 1475, when a Hugh Dickinson was lord of the manor. Another seat of the Dickinsons was Bradley Hall, Staffordshire.



Dickinson



The lord mayor of London, 1757, was named Diconson. A noted pastoral poet of the sixteenth century was John Dickenson.

Something more, however, is left to be said regarding the origin of the name. The son of Diccon, may easily become Dickonson, and Diccon or Dicon is neckname for Dick, which in turn is of course the nickname for Richard. Dignon or Digon are other names evolved from Richard, from which Dickinson may come, more or less directly.

Nathaniel is a pilgrim, who came over in 1630, in Winthrop's fleet. He was first at Salem, removing to Wethersfield in 1635, where his sons, John, Joseph and Thomas, were born. His wife was Anna Gull. He is also said to have owned property, and to have lived at Hadley, and was assessor and town magistrate. Another immigrant was Obadiah, of Hartford. The pilgrims, who made homes in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, were Walter, Henry and John, brothers possibly. They came from London, 1654, and spelled the name Dickenson.

A treasured relic is an old Bible, in which one of the first names recorded is that of "Ann Dickinson, born May 15, 1715."

Those of the family who wish to become Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, have, among others, these soldiers to look up and trace down, through generation after generation: Sergeant Joseph who was in the Lexington Alarm, and Captain Joel, both of Connecticut; Lieutenant Sylvanus of New York; Major-General Philemon and Captain Peter of New Jersey; Brigadier-General John of Pennsylvania; Captain Edmund, of Virginia, and Lieutenant Benjamin of South Carolina. With one exception, the name is spelled Dickinson in the Revolutionary records. The one exception is that of Lieutenant Benjamin Dickenson.

John Dickinson, the "Pennsylvania Farmer," as he was called, was a delegate to the general Congress of 1765, and therefore an invaluable ancestor for those who desire membership with colonial societies. It is worth some time spent in research of old records, if perchance you can annex him as a relative in your direct line of descent.

John drafted the resolutions adopted by this Congress. To him is due the phrase: "No taxation without representation." In 1768, he published his famous "Letters to the Inhabitants of the British

Colonies, by a Penna. Farmer." The arguments advanced regarding the revenue were unanswerable and the effect in America was to prepare the people for a firm maintenance of their rights. A member of the first Continental Congress, Dickinson's influence was felt in all its deliberations. He was brigadier-general in the war, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. In 1783 he was governor of Pennsylvania, and Dickinson College—the second one founded in the state—was thus named for him.

John Dickenson's father Samuel was of the Maryland branch of the family, and he also had an estate in Delaware. John's wife was Mary, daughter of Isaac Norris, who was speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly for fifteen years. John Dickinson's personal appearance must have been far from reassuring. John Adams has written of him: "He is a shadow; tall, slender as a reed, pale as ashes; at first sight, one would think he couldn't live a month, yet the springs of life are strong."

It has been said, and truly, that the American people owe him a great debt of gratitude. He was wisely conservative, yet a friend of human rights, and he had the courage to set forth his views even at the expense of his own popularity.

The arms illustrated are blazoned: Azure, a fesse, ermine, between two lions, passant, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, per pale, erminois and azure.

The will of Obadiah Dickinson, who was of the Yorkshire branch of the family, is sealed with this coat-of-arms, although now partly obliterated. The will, recorded at Hartford, bears date 1798. The date of the granting of this coat-of-arms is not given.

The date of another coat-of-arms, said to have been borne by Nathaniel, the pilgrim, is November 14, 1625. It is: Vert, a cross between three hind's heads, erased, or.

Crest: A stag's head, erased, or.

Motto: *Esse quam videri*. This is also the coat-of-arms attributed to the immigrant ancestors, Walter, Henry and John.



## Loomis Family

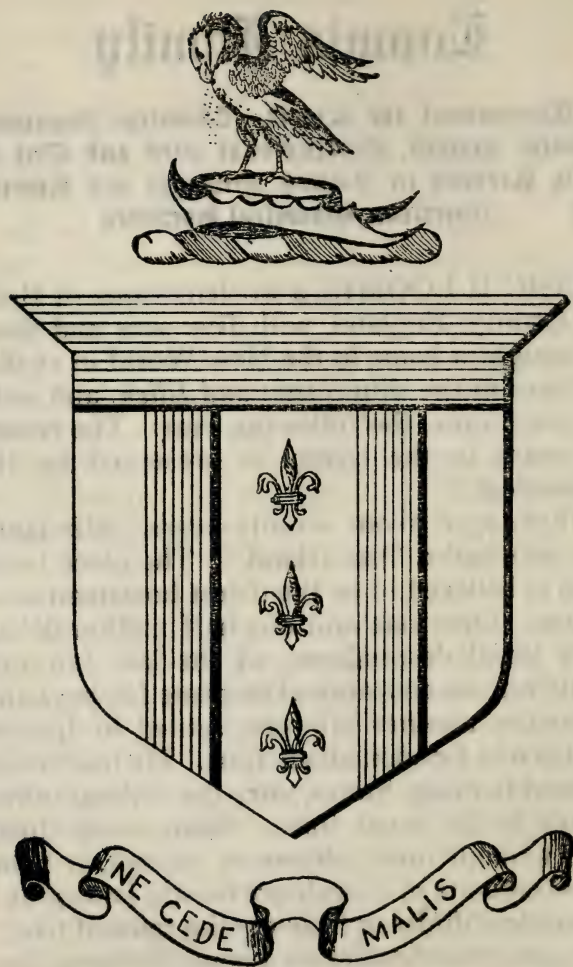
Name Found Throughout the World—Theories Regarding Origin of  
Name—Poets, Artists, Professional Men and One Martyr—  
Family Records in British Museum and American  
American Historical Societies



JOSEPH LOOMIS, a woolen draper of Braintree, Essex County, England, with five sons and three daughters, sought a home in the New World in 1638. They came over in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, and settled in Windsor, Conn., the following year. The record of his first years in the colony is preserved by the Historical Society of Connecticut.

He died, 1658, aged about seventy years. His land at Windsor was upon what was called "the Island." The place is still owned by descendants and is believed to be the oldest homstead now standing in the United States. Over one and one-half million dollars have been left by Joseph's lineal descendants, of the last few generations, to convert the estate into an educational institute for boys and girls.

Edward Lomas, another pilgrim, settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1648. He was born in London about 1606. He had six children. His descendants, found in many States, vary the orthography of the name, although Lummis is the usual form. Some write themselves down Loomis, others, without much rhyme or reason, it would seem, are Lamos. The descendants of Joseph are mostly known as Loomis. He and his sons, doubtless thinking "variety the spice of life," used a number of forms, ringing the changes on Looms, Loomes, Loomas, Lomis, Loomax, and Lomys. The will of Deacon John, son of Joseph, dated August 27, 1688, is signed Loomys. His is one of the oldest monuments in the Windsor Cemetery. He was a representative to the Legislature for many years. The names of Joseph's five sons are mentioned prominently in old records of both Windsor and Hartford, as "selectmen, jurors and troopers."



Loomis



Of Edward's four sons, one, also named Edward, settled in New Jersey. Lummus and Lomaks are specimens of the way they thought their names should be written upon occasions.

True to their coat-armor, which symbolizes, among other things, military strength, we find the Loomis family have their war record.

In Great Britain there was James Lumax, lieutenant-general. To the home of their adoption they proved loyal. Joseph, a descendant of Joseph the first, was in the Continental Army of the Revolution: also Benjamin of Windsor, whose wife was Chloe, daughter of Josiah Brown, a Revolutionary soldier; Jonathan, of Vermont, was a corporal, who played his part manfully, and Gustavus, of Vermont, was in the War of 1812. Nor must we forget Benaiah, a Revolutionary soldier.

Before the third decade of the nineteenth century ten of the name had been graduated from college. The law seems to have been a favorite profession. Arphaxed Loomis, born in Winchester, Conn., in 1798, was a judge, an able speaker and a writer. Dwight Loomis, also from the land of steady habits, was another judge. James was Mayor and (Connecticut State) Senator. Osbert was an artist of renown. Elias Loomis was the scientific man of the family. He was born in Connecticut in 1811. A graduate and professor of Yale College, he wrote many valuable text books, and was the first American to see Halley's comet on its return in 1835.

One of the poets of the family was Harvey Worthington Loomis, who wrote "The Flag Goes By."

"Hats off!

Along the street there comes

A blart of bugles, a ruffle of drums,

A flash of color beneath the sky,

Hats off,

The flag is passing by!"

It is not easy to believe that a name of such modest proportions as Loomis, started out as Lumhalghes. That such is a fact has been proved to the satisfaction of many members of the Loomis family.

They trace the name to Oliverus de Lumhalghes, who held lands in Lancaster County, England, in 1435. The name also appears as "del Lumhalghe," in records of the time of Henry VI. Radus del

Lumhalghes was a landowner in Bury, Lancaster, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The supposition is that this name, which looks so ponderous, was pronounced in two syllables; "h" is only an aspirate and the final "e" is silent. This gives a word Lumalg or Lumalgs, and it is the easiest thing in the world to pronounce this Loomis, is it not? Perhaps not at the first attempt, for there are other variants of the name in old records—Lomax, Lomas, Lommes, Lommas and Lomatz being examples.

For the benefit of the skeptic, who rejects this theory of the origin of the name, another one is given which seems more plausible. Loma is a Spanish word meaning a little hill, the plural being lomas. The first of the Lomas family was one who lived in Spain, and on or near a loma. In support of this theory it may be said that the name variously spelled, is common in Spain, and also in Italy. Lomas was a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century. Lomazzo was an Italian painter of the same century. He took his name from the village of Lomazzo, near Lake Como. He was summoned to Florence by Cosmo de Medicis, who made him guardian of a gallery of 4,000 paintings. Lomazzi is another Italian form of the name. One of the governors of the province of Saragossa and Eduardo de la Lomas. The name in France is Lomas; in Germany, Lommatsch.

The advocates of the theory of a Spanish origin of the name say it can be traced to the year 1400, to one Loma, and that his descendants went to Italy and to England. The name has always been prominent in England. In the Manchester records of 1497 a Lawrens Lomatz is mentioned. The arms of Lawrent Lomax, of Eye, Suffolk County, are recorded in a Visitation which has a place in the British Museum. The pedigree of Joshua Lomax, who died in 1685, is found in Pedigrees of Hertfordshire. He was the owner of a manor. The family has its martyr, in the person of John Lomas, burned at Canterbury for heresy, its members of Parliament, and its graduates of Oxford and Eton.

Forms of the name have been favorites for geographical nomenclature. For example, Lomiswyl, or Lomisville, is the name of a village in Switzerland; in Saxony there is a town called Lomatsch; in Africa we find Loma Hill; in the Argentine Republic, Lomas, and Point Loma at San Diego, California.



## LOOMIS FAMILY

American Genealogy—Vol. I no 1—Galy 9

The illustrated arms are : Argent, between two palets, gules, three fleur-de-lis in pale, sable, a chief, azure.

Crest: On a chapeau, a pelican vulning herself, proper.

Motto: Ne cede malis—"Yield not to adversity."

This coat-armor was used by Joseph, the Windsor forefather, who spelled his name indifferently, Loomis or Lomas.

Regarding the symbolism, palet, a diminutive of the pale, has the same meaning as pale, namely, military strength and fortitude, and was given to those who had impaled or otherwise defended cities, or who had supported the government of their sovereigns, "by standing up uprightly for prince and country." Fleur-de-lis were often granted to those who had taken part in the French wars. The pelican signifies devoted and self-sacrificing charity. The pelican, feeding her young, adorned the altars of many Egyptian temples, and was represented as vulning or wounding herself with her beak, or "in her piety," that is, surrounded by her young, whom she was feeding. The pelican is the device of the inner Temple, London.



Loudenoy's of  
Breade in Com  
Suffex Or 3  
++ Gules

Loudenoy's of  
Breade in Com  
Kente ar:



Loudenoy's of  
Breade in Com  
Kente Esquire = dau &  
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William  
Oxenbridge  
of winchelsea  
in Suffex ar

Richard Loude = Catherin dau  
of Breade Esqr = to & Lo: Dacres  
sonne & heir = azw: 3 lions  
rampant or.

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a pile ofesse or

William  
Harla: =  
2<sup>d</sup> sonne

Elisabeth  
mar: to  
John Bowle  
of Warthorn  
Gent.

Roger Har: =  
Calkenden of  
Earls Colne  
in Com. Essex  
Esquire 3<sup>rd</sup> son

Elisabeth dau  
to Thomas Har  
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George Harlakenden  
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of Earls Colne in = to John Cheney  
Com Essex Esqr = of Drayton  
3 Sonne & heirs = in Com Buck  
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Roger 2<sup>d</sup>  
sonne

Richard  
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Mabell mar. to  
Clement Stomard  
of Stapleford  
abbott in Essex  
sonne & heirs to  
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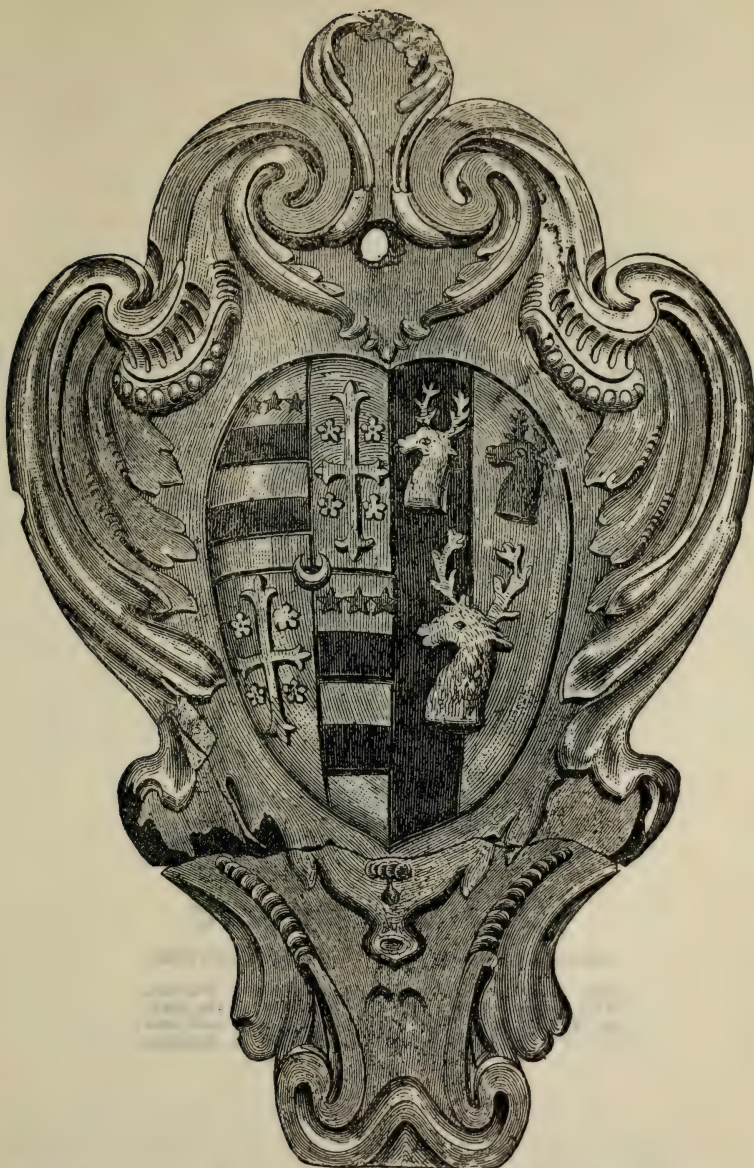
The Visitation of  
Essex made A<sup>o</sup> Dni 1612  
by John Raven Richmond  
Herald of Armes by Vertue  
of a Deputation from the  
Learned Camden Clarencieux  
King of Armes.

Add. Mes. 6065 766

British Museum.

ARMS AND ANCESTRY OF ROGER HARLAKENDEN OF BOSTON, 1635, FROM ESSEX, ENGLAND, AND OF MABEL HARLAKENDEN, OF ROYAL DESCENT, WIFE OF GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1635, AND OF CONNECTICUT, 1639, AND MANY YEARS SUBSEQUENTLY





WASHINGTON ARMS ON A MURAL MONUMENT IN GARS DEN CHURCH, NEAR  
MALMESBURY, IN WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

Arms of Sir Laurence Washington, Impaling Those of His Wife, Ann Lewyn



*Paul Revere*

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Volume I, Second Quarter, Number 2

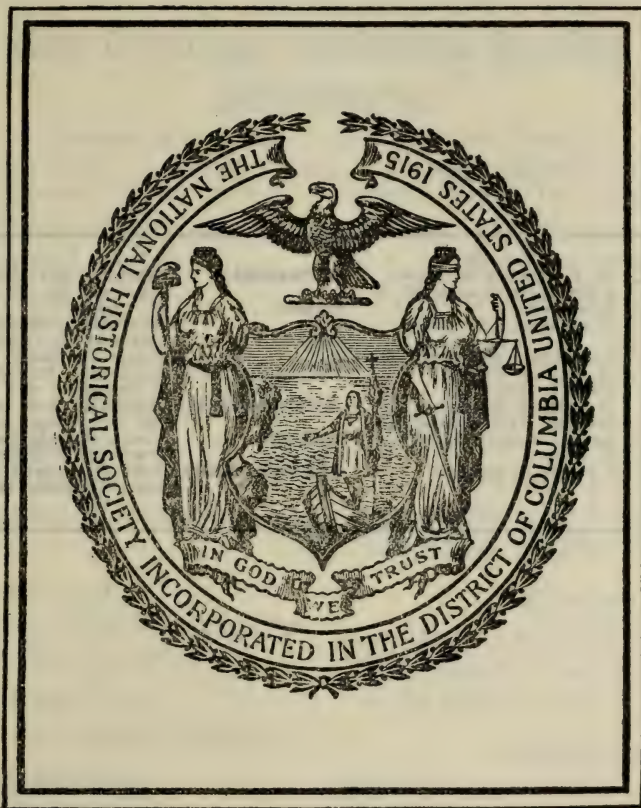
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Director-General, Knights of Wash-  
ington





# Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

The Membership body of The National Historical Society consists of—

Annual Member.....	Contributing.....	\$10 annually
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All Members receive The Journal of American History and The Journal of American Genealogy for the periods covered by dues paid. The following receive both magazines for life: Life Members, Endowment Patrons, Sustaining Life Members, Permanent Patrons, Benefactors, and Fellows. Individuals, libraries, societies, and other institutions are eligible to Membership. Gifts of any kind of Membership may be made.



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Dunlap



**A**RMSTRONG







RUTHERFORD





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## Ancestry of Jane Dunlap: Armstrong, Clarke, Dunlap, Gray, Mordah and Rutherford Families

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Genealogical Editor



ABOUT 1719 began the emigration of Scotch-Irish colonists of the Presbyterian faith to Pennsylvania. Their entrance into the New World was usually made either at Philadelphia or at New Castle, and their earliest settlements have been described as comprising "these townships, Donegal, Paxtang, Derry and Hanover (near the Susquehanna), and Drumore, Colerain, Fallowfield and Sadsbury (along Octorora Creek, which marks the western line of Chester County after 1729, together with the Brandywine farms a little north of Wilmington, the Neshaminy lands north of Philadelphia, and Allen township, ten miles west of Easton, . . ."

In 1729 John Mordah and his wife, Agnes, came to Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It is practically certain that he came from County Tyrone, in Ulster, Ireland, and probably from the parish of Derry-lousan.

On August 21, 1734, he was administrator of the estate of "Arthur McCammiss Late of Donegal," Thomas Rutherford, who, as will be shown, was his son-in-law, signing also the administration bond.

John Mordah died between August 22, 1744, the date of making his will, and the date of its proving, January 9, 1745. His will follows:

"In the Name of God Amen I John Mordah in the Township of Donegal and County of Lancaster observing my Self frail and Infirm in Body and Likely to Go the way of all flesh But Sound in Judgement and Memory Do . . . Declare this . . . my Last Will & Testament In the first place I freely Resign and Give up my Soul to God Begging that he may Accept of the Dedication And . . . my Body . . . that it Be Decently Interred And Secondly I . . . Bequeath to my well Beloved Wife Agnes the full half of all my Chattels & Movables . . . Except only one Black Heipher that has a whit face which heipher I Leave & Bequeath to my Son Thomas Rutherford and also I . . . appoint my Wife to Get a Competent Maintainence from off this My Plantation During her Life and at her Death what Goods are in her possession To be . . . Given unto my Son James whom I appoint to take principall Care . . . of her Excepting . . . from the Above mentioned half of my Chattels on yearling heipher and on Ew which . . . I . . . Bequeath to my Son Hendry M'kinny Again again (*Sic*: the transcriber) I . . . Bequeath the plantation together with the other half of my Chattels and Movables unto my Daughter Iliner and that there may be no Discord hereafter Between Son James and Iliner or hir husband if Ever She Marries about the line Between James's plantation and that which I have Left to Iliner I . . . Appoint that the Deviding Line Run Down by John—(? : the transcriber) Cabin or along the foot of the hill above the Water Brook befor my Door and the East side to be Iliners and the west Side, James's and I . . . Appoint my Son James and Daughter Iliner . . . the Administrators and Executors of this my Last Will & Testament Marked with my Hand and Signed with my Seal this 22d day of Agust 1744

In presence of us

John Murdagh + his mark



## ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

Saml Black Robert Mordah

.....  
 .... the 9th Day of January Ano Dom 1744/5 The Last Will & Testament of John Mordah Deceased was proved. . . . And probate & Letters Testamentar were Granted unto James & Elinor Mordah. ....

By Samuel Blanstion Dep Regr"

As evidenced by his will, John Mordah's wife was named Agnes, but her maiden surname is unknown. Their children were:

I James Mordah, co-executor of his father's will, therefore of age when that will was made, in 1744, and hence born before the family came to America, and doubtless in County Tyrone, Ireland.

II Jean Mordah, not mentioned in her father's will, but the wife of the "Son Thomas Rutherford," to whom John Mordah bequeathed the "Black Heipher that has a whit face," and of whom subsequently.

III A daughter, unnamed in her father's will, and the wife of "Hendry Mckinny," whom John Mordah, in his will, calls "Son."

IV Elinor Mordah, co-executor, with her brother, James, of their father's will; unmarried in January, 1745, when that will was proved.

Jean Mordah, daughter of John and Agnes Mordah, was probably born in County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland, and perhaps in the parish of Derry-lousan, for there was born Thomas Rutherford, whom she married, and whom she had known before, in 1728, she came with her parents to Pennsylvania. Indeed, they had perhaps been engaged to be married in Ireland, for it is said that Thomas Rutherford loved her there and followed her across the ocean after a year's separation. He came over in 1729, and settled also in Donegal Township, Lancaster County.

She was born about 1712, as appears from the inscription on her gravestone in Paxtang Churchyard, as quoted below.

In September, 1730, Jean Mordah and Thomas Rutherford were married. He received a Warrant of one hundred and fifty acres of land in Derry Township, now in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, on March 1, 1737, and, on March 1, 1746, he obtained a Warrant for another tract in the same Township, also for one hundred and fifty acres. There are recorded Warrants of land granted to Robert Mordock in the same Township of Derry, one on March 30, 1742, for one



hundred acres, and one on April 18, 1751, for fifty acres. This Robert Murdock may be the Robert Murdah who was a witness to the will of John Mordah, quoted above. His relation to the latter is unknown, and he may have been John Mordah's son, or perhaps his brother. The names Mordah, Murdah, Murdock, etc., seem to be used interchangeably.

About 1750 Thomas Rutherford and his wife removed to Paxtang Township, in the present Dauphin County. There he died, April 18, 1777, aged sixty-nine. He was born June 24, 1707, and was baptized by the Reverend John McClave, in the parish of Derry-lousan, County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland.

Jean (Mordah) Rutherford died August 10, 1789. She and her husband were both buried in the old Paxtang Churchyard, and the inscriptions on their graves are as follows:

"In Memory  
of  
THOMAS RUTHERFORD  
who departed this life  
April 18, 1777  
In the 70th year of his age.

---

In  
memory of  
JEAN RUTHERFORD  
who departed this life  
Aug. 10, 1789  
In the 78th year of her age."

Three days before his death, Thomas Rutherford made his will, which follows:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN.

This 15 day of April in the year of our Lord God 1777, One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven, I Thomas Rutherford of the Township of Paxton and County of Lancaster, being weak in Body, but in perfect mind and memory, Thanks be given to God therefore, . . . make and ordain this my last will and testament, . . . I

recommend my Soul to God. . . . and my Body to the Earth. . . . .

ITEM: First, I give and bequeath to Jean my dearly beloved wife all the Bed and Furniture. . . . with the Bed and all its furniture that is in the little room with half of all the Dresser, Furniture and the clock as long as she lives, then I leave it to my Son John Rutherford. I leave also the case of Drawers to her as long as she lives then it's my will that it is to my son Samuel for himself. Also I leave to my wife Jean one horse and one cow of her choice, with the fourth of all the plantation yearly Produce as long as she lives. . . . I leave. . . . to her Eight Pounds in cash. . . . I leave to Jean the time of the servant George's time.

ITEM: To John Rutherford I leave. . . . all my claim of the plantation he lives on. Item, To Jeans Rutherford I leave and bequeath the half of the Plantation we live on. Samuel and James shall cut and bring all Firewood that my wife will require to her Door, but if he dies without lawful issue then it is to fall to my son Samuel, but if he dies without lawful issue then all the plantation I bequeath to my son John's Childer forever. Item, to my Son Samuel Rutherford I leave. . . . one half of the Plantation we live on, but if he and James leaves no lawful issue than all the Plantation is to be John's Childr, but if James survives him, he is to have all the place forever if he hath lawful issue; any of James & Samuel dying leaving to the other that hath lawful issue he shall pay to Johns Childer. . . . One Hundred and fifty Pounds.

ITEM: To Nell my daughter I leave. . . . fiftin Pounds for the use of her childer, and to herself I bequeath Ten Pounds. Item to Thomas Mais Childer I leave Twenty Pound Ten Shillings that is in his own Hand. Item to William Gray I leave Thirty Pounds of what he is indebted to me. Item to Andrew Mais my son-in-law childer I leave. . . . Thirty Pounds. Item, to my daughter Elizabeth Childer I leave. . . . Twenty Pounds. Item, I leave to my sons James and Samuel all the geers belonging to horses, and the waggon shair and shair. I allow my funeral charges with all just debts to be paid out of my personal estate and the remainder to be divided betwixt my childer John, James, Samuel, Nell, Jean, Agnes, Mary and Elizabeth shair and shair equally. And I will. . . . my sons James and Samuel to build a house to my wife to live in at their own charge and finish it both out and



inside with a stone chimney two floors and doors. And I constitute my sons John, James and Samuel Rutherford my only sole executors of this my last will.....

Signed, sealed in the presence of us.

his  
Thomas X Rutherford (SEAL)  
mark

John Willson,  
George Dixon,  
James Collier."

This will was proved June 10, 1777.

From it the following children of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford are recorded:

I John Rutherford; a Captain in the Revolution; married Margaret Park.

II James Rutherford; apparently unmarried in 1777, when his father made his will; named second, but perhaps a younger child.

III Samuel Rutherford; apparently unmarried in 1777, when his father made his will; named third, but perhaps a younger child.

IV "Nell" or Eleanor Rutherford; married and with children in 1777, when her father made his will.

V Jean Rutherford.

VI Agnes Rutherford, of whom subsequently.

VII Mary Rutherford.

VIII Elizabeth Rutherford; married and with children in 1777, when her father made his will.

In Thomas Rutherford's will he mentions his son-in-law, Andrew May (?)—"Andrew Mais my son-in-law childer." He also mentions "Thomas Mais Childer." The latter may have been the husband of one of Thomas' daughters, and since Thomas mentions children of his daughters "Nell" and Elizabeth these two were perhaps the wives of two men, possibly brothers, of the name of May.

Agnes Rutherford, daughter of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford, and named in her father's will, was born in Paxtang, September 14, 1740, and died about 1813. She married William Gray, born in Paxtang in 1738.



It is probable that he settled in what is known as Buffalo Valley about 1771, for in November of that year a tract of eleven hundred and fifty acres was bought by Walter Clarke, in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clarke, and William Clarke. This tract was divided into six portions, of which five were allotted to these five men, and the sixth sold to Ludwig Derr, July 31, 1773. William Gray resided on his portion for the remainder of his life. His property was near the present Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, and in 1886 belonged to Major Paul Geddes. William Gray was a Captain in the Revolution, and also served on the Committee of Safety for Northumberland County, formed in 1776, his appointment thereto, as representing, with James McClenachan and Robert Fruit, White Deer Township, being made August 13, 1776.

Captain Gray, as Deputy Surveyor, made a resurvey of Lewisburg in the present Union County, near which place, as stated above, he resided. In 1789 he owned there a distillery.

On August 31, 1791, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace, and died in 1815.

The children of Captain William and Agnes (Rutherford) Gray were:

I Jane Gray; born in 1770; married, first, William Wallace; second, in 1810, Samuel Hutcheson.

II Susanna Gray; born in 1772; died in Columbia County about 1810; married, first, William Hudson; second, Andrew Foster.

III Mary Gray, of whom subsequently.

IV Margaret Gray; born in 1776; died, March, 1856, at Hartleton, Union County; married John Hays.

V Nancy Gray; born in 1778; died about 1849; married Hudson Williams.

VI Sarah Gray; born in 1780; died unmarried.

VII Eleanor Gray; born in 1782; died at Lewisburg; married John Robinson.

Before continuing the record of descent to Jane (Dunlap) McClymonds from Captain William and Agnes (Rutherford) Gray, account should be given of the earlier history of the Gray family.

Captain William Gray was the son of Captain John Gray. The

latter was born in County Antrim, Ulster, Ireland. According to one authority he was born in 1698, but the inscription in old Paxtang Churchyard, on his gravestone, states that he died in 1785, aged about seventy-eight years, which would fix his birth-date as about 1707. It is probable that 1698 is nearer to the correct date, as his wife, as will be seen, is said to have been born about 1700.

John Gray came to America about 1730, locating in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and later becoming an early settler of Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, then a part of Lancaster County. During the French and Indian War (1755-1764), he served, with the rank of Captain, in the Battalion of Colonel Elder, and later in that commanded by Colonel Asher Clayton.

The homestead farm of Captain John Gray, in Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, was, after his death, divided into four portions, which severally passed to four of his five sons, the fifth of whom, Captain William Gray, as has been related above, removed to the vicinity of Lewisburg. These other sons were George, Joseph, John, and Robert. George died unmarried, and his tract passed out of the Gray family. In 1886, Joseph's land belonged to his grandson, Josiah Espy; John's land to his grandson, J. Newton Gray; Robert's land to his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Bigham.

Captain John Gray died in February, 1785, and was buried in the Churchyard at Paxtang. His first wife, who was the ancestress of Jane Dunlap, was Susanna Armstrong. They were married in 1730, and she died in October, 1750. The inscription on her gravestone in Paxtang Churchyard states that she was aged fifty when she died, and hence her birth-date may be placed at the year 1700.

As an ancestral lineage for Susanna Armstrong has been traced for several hundred years, an account of this will be given at the close of the present study of Jane Dunlap's various ancestral families, the length of the Armstrong history rendering it inconvenient for interpolation here.

The second wife of Captain John Gray was Hannah Stevenson, the widow of George Semple. She was born in 1711, and died in 1781, her marriage to Captain Gray taking place in 1753.

The children of Captain John and Susanna (Armstrong) Gray were:



## ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

I George Gray; born in 1732; died, unmarried, February 25, 1798.

II Joseph Gray; born in 1734; died October 13, 1794; married, November 11, 1779, Elizabeth Foster, who was born in 1744, and died April 18, 1816; had one child, Susan Gray, who married William Espy.

III William Gray, born in 1738, of whom the history has been given above, as he was ancestor of Jane Dunlap.

By the second marriage of Captain John Gray, to Hannah (Stevenson) Semple, he had children as follows:

IV John Gray; born in 1754; married, first, Mary Robinson; second, Mary Falls.

V Robert Gray; born according to one authority, in 1756, according to another, in 1757, while his gravestone inscription would fix the year as 1758; was a soldier of the Revolution and with Washington's army at Valley Forge; married Mary Rutherford, daughter of Captain John and Margaret (Parke) Rutherford, the said Captain John Rutherford being, as has been recorded above in the present study, the son of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford, and hence a brother of Agnes Rutherford, who married Captain William Gray and was an ancestress of Jane Dunlap.

VI Hannah Gray; born in 1758, as stated by the authority who places the birth of her brother, Robert, as mentioned, in the year 1756; married, December 4, 1777, George Dixon.

The following inscriptions appear on gravestones of early members of the Gray family in old Paxtang Churchyard.

"In  
Memory of  
JOHN GRAY, SEN'R  
Aged about 78 years.  
Died February 1785

Also his son  
GEORGE  
Died February 25th 1796  
Aged about 67 years.



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And  
In memory of  
his mother  
SUSANNA GRAY  
who departed this life  
In October A. D. 1750  
Aged 50 years.

---

In  
Memory of  
JOSEPH GRAY  
who departed this life  
October 13, A. D. 1794  
in the 60th year of his age.

---

In memory of  
his consort  
ELIZABETH GRAY  
who departed this life  
April 18th, A. D. 1816,  
Aged 72 years.

---

In  
Memory of  
JOHN GRAY  
Who departed this life  
May 30th, A. D. 1819  
in the 66th year of his age;

Also  
his mother  
HANNAH GRAY  
who departed this life  
in November A. D. 1781  
Aged 70 years.

ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

In  
Memory of  
MARY  
second wife of  
John Gray dec.  
who died July 17th 1822  
Aged 62 years

---

In  
Memory of  
JOSEPH GRAY  
Died  
September 13, 1861,  
Age 69 years.

---

In  
Memory of  
JANE H. GRAY  
Died  
December 6, 1870  
aged  
74 years.

---

In  
Memory of  
ROBERT GRAY  
Died  
April 27, 1848,  
in the 91st year of his  
Age.

---

In  
Memory of  
MARY  
wife of  
Robert Gray

Died Aug. 16, 1863  
Aged 91 years 11 mos.  
and 3 days.

---

In  
Memory of  
ELEANOR  
Daughter of  
Robert & Mary Gray  
Died  
June 28, 1832  
In the 19th year of her  
Age.

---

In  
Memory of  
THOMAS M. GRAY  
Born March 17, 1798  
Died Jan. 28, 1857  
Aged 58 years 10 mos.  
& 11 ds.

---

MARGARET P. GRAY  
Born July 22, 1792  
Died Feb. 11, 1873  
Aged 80 years, 6 mos.  
and 10 days.

---

In  
Memory of  
ELIZA G. (Gray)  
wife of Robert Wilson  
who departed this life  
Nov. 10, 1841  
Aged 37 years & 6 days.



ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

SAMUEL GRAY

Died Oct. 21, 1881

in the

76th year of his age."

---

Resuming the lineage-record of Jane Dunlap, Mary Gray, as has above been stated, was the daughter of Captain William and Agnes (Rutherford) Gray. She was born in 1774, and died September 8, 1837. She married John Dunlap.

It was known to the descendants of Jane Dunlap, who became the wife of John McClymonds, an early resident of the present Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, that she descended from the following persons: Thomas Rutherford, Jean Mordah (the wife of Thomas Rutherford), Walter Clarke (of whom subsequently), and John Dunlap, who served in the War of the American Revolution and was lost in the Battle of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, 1777. The foregoing pedigrees have been deduced, working from the basis of this known ancestry. But some difficult problems have presented themselves in connection with the Dunlap lineage. The following is submitted.

At the period of the Battle of Chestnut Hill, 1777, the present Dauphin County,—where, as will be shown, lived the widow of John Dunlap who was lost in the said battle,—was a part of Lancaster County. Search was there made for the will of the father of John Dunlap, the Revolutionary soldier. James Dunlap of Donegal Township died in 1766, leaving a son John. His will was as follows:

"...I James Dunlap of the Township of Donegall... County of Lancaster... Pennsylvania Yeoman being Sick and Weak... Do make... my last will... I give... my Beloved wife Agnes Dunlap one Sixth part of all my Worldly Goods... her Mear and Saddle: also a father Beed & Bed Cloaths Item I give... my son Robert Dunlap one sixth part of all my Worldly Goods... with my Watch and Silver Buckels Item I Give... my son John Dunlap one sixth part of all my Worldly Goods... Item I Give... my Son William Dunlap one Sixth part of all my Worldly Goods... Item I give... my son Thomas Dunlap one sixth part of all my Worldly Goods... and as to ye Child unborn I give... it one sixth part of all my Worldly

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Goods....if it Lives if otherwise this part is to be devided Among the Survivers.....I give....to Moses Dunlap my Clarret Coat and Black Wescoat Item I give....to Robert Dunlap my Setowt Coat & Ratteen Coat and I Do Constitute....Robert Wallace of Hanover Township and Agnes my wife....my....Executors....In Witness I....Set my hand and Seal this

(*Sic*: the transcriber) Day of Aprile....one thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty six 1766

Jas. Dunlap (Seal)

Witness Present Wm. Kelso James  
McLaughlin James Elder

.....  
....on the 19th day of August..1766 The Last will....James Dunlap....deceased was proved...."

While it cannot be stated positively that James Dunlap, maker of the foregoing will, was the father of the John Dunlap who was lost in the Battle of Chestnut Hill, this is the only will so far found which, from dates, names, etc., may have been made by the father of the said John Dunlap.

An early settler in the present Dauphin County was William Dunlap, who, June 25, 1734, received a Warrant of two hundred and fifty acres in Hanover Township, then in Lancaster County. The James Dunlap of the above will of 1766 had a son, William Dunlap, and the dates would indicate the possibility that the William of the Warrant may have been father of James of the 1766 will. This supposition is, of course, not based on proven facts.

John Dunlap, soldier of the Revolution, and lost in the Battle of Chestnut Hill, tradition of descent from whom is in the family descending from Jane Dunlap, wife of John McClymonds, lived in Paxtang Township, in what now is Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, but which, at the time of his death, was still a part of Lancaster County. He married in or before the year 1774, for in that year his son was born, apparently his oldest child. His Revolutionary service was in the Company commanded by Captain James Crouch, of which Andrew Berreyhill, Senior, was Ensign. The family tradition that he was "lost" in the Battle of Chestnut Hill is based on the exact fact, as evidenced by the following statements.



## ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

"I had the Honour to Command a Company in actual Service in the year, one thousand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy Seven. Who was engaged in an Action, at Chestnut hill with other troops the Enemy was too hard for us—we were obliged to Retreat, there was a Soldier in my Company Named John Dunlap, Who was a Missing when we Returned to Camp—he was not heard of Amongst the Prisoners, Nor found Amongst the Dead, nor heard of since, and in my opinion he was kild

Certified By:

James Crouch

This 18th of May 1785.

I had the Honour to Act as Ensign in the Same Regiment—and in the Same Action—& Certify with Capt. James

Crouch from my own Knowledge,—this 18th of May 1785.

Sertified By Me

Andrew Berreyhill Seneir"

The occasion of these certified statements was the fact that the widow of John Dunlap was in straitened circumstances, was ill, had two minor children, and that some of her neighbors in Paxtang Township sent a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions for Dauphin County in her behalf. The certificates of the statements of the two officers of John Dunlap's military Company were made to substantiate the claim made by Mrs. Dunlap's friends that she was entitled to financial provision, "According to a Law Pased at Philadelphia the 20th Day of March 1780." The petition was made in 1785, and stated that "the Widow Dunlap—(Widow of John Dunlap who was Lost in an Action at Chesnut hill in the year 1777)" had "a Son About eleven years old" and also "a Girl about Nine years Old." The petition was granted by the Court on September 21, 1786, and inside the document recording the grant is what appears a second rehearsal of the petition, in which is mentioned "Mary Dunlap Widow & Relict of John Dunlap of the towship of Paxton," in which no mention is made of the names of her children, but her son is described as "about 12 years of age" and her daughter as "about 10." Thus we may place, as the birth-date of Soldier John Dunlap's son, the year 1774.

Since the descendants know that this soldier of the Battle of Chestnut Hill was their ancestor and also know that they descend from Thomas Rutherford and Jean Mordah, the latter's wife, it must be concluded that the John Dunlap who, as stated above, married Mary



Gray, grand-daughter of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford, was the son of the John Dunlap, lost in the Battle of Chestnut Hill. Mary Gray, who married this second John Dunlap, was, as has been said above, born in 1774. Her husband, John Dunlap, is said to have died in 1842, on September 26. The year 1774, which, as stated, was that of the birth of the son of John Dunlap, the soldier, would fit naturally as the birth-date of John Dunlap, husband of Mary Gray, who was also born in that year.

All the family traditions as to the ancestry of Jane Dunlap appear to fit exactly and logically with the ascertained and proven facts. Not only is it tradition that she descended from John Dunlap of Chestnut Hill fame, but that he was her grandfather. Hence her father was this soldier's son, born, as shown above, in 1774. We have naturally assumed that this son was the John Dunlap who married Mary Gray, since the latter is the only descendant of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford found to have married a Dunlap, while, as has been noted, the descendants of Jane Dunlap know they were also descendants of the said Thomas and Jean.

Jane Dunlap's descendants also state that she was the descendant of Walter Clarke, "one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, held in 1776." Hence, it must be assumed in accordance with the above chain of reasoning, based on evidence obtained from documentary sources and from the family records, that the wife of John Dunlap, the soldier of Chestnut Hill, was the daughter of Walter Clarke, since Jane Dunlap's mother was not a Clarke nor the descendant of a Clarke, as her Gray pedigree above given makes clear. But it was through Mary Gray, Jane Dunlap's mother, that the Rutherford and Mordah ancestry came, as shown.

Walter Clarke was not only a distinguished and brilliant man, but came from a long line of eminent ancestry. This pedigree is as follows.

Gabriel Clarke, or Clark, the name being spelled in early records in both forms, was born in Yorkshire, England, and was an only child. It is said that James Hamilton, the Earl of Antrim, happening to be in the part of Yorkshire where the Clarke family lived, chanced to see Gabriel constructing two mills to grind corn on his father's land. He invited the young man to settle on his estates in Antrim, in northern Ireland, to take charge of the erection of mills



SEAL OF AYMER DE RUTHERFORD, 1296

Aymer de Rutherford was grandson to Hugo de Rutherford, born before 1200 and earliest known chief of this historic Scottish house.









## OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

In the yard of this early Eighteenth Century church, three miles east of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, were buried several ancestors of the McClymonds family: Thomas Rutherford, 1777; his wife, Jean (Mordah) Rutherford, 1789; Captain John Gray, 1785; his wife, Susanna (Armstrong) Gray, 1750.



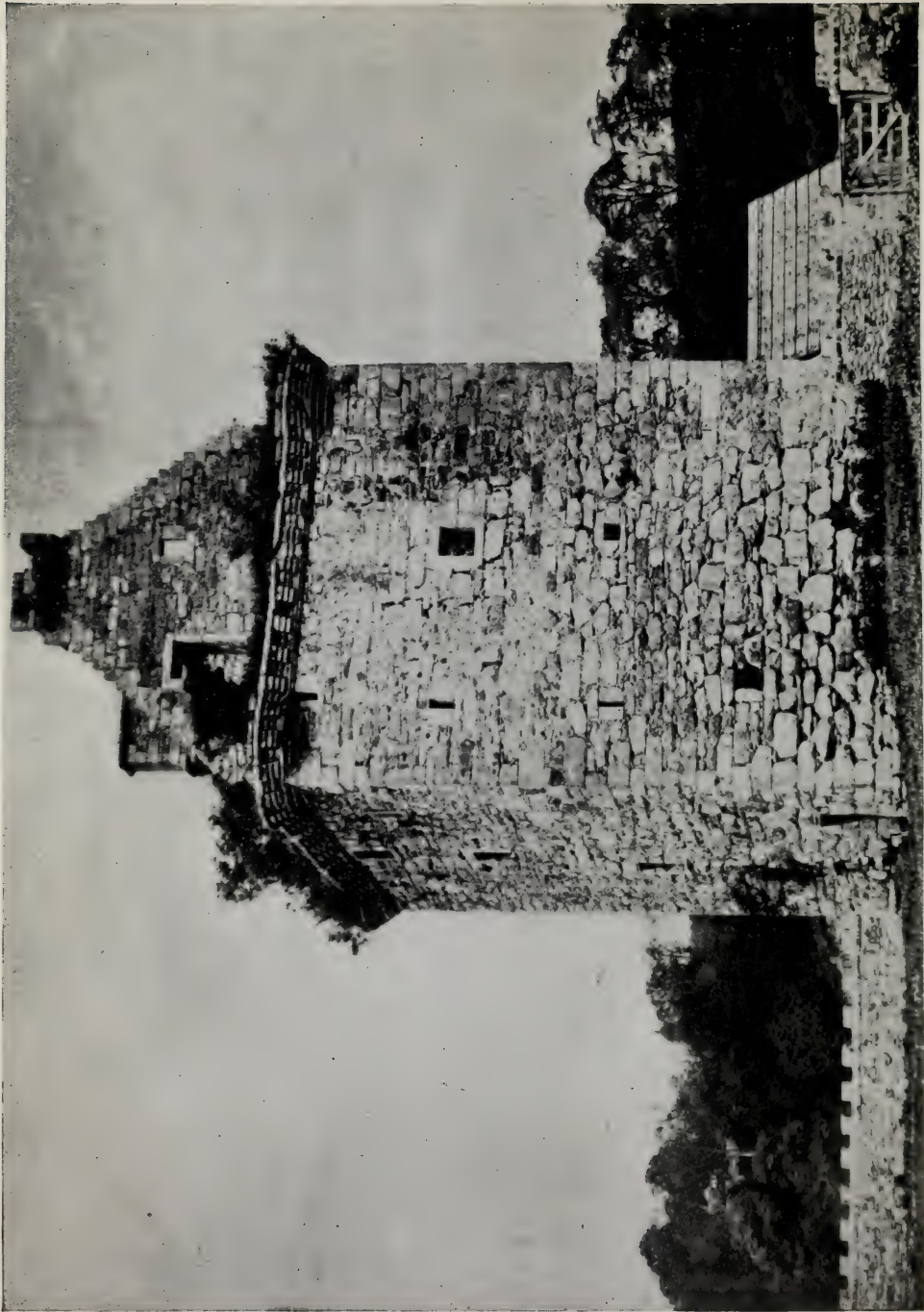
OLD KENNETT MEETING HOUSE, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Here worshipped John Clarke, son of Walter Clarke of Grange, County Antrim, Ireland, and father of Walter Clarke, delegate for Northumberland County at the Constitutional Convention for Pennsylvania, 1776, over which Benjamin Franklin presided









GILNOCKIE TOWER, AT THE HOLLOWS, ESKDALE, SCOTLAND

Here lived "Johnnie Armstrong," famous in song and story of the Border fighting, founder of the Gilnockie Armstrongs, ancestors of the Armstrongs of County Fermanagh, Ireland, whence came the Pennsylvania line, including Major William Armstrong, ancestor of Jane (Dunlap) McClymonds



there. The Earl gave him an estate, near the town of Ballymeana, known as "The Grange."

Gabriel Clarke was a member of the Society of Friends and built a meeting-house for religious worship, also deeding to this organization land for a burying-ground. He and his wife, whose name is unknown, were, it is said, the first persons buried therein.

While the date of Gabriel's birth has not been found, it must have been close to the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, for in 1716, when his son, Bartholomew Clarke, made his will, the latter spoke of himself as "well stricken in years."

Gabriel Clarke's children were:

I Bartholomew Clarke, the eldest, called in his will, "of the Grange in the Barony of Toome and county of Antrim," said will dated June 18, 1716, the bond for administration of which was given December 1, 1716; who had children: Gabriel, Nathaniel, James, Walter, Jane, Mary, his son, James, being named as executor of Bartholomew's will, together with the latter's brother, Walter Clarke.

II Nathaniel Clarke.

III Walter Clarke, of whom below.

IV Anne Clarke, who married James Greenwood.

Walter Clarke, son of Gabriel Clarke, may have been born in County Antrim, Ireland, at his father's home, The Grange, or he may have been born in Yorkshire, England, whence, as stated above, Gabriel Clarke went to Ireland. At the time of the Heralds' Visitation of Yorkshire, in 1563-1564, there was in that County an armigerous family of Clarke, descended from the Clarkes of Werk, in Northumberland. The Coat-of-Arms of the Clarke family of Werk, Northumberland, is blazoned:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron between three dragons' heads erased azure, as many roses or.

Crest—A dragon's head as in the Arms.

Motto—*Fortitudo*.

Apparently the meeting-house erected by his father had been destroyed, or had become in some way insufficient for the requirements, for, in 1705, Walter Clarke "built a meeting House at Grange for the Service of the truth and use of Friends."

In the same year, his brother-in-law, James Greenwood, bequeathed to him a legacy "to provide hospitality for Friends."

"Walter Clark of Grange in County of Antrim" made his will April 22, 1724, and died between this date and that of its proving, November 15, 1725. In it his wife, Elizabeth, was named as an executor.

Children of Walter Clarke of the Grange and his wife, Elizabeth, as mentioned in his will, were:

I Gabriel Clarke.

II John Clarke, of whom subsequently.

III Samuel Clarke; came to America in 1735, with endorsement from the Friends' Meeting at Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, stating that he had for "some time past dwelt at Hillsborough which is a branch of our Meeting," where he went, from The Grange, in 1729, apparently; married Mary, daughter of Michael Lightfoot, "8 Mo. 6, 1727," at New Garden, and appears to have been a widower in 1729 when he removed from The Grange; resided, in Pennsylvania, at Marlborough, Chester County.

IV Anne Clarke; married ——— Mercer.

V Abigail Carke.

VI Priscilla Clarke.

VII Jane Clarke.

VIII Elizabeth Clarke; "born and Educated at Grange within the Limmits of this Mens Meeting, and her parents were friends in Unity with us, (whose memory is dear unto many of us);" lived, after her mother's death, with relatives at Dublin and Hillsborough; came to Pennsylvania in 1736, with endorsement from the Friends' Meeting in Lisburn, County Antrim; married, 1736, Benjamin Jackson.

John Clarke, son of Walter and Elizabeth Clarke, of The Grange, County Antrim, Ireland, was mentioned in his father's will, and was apparently the next oldest son. He came to America in 1729, and presented the following endorsement to the Friends' Meeting at Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania:

"From the grang in the County of Antrim in Ireland 7 mo. 27. 1729. These are to certifie whome it may concern that the berer honest John Clark was bread and born in this place and was the son of Walter Clark. he is single man and free from any publick scandill to our knowledg.



## ANCESTRY OF JANE DUNLAP

given under our hands the day aforesaid  
William Moore

John Brady  
John Fasett  
Ja. Hamersley  
John Williams  
Samson Bradey  
Benjamin Boyd  
James Clark  
James Haddock"

The Kennett Meeting were not satisfied with this general endorsement of "honest John Clark," and asked for a fuller statement. This John Clarke procured and in 1731 "produced certificate from six weeks mens meeting held on the Graing in the nation of Ireland."

He declared his intention of marriage with Hannah Cooper "12mo. 4. 1737," at the Kennett Monthly Meeting, and they were married "1st month 8th 1738." Hannah Cooper was the daughter of James and Hannah Cooper, who came from Mayfield, Staffordshire, England, in 1684, and settled in Darby, Pennsylvania, now in Delaware County, but then in Chester County.

Before his residence in Mayfield, Staffordshire, James Cooper is said to have been an inhabitant of Bolton, in Lancashire, England. He is believed to have gone to Mayfield about 1674. He removed from Darby, Pennsylvania, to New Castle, Delaware, and, his wife, Hannah, having died, he re-married, November 8, 1705, Mary Ludwidge. This marriage took place at an Episcopalian Church, and this indicates that he had severed, or did, by this marriage "out of Meeting," sever his connection with the Society of Friends. But at a Monthly Meeting in 1728, held at Kennett, but apparently attended by Friends from the Delaware residence of James Cooper, he was re-instated to membership in the Society.

John Clarke and his wife, Hannah Cooper, are said to have been living in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1753, but his will has not been found in that County.

Their children were:

- I Elizabeth Clarke; born in 1738.
- II James Carke; born in 1740; married Hannah Hayes.



- III Walter Clarke, of whom subsequently.
- IV John Clarke.
- V William Clarke; born in 1747.
- VI Samuel Clarke; born in 1749.
- VII Mary Clarke, born in 1749; twin to Samuel.
- VIII Hannah Clarke; born in 1752.

Walter Clarke, the son of John and Hannah (Cooper) Clarke, was born "9 mo. 2, 1742." He was born in Paxtang Township, then in Lancaster County, but now in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where his parents had evidently removed. The latter had evidently left the Society of Friends, for they were early members of the Presbyterian Church at Paxtang.

In November, 1771, Walter Clarke removed from Paxtang and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. There, on the aforesaid date, he purchased eleven hundred and fifty acres of land, which had been surveyed to the Reverend John Ewing, February 22, 1769. This land Walter Clarke bought in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clarke, and William Clarke. As has been stated above in the present study, William Gray, of this list, was also an ancestor of Jane Dunlap, his wife being Agnes Rutherford, daughter of Thomas and Jean (Mordah) Rutherford, Captain William Gray himself being the son of Captain John Gray, founder of the Pennsylvania family.

Walter Clarke owned one sixth of the tract. Robert and William Clarke are said to have been his brothers, but the name of Robert does not appear in the list given above of the children of John and Hannah (Cooper) Clarke, parents of Walter Clarke. The Robert and William, joint purchasers of the said tract, may have been cousins of Walter Clarke, but their exact relationship has not been established.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Committees of Safety were established in various localities to keep order and oversee the organization of the militia. On February 8, 1776, Walter Clarke was one of these "gentlemen, being previously nominated by the respective townships to serve on this Committee for the county of Northumberland. . . ." He was then listed as appointed for "Buffalo Township.—Walter Clark (removed to White Deer)," and appears, in fact, in the same list, as appointed for White Deer Township. As

has been stated above, William Gray was also a member of this Committee of Safety, but appointed some months later than was Walter Clarke.

On July 15, 1776, less than two weeks after the Declaration of Independence of the Thirteen American Colonies, a Constitutional Convention met at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a State Constitution for Pennsylvania. Walter Clarke was sent to this Convention, which was presided over by Benjamin Franklin, as a delegate, representing Northumberland County. On March 21, 1777, he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant of Northumberland County. But by 1781 he appears to have become the County Lieutenant.

Walter Clarke was a member of the Buffalo Cross-Roads Presbyterian Church. This church was probably organized in 1773 and its first Ruling Elders were James McClenachan and Samuel Allen. Between 1783, when both these men had died, and 1785 there is no record of any Elders being appointed. In the latter year, Matthew Laird held this office, and in October, 1787, the Reverend Hugh Morrison became the minister, serving also the congregations of Northumberland and Sunbury. The Buffalo Cross-Roads Church agreed to pay Mr. Morrison a stipend of seventy-five pounds a year, and among the list of contributors for this purpose is the name of Walter Clarke, who was elected an Elder of the Church soon after Mr. Morrison's ministry commenced. In a record of the rentals of the pews in October, 1791, Walter Clarke's pew was Number 20, William Gray occupying Number 29 with Thomas Howard.

In the first Census of the State of Pennsylvania, Walter Clarke appears as head of a household under Northumberland County. In his household, besides himself, were two boys under sixteen years of age, and three women or girls.

Soon after this he removed from Northumberland County to what was then or soon after Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Beaver County was erected in 1800 from Allegheny and Washington Counties. There he lived in North Beaver Township, near the Westfield Meeting House. This is now in Lawrence County, and, there, in the Westfield Churchyard, Walter Clarke was buried, in 1803, the year of his death, as appears from his will. This follows.

"....I Walter Clark of Beaver County Pennsylvania....do



make...my last will....I give...my Soul into the Hand of almighty God....and my Body....to the Earth....I give...my oldest child Mary Dunlap four hundred Dollers....I give unto Jen-net Wells and her heirs one hundred & seven Acres with the allow-anc on the south east corner of my Land also I bequeath unto my Son John two hundred Acres laying on the north east part of my land....two bay horses & waggon....all my farming utensils....to my Daughter Rebekah four hundred dollers....the young bay mair saddle....bridle her chouse of my Cows a bed & beding I aldo give unto my Daughter Elizabeth four hundred Doller (*Sic: the transcriber*) ....the roand mair saddle & bridle a bed and the next choise of my cows further it is my will to give my orphan grand Children one hundred and sixty five acres of land on which I now live including the ..land I bough from Charles Clark one hundred of which to be given to Joseph & sixty five to Unes Shener the land to be rented or leased for the use of the orphans until the come of age....I also will my [the next word was covered by binding on edge of paper and hence undecipherable: the transcriber] bed to Joseph Shener I also will to my nephu Walter Ekens eighty Dollers (*Sic: the transcriber*)....if any overplus....same shall be devided equally between my Son John my Daughter Rebekah and Elizabeth, the household furniture to my Daughters Rebeca & Elizabeth also I....make...my beloved son John Clark and my trusty frend John Hunter [name covered somewhat by binding on edge of paper: the transcriber]...Executors... In Witness....I....set my hand and Seal this 11th Day of December....one thousand eight hundred & (*Sic: the transcriber*) three signed....in the presenc of us....Charles Clark, Robert Patterson  
Walter Clark (Seal)"

This will was proved on December 31, 1803, just four weeks after Walter Clarke made it.

From the foregoing it is evident that he had the following children:

1 Mary, who married John Dunlap and became the grandmother of Jane Dunlap, the wife of John McClymonds of Beaver County, Pennsylvania; called, in Walter Clarke's will "my oldest child Mary Dunlap;" herein placed as wife of John Dunlap, soldier of the Revolution, lost in the Battle of Chestnut Hill, and mother of John Dunlap,



who married Mary Gray (as above set forth), this being the only possible solution found which harmonizes the evidence found with the knowledge of Jane Dunlap's descendants that they descend, through her, from John Dunlap, lost at Chestnut Hill, from Thomas Rutherford and his wife, Jean Mordah, and from Walter Clarke.

II Janet Clarke, probably the daughter of Walter Clarke, to whom, without calling his daughter, he bequeathed one hundred and seven acres in his will, naming her after his "oldest child Mary Dunlap."

III John Clarke, an executor of his father's will.

IV Rebecca Clarke, named in her father's will.

V Elizabeth Clarke, named in her father's will.

VI A daughter, who married ——— Shener, and died before 1803, when his orphan grandchildren, Joseph and Unes (Eunice?) Shener, were named in Walter Clarke's will.

The further record of Jane Dunlap and the descendants of her marriage to John McClymonds was given in a study of the McClymonds family in *The Journal of American Genealogy*, Volume I, Number 1.

In the account of the Gray ancestry, given above in the present study, mention was made of Susanna Armstrong, wife of Captain John Gray, founder of the Gray family in America, or of the branch of it which settled in Pennsylvania, and statement was made that the lineage of Susanna Armstrong, extending back for several centuries, and hence too long for interpolation above, would be set forth at the close of this report. This lineage follows.

The Armstrong family is a very old one and Scottish history and romance are full of its chronicles and wild exploits on the Scottish Border.

Thomas Armstrong was Lord of Mangerton, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in the lordship of Liddesdale. On November 2, 1482, he executed a deed at Branxhelme, whereby he surrendered Mangerton to the Earl of Angus for its bestowal upon David Scott of Branxhelme, the latter, on 12th November, 1482, receiving this estate from the Earl by charter. But in some way, by purchase, conquest, or perhaps marriage, Mangerton soon came back to the Armstrongs, for in 1541, in a tax list, it was recorded as owned by them. They owned

lands also in Dumfriesshire, adjoining Roxburghshire, and, although living actually in Scotland, seem to have considered themselves English and to have thus fought against the Scotch in the Border warfare. Old Scotch ballads are full of these wild, daring chieftains of the Border, who made their strength respected on both sides.

Thomas Armstrong had four sons, of whom the oldest was Alexander, who succeeded as Lord of Mangerton. He had seven sons, the oldest, Thomas succeeding, but the line of the present ancestral study coming through the second son, John. This last named was founder of the Armstrongs of Gilnockie.

"Johnnie Armstrang," as he is called in the ballads, headed a band of some one hundred and fifty men, but when King James V of Scotland, in 1529, determined to put down the Border raids and constant fighting John Armstrong of Gilnockie appeared with thirty-six of his followers and offered his and their services to the King. The latter treacherously seized the leader and his men and hanged them upon trees at Hawick. One of Armstrong's band is said to have been the author of the ballad, "Armstrong's Good-Night," and other minstrel-lays on his tragic fate were written, among them one entitled "Johnnie Armstrong." It is believed that Sir Walter Scott's character of the champion swordsman, in "The Laird's Jock," was based on a son of John Armstrong of Gilnockie.

Christopher Armstrong was the son of the foregoing John Armstrong of Gilnockie. He was known as Christopher Armstrong of Langholm, and also owned or held in some form of tenure Stabillgortoun and probably Barnegleis, a castle in Annandale, which last was held later by his son, Christopher.

Christopher Armstrong, sometimes called "John's Christie," of Langholm, had sons: John Armstrong of Holiehous; Christopher Armstrong of Barnegleis, who also succeeded to Langholm; Robert Armstrong; William Armstrong, of whom below, and perhaps another Christopher Armstrong, he held Aughingill. Aughingill adjoined the lands of Barnegleis and Holiehous was at Gilnockie.

William Armstrong, son of Christopher Armstrong ("John's Christie"), was a famous fighter of the Border. He lived at Gilnockie during the reign of King Charles I of England. One of the exploits of "Christie's Will," as he was known, was the carrying off



of Sir Alexander Gibson, Lord Durie, who was a Judge of the Court of Sessions. He took him to an ancient castle in Annandale, called the Tower of Graham, and there held the learned Judge a prisoner for some three months, the latter believing himself, it is said, to be the captive of a sorcerer. Shortly after this "Christie's Will" joined the army of Charles I.

About this period, apparently, he left the Border country, which, it may be supposed, would hardly furnish him a peaceful abode, and removed, as did his nephew, Andrew Armstrong, to Brookboro, near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, in Ireland, and in Ireland William Armstrong died, in battle, fighting as an officer in King Charles' army.

His wife is said to have been distantly related to him, named Margaret Elliot.

Edward Armstrong, son of William of Brookboro, removed, about 1650, from Brookboro, and settled at Terwinney, also in County Fermanagh. He married "a dark-eyed lass of great beauty and with a wealth of rich black hair. She was called a princess at that time, being a daughter of the great house of Maguire which down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth bore rule in Fermanagh. Until this time the Armstrongs carried the blue eyes and fair hair of the Norse race, and they were called such names as Fair Johnnie, or Fair Billie, but after this we had Black Armstrongs and White Armstrongs."

It is stated that Terwinney was bestowed either on Edward Armstrong or on his father, William Armstrong, for military service, and its name signified "The Land of the Cows."

James Armstrong, son of Edward Armstrong (known as "Edward from the Border") and the "Princess" of the House of Maguire, succeeded his father in the possession both of Terwinney and Brookboro. He died in 1745, and was the father of the family of Armstrongs who emigrated to Pennsylvania. His children were:

I Edward Armstrong; settled in Pennsylvania about 1744; became Lieutenant Edward Ward's Company May 22, 1756; was killed that year while defending Fort Granville.

II George Armstrong; emigrated to Pennsylvania.

III William Armstrong, of whom subsequently.

IV General John Armstrong, famous in Pennsylvania Colonial history.



- v Margaret Armstrong; emigrated to Pennsylvania.
- vi Andrew Armstrong ("Andro"); remained in Ireland.
- vii A daughter; married ——— Graydon; remained in Ireland.

William Armstrong, son of James Armstrong of Terwinney and Brookboro, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled on a tract of two hundred acres, west of the Susquehanna, which land he acquired January 13, 1737. He was a soldier of gallantry and renown and served with distinction in the colonial wars. On May 10, 1756, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and a Captain, December 24, 1757. On July 4, 1764, he was made Major of the Second Battalion of the Provincial Regiment.

General John Armstrong, in a letter written from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1755, and concerning the depredations of the Indians, recorded the efficiency of his brother's stoppage to these apparently thus: "There are no inhabitants on the Juniata now, nor on Tuscarora by this time, my brother William being just come in."

Major William Armstrong died before December, 1770, on his farm in Middletown Township, in the present Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. His wife's name was Jean, and they had the following children:

- I John Armstrong.
- II William Armstrong.
- III Susanna Armstrong, of whom below.
- IV Charity Armstrong.
- v Elizabeth Armstrong.
- VI Alexander Armstrong.

Susanna Armstrong, the daughter of Major William Armstrong, and the latter's wife, Jean, married, as has been stated above, Captain John Gray, the line of descent from this marriage having been, in the present study, traced down to Jane Dunlap, wife of John McClymonds of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

The Coat-of-Arms blazoned for the Armstrongs of King's County, Ireland, descending from the Armstrongs of Gilnockie, from whom, as set forth above, descended Susanna Armstrong, is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly: first and fourth, argent, issuing from the

sinister side, a dexter arm habited gules, the hand grasping the trunk of an oak-tree eradicated and broken at the top, proper; second and third, argent, three palets azure.

Crest—An armed arm embowed, the hand grasping the broken trunk of an oak-tree eradicated, all proper.

Motto—*Invictus manes.*

The Arms of the Armstrongs of Scotland in general are practically as is described the blazon of the first and fourth quarter of the King's County Armstrongs, but without Crest or Motto. The Armstrongs doubtless were sufficiently eminent and powerful to bear Coat-Armor before the introduction of Crests into British heraldry; and a Motto is but a personal device, which may be used, discarded, or altered by a branch of a family or by an individual.

The blazon of the second and third quarter of the shield of the King's County Armstrongs is the complete Coat of an "Armstrang" family, and, from its simplicity, is ancient. This, it may be, was the original form of the Armstrong Arms, the quartering with the arm and the oak-tree branch or trunk perhaps having been added in reference to an actual exploit or to the meaning of the family name, "Strong Arm."





# The Will of Captain Myles Standish

Revealing the Interesting Fact That to Alexander Standish, Who Married Sarah Alden, the Daughter of Longfellow's Famous Priscilla Alden, Captain Standish Gives a Double Portion of His Lands



YLES STANDISH, of Plymouth and Duxbury, of Massachusetts, came in the Mayflower in 1620, with his wife, Rose, who died January 29, 1621. He, himself, is supposed to have been born about 1586. He died October 3, 1656. His will, made in 1655, follows:

## Will of Captain Myles Standish

The last Will and Testament of Captain Myles Standish, Gent; exhibited, before the Court held at Plymouth, the 4th day of May 1657, on the oath of Captain James Cudworth; and ordered to be recorded as followeth:

Given under my hand, this March the seventh, 1655.

Witnesseth these presents that I, Myles Standish Senir, of Duxbarrow, being in p'fect memory yett deceased in my body, and knowing the fraile estate of man in his best estate, I doe make this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form, following.

1. My will is that out of my whole estate my funeral charges be taken out and my body to be buried in decent manor and if I die att Duxbarrow my body to be layed as neare as conveniently may to be to my two dear daughters Lora Standish my daughter and Mary Standish my daughter in law.

2. My will is that out of the remaining p'te of my whole estate that all my just and lawful debts which I now owe or att the day of my death may owe be paid.

3. Out of what remaines according to the order of this Government, my will is that my dear and loveing wife Barbara Standish shall have the third p'te.

4. I have given to my son Josias Standish upon his marriage one



young Horse, five sheep and two heiffers, which I must upon that contract of marriage make forty pounds, yett not knowing whether the estate will bear it att present; my will is that the resedue remaine in the whole stocke, and that every one of my four sons viz. Alexander Myles Standish, Josiah Standish and Charles Standish may have forty pounds appeec, if not that they may have proportionable to ye the remaining p'te: bee it more or less.

5. My will is that my eldest son Alexander shall have a double share in land.

6. My will is that soe long as they live single that the whole bee in ptenership betwixt them.

7. I doe ordaine and make my dearly beloved wife Barbara Standish, Alexander Standish, Myles Standish and Josias Standish, joynt exequitors of this my last will and testament.

8. I doe by this my will make and appoint my loving friends Mr. Timothy Hatherley and Capt. James Cudworth Supervissors of this my last will and that they wil bee pleased to doe the office of Christian love to be helpfue to my poor wife and children by thiere Christian counsel and advise; and if any differnce should arise which I hope will not, my will is that my said Supervissors shall determine the same and that they see that my poor wife shall have as comfortable maintenance as my poor state will beare the whole time of her life which if you my loveing friends please to doe though neither they nor I shall bee able to reompinc I doe not doubt that the Lord will.

By mee, Myles Standish.

Further my will is that Marcy Robenson whome I tenderly love for her Grandfather's sake shall have three pounds in som thing to goe forward for her two years after my decease which my will is my over seers shall see performed.

Further my will is that my servant John Irish Junr, have forty shillings more then his Covenant which will appeer upon the Torone booke alwise, provided that he continew till the time he couenated bee expired in the service of my exequitors or any of thm with their joynt concent.

Mch. 7th, 1655.

By mee, Myles Standish.

9. I give unto my son and heire aparent Alexander Standish all my lands as heire apparent by lawful decent in Ormistick Borsconge

Wrightington Maudsley New burrow Crawston and in the Ile of man and given to me as right heire by lawful decent but surruptously detained from mee my great grandfather being a voud or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish.

By mee, Myles Standish.

Mch. 7th, 1655.

Witnesse by mee, James Cudworth.

Myles' oldest son, Alexander, married, first, Sarah, daughter of John Alden. Their children were:

1. Miles, who married Experience Sherman or Holmes.
2. Ebenezer, born in 1672, died in 1748, married Hannah Sturtevant.
3. Lorah, married Abraham Sampson.
4. Lydia, married Isaac Sampson.
5. Mercy, married Caleb Sampson.
6. Sarah, married Benjamin Soule.
7. Elizabeth, married Samuel Delans.

Down this line comes the family of Standish now living in the northwestern part of Ohio.



# Sir William Pepperrell

A Descendant of the Pepperrells of Plymouth England. Sir William's Grandson, William Pepperrell Sparhawk of Maine, Inherited Both Sir William's Title and Lands

BY

O. L. FRISBEE, A. M.



COLONAL WILLIAM PEPPERRELL came to the Isles of Shoales, in 1676, from Tavistock Parish, near Plymouth, England, settled fourteen years later at Kittery Point, Maine, and married Margery Bray, the daughter of Captain John Bray, who took his son-in-law into partnership with him. They were the foremost shipwrights and merchants of the day. Colonel Pepperrell had two sons and six daughters, all of whom married into the best families of New England. His youngest son, William, junior, became Sir William, the subject of this article.

Colonel Pepperrell built the Pepperrell mansion at Kittery Point in 1680, where he and his son, Sir William, resided. After a lapse of over two hundred and forty years since its erection it stands to-day, a splendid monument to the builder. This mansion was elegantly furnished. The walls were decorated with costly oil paintings and the library was the best in that part of the country. The cellar was filled with choice wine and good old New England rum. Here the Pepperrells lived in great style and their house was the centre of hospitality. They kept a coach and six, and a barge manned by slaves in uniform. The house was pleasantly located, commanding a view of the Piscataqua River, Pepperrell Cove, Tavistock Island and the ocean beyond.

Colonel Pepperrell admitted his oldest son, Andrew, into partnership with him, under the firm name of William Pepperrell and Son. As the young man died when he was thirty-two years old, this business arrangement was not of long duration. On his death the firm was



changed to William Pepperrell, and Colonel Pepperrell's second son, William, Junior, was admitted to partnership, this connection remaining unbroken for a quarter of a century. It was the best known firm in North America. The Pepperrell wharves and warehouses were known in all parts of the old world as well as the new, and led in business in all the colonies. The Pepperrells sent large fleets to all parts of the earth to trade. The money received was invested in real estate, which rapidly rose in value. They could ride from Kittery to Portland, Maine, a distance of sixty miles, on their own estate.

Colonel Pepperrell's tomb, where he and sixty-four of his descendants, including Sir William, sleep, is near the mansion. His descendants have formed a family association and care for the tomb and hold reunions every summer at Kittery Point. Colonel Pepperrell held many public offices, among them that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Lieutenant Colonel of the militia of the Province of Maine.

Sir William, like his father, frequently held public office. He was for thirty-two years a member of the Governor's Council, more than half of which time he was Chairman of the Board, an office next in rank to that of Governor. He was also Chief Justice for twenty-nine years. When Governor Shirley appointed him Commander of the Louisburg expedition, with the title of Lieutenant General in 1745, he was the richest man in North America. He contributed five hundred pounds toward the expense of the expedition, and recruited and equipped, in two months, a force from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut, which in forty-nine days caused the capitulation of the strongest fortress in the new world.

All the colonies were jubilant over the news of the capture. The victory was celebrated in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. General Pepperrell was created a Baronet of Great Britain—the first time this title was ever conferred on a native of America.

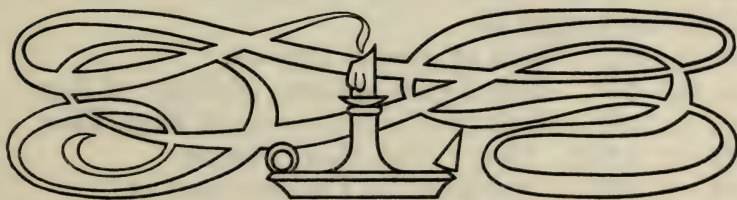
When Sir William landed in Boston, after six months service at Louisburg, he was received with honors by the Governor and Council, and the streets were decorated with flags and filled with admiring and grateful citizens. Probably New England never witnessed a more triumphant march than that of Sir William from Boston to his

home in Kittery. All the large towns through which he passed honored him with banquets and fetes.

In September, 1749, Sir William embarked for London, where he was presented at court, King George giving him a cordial reception. The Lord Mayor of London, as a token of respect, presented him with a service of plate. He arrived at his home in Kittery in October, 1750.

In 1755 he was commissioned Major General by the King. In 1756 he was appointed by the Council commander of Castle William, in Boston Harbor, and of the whole military forces of Massachusetts, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

Sir William died at his home in Kittery seventeen years before the American Revolution. He left the bulk of his great estate to his grandson, William Pepperrell Sparhawk, who inherited the title of Baronet and become known as Sir William Pepperrell. It was the latter who fled to England, leaving the great estate to confiscation. With the death of Sir William Pepperrell, Senior, the name of Pepperrell became extinct in America.





# Vital Records from Old New York Newspapers

Death and Marriage Records from Hugh Gaines' "Mercury"

Recording the Marriage of Dolly, Daughter of Colonel Martin Hoffman,  
to Reverend Archibald Laidlaw, and the Deaths of the Honorable Sir John  
St. Clair, Baronet, Henry van Ness, Painter, and of Others Famous  
in the History of New York

*(Continued from Volume I, Number 1)*



EBRUARY 6, 1767. Thomas Wilder from England.

April 1, 1767. John Dunn.

April 3. Ralph Izard of S. C. to Alice dau. of Peter  
De Lancey.

May 3, 1767. St. George Talbot.

May 5, 1767. Mary, wife of Wm. Walton and dau.  
of James De Lancey, aged 30.

June 9, 1767. John Kelly.

June 14, 1767. Jane, wife of Lambert Moore,\* and dau. of  
Edward Holland, aged 36.

July 2, 1767. Wife of Joseph Haynes.

July 27, 1767. Ellis Tryon, private, 46 Regt. of Foot.

Sept. 5, 1767. William Kieth, private 16 Regt. Foot.

Sept. 17, 1767. Henry Van Ness, Painter.

Sept. 16, 1767. Abraham De Peyster, aged 73.

Sept. 18, 1767. Adam Thompson.

Sept. 24, 1767. John Provoost.

Sept. 24, 1767. Provoost, wife of Peter Van Brough Livingston.

Oct. 22, 1767. Abraham Lefferts.

Oct. 17, 1767. Rev. Robert McKean Rector, Perth Amboy.

Oct. 23, 1767. Mary, wife of George Muirson.

Dec. 3, 1767. Col. the Hon. Sir John St. Clair, Baronet.

Feb. 28, 1768. John Keteltas, aged 28.

May 9, 1768. Philip Philipse, aged 43.



VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

May 29, 1768. John Rapalje Jr., son of John Rapalje Sr., of Brooklyn, aged 14.

May 30, 1768. William Wiley, Middletown, N. Y., aged 27.

July 11, 1768. William Walton, King's Councillor, aged 62.

July 18, 1768. Rev. Archibald Laidlaw to Polly, dau. of Col. Martin Hoffman.

(To be Continued)



# A History of the Bye Coat-of-Arms

Famous Coat-Armor of Interest to the Byes of Pennsylvania and the Inghams, Ellicotts, Blackshaws, Mitchells, Georges, Dabises, Blackfans, Hutchinsons, Canbys, Parsons, Pughs and Other Related Families

BY

ARTHUR EDWIN BYE, Ph. D.



HERE can be found, always, if one tries, three reasons for everything, and I have found three reasons why, or three ways in which the history of the Bye coat of arms should be of value to those interested in family history. First, there is the romantic value, suggested by the term itself "coat of arms." One thinks at once of the Middle Ages, of the crusades, of knights-errant, of old legends and tales from Sir Thomas Mallory, Tennyson and Scott. I would like to recall some of those adventures of intrepid knights where shields, hanging suspiciously upon trees by castle gateways, take a prominent part, but I wish to be spared the criticism of "romancing," using the term in its loose, fictitious sense, about a family shield and crest.

I would, however, desire to show what numerous associations cling about a family coat of arms, what valuable points of contact with general history, what surprising leaps into the past we make, and what doors we open upon the lives and times of our ancestors, when we pry into the origin of a coat of arms. Using the word in its emotional or personal sense the romantic side of genealogy and heraldry has been too much feared by careful scholars, but it is needed to give life to dry bones, and romance need not be opposed to history, as any one with his eyes open on contemporary life well knows. Coats of arms add lustre, brilliancy and beauty to a family history, like the illuminated letter-heads of an old manuscript. There is, then, this aesthetic, or romantic value, if you will, to the Bye coat of arms.

Then there is the genealogical value. The Bye family is one of the old Quaker families of Pennsylvania from which many other families claim descent. It is true, the Bye family itself has always been small. Sons in every generation were scarce, and today the name is almost extinct; but daughters were as plentiful as sons were scarce, and these married into the pioneer families of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and became the ancestresses of many families more historical or more generally renowned than the Byes themselves.

All the Inghams of Pennsylvania lineage are descended from Deborah Bye, who married the first Jonathan Ingham of Ingham Spring<sup>1</sup>. All the Ellicotts are descended from Anne Bye, who married Andrew Ellicott, Jr<sup>2</sup>. Again, most of the Lintons are descended from Elizabeth Bye, who married Nehemiah Blackshaw<sup>3</sup>. Other families that can be mentioned as derived from the Byes are: The Mitchells of Bucks county; the Georges, descended from Mary Bye and Thomas George of Tredyfferrin; the Davises, descended from Margaret Bye and Reese Davis; the Walls, descended from Anna Bye Ellicott, whose son by her second marriage with George Wall was Colonel George Wall, a Revolutionary patriot; the Blackfans, descended from Martha Davis and Crispin Blackfan; the Hutchinsons, descended from Elizabeth Bye and Matthias Hutchinson; the Packers, descended from Mercy Bye and Elisha Packer<sup>4</sup>.

Branches of the families of Betts, Schofield, Eastburne, Moore<sup>1</sup>, Ely, Reynolds and Huidekoper are likewise directly descended from the Byes. Other families, historically known in Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and closely related to the Byes, are: Pearson, Ross, Crewe, Kinsey, Taylor of Taylorsville, Canby, Paxson, Passmore, Pusey and Pugh. All these families, or representatives of them living today, would have more or less of an interest in the Bye arms.

The third point of interest in the Bye arms lies in the arms themselves—that is, their heraldic value, as they are unusual for American arms, especially for a Quaker family, and have an extraordinary history. A study of their origin leads one back into the Middle

<sup>1</sup>Descendant, Honorable Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, under Jackson.

<sup>2</sup>Descendant, Andrew Elliott, Astronomer, time of Revolutionary war. Vide "Andrew Elliott and his descendants," Matthews.

<sup>3</sup>Through the Lintons descend the Whartons, Newbolds, Satterthwaites, Hayhursts and many others.

<sup>4</sup>Descendant, William F. Packer, Civil war Governor of Pennsylvania.





THE BYE ARMS—QUARTERLY OF EIGHT

Ages, and associates them with many old and noble families of England.

I propose to give, first, the heraldic emblazonment of the arms, then to discuss the earliest evidences of their use and the documentary references, and lastly to take up the historical associations of each quartering.

## I

### Emblazonment

Quarterly of eight.

First. Azure, a chevron between three bees, volant en arrière, or. (For Bye or Bee of Basingstoke, Hampshire.)

Second. Quarterly, or and azure, on a bend of the second, three fleur de lis of the first. (For Bay of Oxford, Bucks and Lincolnshire.)

Third. Or, a bend vair, cotised sable. (For Bowyar of Petworth, Sussex, and Basingstoke.)

Fourth. Sable, three spades, blades or handles argent. (For Knypersley of Knypersley, Stafford.)

Fifth. Argent, a chevron between three mascles sable, within a bordure gules. (For Martin of Long Melford, Suffolk.)

Sixth. Azure, a fesse engrailed between three swan's heads erased argent. (For Baker of Sissinghurst, Kent.)

Seventh. Ermine, two bars gules, charged with three plates, two and one. (For Pearson of Marsden, Lancs, and Pennsylvania.)

Eighth. Same as first, for Bye.

Crest: A dragon's head or, transpierced with an arrow gules, feathered argent and gules.

The seventh quartering belongs only to the senior branch of the family, descended from John Bye of Solebury, so that the junior branch bears quarterly of six.

## II

### Early Evidences and Documentary References

These arms, with the first four quarterings, were recorded at the time of the Herald's Visitations of 1564<sup>1</sup>. On the 29th of Novem-



ber, 1567, the crest of a dragon's head, transpierced by an arrow, was granted to Gilbert Bee or Bey by G. Dethick, Garter King at Arms, and Cookie, Clarencieulx<sup>2</sup>.

In 1573 the full confirmation of the arms was made, as follows: "To all and Singuler as well Nobles and Gentills as others to whom these presents shall comme Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieulx principall herebaultt and Kinge of Armes of the South Este and Weste partes of this Realme of Englande from the Ryver of Trent southwards sendeth greetinge in oure Lord God everlastinge. Whereas avnciently from the beginninge the valiant and vertuous actes of worthie persons have been commended to the worlde with sundry monuments and remembrances of there good deseurts amongst the which the chieftest and most usuall hath ben the bearinge of signes in shieldes called armes whiche are evident demonstraceons of prowes and valoir diversely destributed accordinge to the qualities and desertes of ye persons which order as it was most prudently devised in the beginning to stirre and kindell the hartes of men to the imitation of virtue and noblesness. Even so hath ye same been and yet is continually observed to the ende that such as have don commendable service to there Prince or Country either in warre or peace may bothe receive due honor in their lives and also derive the same successively to their posterity after them, and beinge requyred of John Bee of Basingstoke, gentleman, to make search in the Registers and Records of my office for the ancient armes belonging to that name and families whereof he is descended, whereupon I have at his request made search accordingly, and whereby find the said John Bye to be the first son of Gilbert Bye, of Basingstoke, in the countie of Hampsher, gent and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heire of John Bowyar, gentelman, which Gilbert Bye was son and heir of John Bye of the saide place and countie gentelman, so that findinge the trew and perfect descent I could not without his great preuidice assigne unto him any other armes than those which are to him descended from his ancestors. That is to saye quarterly in the first asure a chevron betwyne thre Bees golde, in the second for Bee quarterly golde anr azure on a bende of the second thre flower de luces of the first, in the third for Bowyar golde a bend vayre cotased sables, in the last for Swettenham sables thre spades

<sup>1</sup>Colby's "Visitation of Devon" p. 18.

<sup>2</sup>Harl. Ms. 5887 fol. 68 III. Queens Coll. Ms. 39, fol. 131. with copy of grant. "Grantees of Arms" Harl. Soc. pub. 1915.



silver, the irons golde. And for that I find no creast unto the same as comonly to all ancient armes belongeth none I the saide Clarencieulx King of Armes by power and greate seale of England I have assigned geven and grannted to these his annient armes the creast hereafter followinge that is to say oppon the healme on a wreathe gold and asur a Dragon's head coape golde wounded through with a brode arrow the steale gules the head and feathers silver manteled gules dobled silver as more playnly apperith dipicted in this margent, to have and holde the saide Armes and Creast to said Robert Bye and John Bye his brother and to their posterities with their due differences and he and they the same to use beare and shew in shielde cote armour, or otherwise at his and their liberty and pleasure without impedement let or interuption of any p'son or p'sons. In witness whereof I the saide Clarencieulx K'e of Armes have sett hereunto my hand and seals of office the xviii day of January A. D. 1573 and in the sixteenth yere of the raigne of owre sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Robert Cooke,  
Clarencieulx."

A copy of this document is preserved in the British museum<sup>1</sup>. It will be noticed that Clarencieulx refers to these arms as "confirmed," not granted as new, and that they are the arms rightly belonging to John and Robert Bee because descended to them from their ancestors. That is, they must date at least prior to the first John Bye or Bee here mentioned, living circa 1475. Cooke also states that he grants a new crest, but the previous record of 1567 refers to this crest, and hence the crest is not new, in spite of Cooke. The crest was evidently the ancient crest of the Byes, but never officially recognized. Concerning Cooke's spelling of the name Bee, and his reference to the quartering with the spades for Swettenham more will be said presently<sup>2</sup>.

The next reference to the Bye arms is in the pedigree of Bye of Basingstoke recorded by the Heralds in 1622. This pedigree is printed in Berry's "County Families," together with a reproduction of the arms and crest<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Reprinted in *Misscell. Gen. et Her. N. S.* vol. lv. pp. 386—87.

<sup>2</sup>Baigent and Millard in their "History of Basingstoke" allude to this grant of arms and state the spelling Bee is a mistake for Bye.

<sup>3</sup>Arms and Pedigree are also given in the published "Visitation" of Hampshire; of the Hareleian Society.

Besides the above references, the Bye coat of arms, without the quarterings, are given in Guillim's celebrated work, "A Display of Heraldry." Porny in his "Heraldry" also illustrates the Bye arms, and both of these writers dilate at length on the significance of the insect bee as a charge. Porny may be quoted thus:

"Bees, the most wonderful and profitable insect yet known, have been treated of by naturalists in different ages; and some pretend there have been philosophers who spent the greatest part of their lives in studying their nature. They may serve in Heraldry to represent Industry"! It may be interesting to note that the bees were the ancient arms of the fourteenth century Kings of France, and also of Napoleon, who revived them. The Bees are also the charge of the Barons de Bye of Holland and Belgium at the present day.

Other standard works on heraldry where the Bye arms may be found are "Glover's Ordinary," Burke's "General Armory," Fairbairn's "Crests" and Reitstap's European Encyclopedia of arms called "Armorial Générale." Hence, as far as the Herald's College and the Visitations are concerned, and the standard authorities on heraldry, the Bye arms are well authenticated.

### III

#### **History of the Various Quarterings**

I. For Bye or Bee. It will have been noticed that the first two quarterings in Cooke Clarencieux' emblazonment were given for "Bee." This is unusual and rare in heraldry. When it occurs it is generally due to there having been two coats used in ancient times, one more recent and more generally familiar, the other older, with historic associations which the family prize.

The Bye arms are canting arms; that is, they play upon the name. Bye was pronounced Bay in the late Middle Ages, as it is thoroughly explained in Sir James Murray's New Century Dictionary. Bee was also pronounced Bay, so that one living, say, in the fourteenth century in Oxford or Hampshire would speak of ships in the bye and bays in the bay-hives.

The antiquity of this quartering must be even earlier than 1475



as before suggested. The Bee Family of Skeffling Hall, Skeffling, Holderness, Lincolnshire, flourishing in the seventeenth century and earlier, bore exactly the same arms and crest. The pedigree of this family is extant, and no trace of any connection with the Hampshire family is recorded as far back as the sixteenth century. Now it is known that the Hampshire family originated in Lincolnshire late in the fourteenth century<sup>1</sup>, hence the common origin of these two families and their arms must have been as early as the late fourteenth century, or early fifteenth.

The antiquity of this coat is further suggested by the fact that it was used by a family of Bee in New Castle upon Tyne in the early fifteenth century. Thomas Bee was sheriff of New Castle county in 1443. He bore, for arms, "Argent, three bees Sabbe<sup>2</sup>." In 1529 Bartholomew Bee was sheriff of New Castle and bore "Argent, three bees volant sable<sup>2</sup>." Thus there is record for a family surnamed Bee, using the canting arms, as early as 1433.

II. Also for Bye, or Bay, or Bee. This second quartering is older and has greater historical importance, for these are the ancient arms of a branch of the baronial family of de Bayeux. In fact the surname Bye is a corruption of Bayeux (vulgarly pronounced Bāy-u, but more correctly Bye-u). This surname occurs in the following forms in the rolls of the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, Baocis (Latin), Bayous, Bayus, Bay, Ba, Baa, Baay, Byus, Bayes, Baye, By, —the dropping of the ending, eux or ous, being the most common, leaving Bay<sup>3</sup>.

The first Ranulph de Bayeux lived shortly after the Conquest and married Margaret, daughter of sole heiress of Alan, Baron de Lincoln, son of Alfred, Earl of Lincoln under Edward the Confessor. Ranulph or Ralf was the son of William Meschines de Bayeux, Lord of Copeland, and Cecilia de Romilly of Skipton Castle, and Ranulph was a nephew of Ranulph de Bayeux, Earl of Chester, and grandson of Ranulph, Viscount of Bayeux in Normandy, and Matilda the niece of William the Conqueror. Hence he was a great-nephew of William the Conqueror.

<sup>1</sup>The pedigree is given in "The Pedigree Register" for September, 1915.

<sup>2</sup>Surtees Soc. Pub. vol. 41. Carr Ms. "Catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs of his majesty's town and county of New Castle."

<sup>3</sup>An exact parallel instance of the slurring of Bayous, or Bayus as it was then pronounced, into Bay, Bye or Bee occurs in the more famous patronymic of Caius which gave the name to Caius College Cambridge, which was also written Kay, Kye and Key, and is today pronounced "Key's College" See Dict. Nat'l Biog.



The Barony of Bayeux in Lincoln became extinct through two coheiresses in the time of Edward II., the estates passing to the Mallorcs, Brackenburys and Bessilles. The history of this barony has been given by Sir Thomas Banks in his "Extinct Baronies," where it is called the Barony of Bay and the Barons are all given the surname Bay. A complete survey was made in 1288, an account of which, together with the pedigree of the families connected with it, is given in "Lincolnshire Notes and Queries" for April and July, 1904. But the branches held manors in various counties. In Kent one of these branches held Bay Manor, and the tomb of Sir Thomas Bay in Ikham Church,—he died circa 1340,—is still existing.

John Weever, in the seventeenth century, wrote a book called "Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain and Ireland," in which he described an old monument in Ikham Church, Kent: "In this church I saw an old monument, upon which only these words are remaining 'His—a, Miles' and in the window under his arms in an old character written 'Thomas de Ba,' of which short surname I find nothing related in writing, nor delivered by word of mouth, either short or long." There is almost pathos in this illustration of the extinction of a once famous family, so that its strange surname was unknown in the seventeenth century.

The manor of Covington in Northamptonshire was held by a family of Baye or Bayes descended from the baronial family, until the time of Elizabeth.

The original arms of the Barons de Bayeux or Bay were barry of eight, or and gules, the arms of Romilly, and later they were differenced by three escollops of the first on a chief of the second. Sir Thomas Banks gives the arms of the Barons de Bay as paly of six, or and gules, on a chief of the second, three escollops of the first, which is merely a substitution of stripes for bars. A family named Bye continued to use these arms down to the eighteenth century, merely substituting bee-hives for escollop shells, and families by the name of Bay and Bee used the undifferenced arms of the baronial family up until the present time<sup>1</sup>.

Owing to the many branches of the Bay family, and among them

<sup>1</sup>Cornelius Bye of Gloucester, living circa 1750 used the striped arms with bee-hives. The Bays of London—William Bay, living 1632—bore the identical arms of Sir William de Bayeux who fought at the Battle of Boroughbridge. The Bees of Horslew, Lincolnshire, bore barry of four, or and gules, the oldest arms of the barons de Bay. This family also bore, according to Berry in his "Guide to Heraldry," Quarterly, or and gules, on a bend sable, three fleur de lis argent. Thus these three coats, the Bees, the escollops, and the fleur de lis were used variously by Bay, Bee and Bye.

numerous knights and manorial lords, it was the custom to introduce slight changes in the paternal coat, to distinguish them. Thus one branch differenced their arms thus: Bendy, or and gules, on a chief of the second three escollops of the first. Another: Quarterly, or and gules, on a bend sable three escollops of the first. Sir John de Bay of Oxford, living 1350, bore: Quarterly, argent and azure, on a bend gules three fleur de lis, or<sup>1</sup>.

The Bay family of Bradwell, Bucks and Morton, Oxford, from which the Hampshire family of Bye or Bee was descended, bore these same arms, with the difference that they are entirely or and azure, and thus identical with the second quartering of the Bye arms of Basingstoke. The manor of Bradwell in Bucks was one of the original manors of the barony of Bayeux or Bay, and its history in connection therewith is clearly traced by records in the Patent and Close Rolls. One of the knights of the Bradwell Bays was Sir Robert de Bay, son of Sir Richard of Covington, which Richard was knighted by King Edward I at the same time as the Prince of Wales, later Edward II. In 1302 Sir Robert married Maud, daughter of Sir William de Burton, Lord of Toilethorpe, a chief justice of England and ambassador to the Court of Holland.

This quartering by itself, with the fleur de lis, was also the arms of Colonel John By, the founder of Bytown, now called Ottawa, Canada.

III. For Bowyar of Petworth and Basingstoke. These arms were added to the Bye family shield by the marriage of Gilbert Bye of Basingstoke with Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heiress of John Bowyar of Basingstoke, descended from the Bowyers of Petworth. John Bowyar was Mayor of Basingstoke. In 1491 he built one of the finest houses in the town on Church Street, and was fined three shillings for encroaching on the highway! Thus he had to pay for his ostentation. The pedigree of the Bowyers went back to Aldred le Bowyar in the twelfth century. The family was likewise descended from the famous Brocas of Beaurepaire and Rochecourt, Basingstoke, one of the ancestors of Elizabeth Bowyar, who married Gilbert Bye, being Sir. Bernard Brocas, to whom there is a monument in Westminster Abbey. This is the Sir Bernard Brocas who was said to have cut

<sup>1</sup>Edward III. Roll. Jenyn's Ordinary, Cotgrave Roll.



off the King of Morocco's head, as mentioned in Addison's famous essay in the Sir Roger de Coverly papers. Through the Dynelys, Oglaunders, Foxleys and de Lisles, Barons of Wooton, historic families of that part of England, the Bowyar pedigree went back to the Courtneys, Earls of Devonshire, and hence to the Plantagenet house of England<sup>1</sup>.

IV. For Knypersley of Knypersley. These arms were brought in with the Bowyar marriage, as Bowyar quartered Knypersley of Knypersley. Because the arms of Swettenham, an ancient family of Lancashire, were charged with spades, Cooke in 1573 assumed this quartering was for Swettenham; but the Bowyars inherited Knypersley in the fourteenth century. Thomas Bowyar, living<sup>2</sup> Richard II., 1379, married Katharine de Knypersley, heiress of Knypersley. As the family of Bye, through Bowyar, thus represents Knypersley, it may be interesting to outline the lineage of this old and extinct family. Richard Forestarivs, a baron of William the Conqueror, was the father of Ormus le Guidon, who held in capite Biddulph and fifteen other manors, including Knypersley, in Stafford. Alured de Biddulph inherited Knypersley as his share of his father's estate, and his descendants assumed the name of Knypersley de Knypersley instead of Biddulph, in the reign of Henry III.

Sir Thomas Bowyar, baronet and ancestor of the baronets Bowyar of Leythorne; Sir Francis Bowyar, baronet, ancestor of the baronets Bowyar of Denham Court and Radley, were close kinsmen to Elizabeth, who married Gilbert Bye, and quartered Knypersley.

V. and VI. for Martin and Baker. These are the arms confirmed to Sir Roger Martin, Lord Mayor of London in 1568. His daughter, Susan, eventual coheiress, married Robert Bye of London. Sir Roger Martin was one of the wealthiest citizens of London in his day. In 1571 Sir Thomas Gresham, the Queen's agent in Flanders, presented to the Lords fifty-nine bonds passed under the great seal of England and of the city of London, for her Majesty's use, of which five were to Sir Roger Martin for an aggregate sum of £7,121, or over \$35,000, which represents an equivalent of ten or twelve times that amount today. For this assistance in financing Queen Elizabeth, he was allowed to take 12 per cent interest. Another story is told about Sir

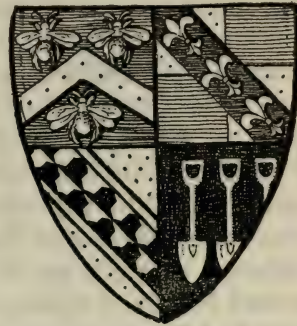
<sup>1</sup>Full accounts of the Bowyars will be found in Dallaway's "Sussex."



# HISTORY OF THE BYE COAT-OF-ARMS



Baioeis



ARMS CONFIRMED TO JOHN  
AND ROBERT BYE, 1573



ARMS OF VIPONT

Roger's munificence. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and "was so remarkable for his charity that when he declined with age, and was not able to go far from home, he had a whistle to his cane by which he called the poor to him<sup>1</sup>."

He married Lettice, daughter of Humphrey Packington, Esquire, of Chaddesley Corbet, second brother of Sir John Packington of Hampton, Gloucester, which Sir John was one of the eminent men of his day. The Packingtons in the next century were created baronets. The Martin family to which Sir Roger belonged was that seated at Long Melford, Suffolk, and were afterwards baronets. They were descended from the Martins, Lords of Athelhampton, Dorset, who at one time were Barons of Dartington and Camoys in Wales. William Fitz Martin was Baron of Blagdon in Somerset, Lord of Llanhever Castle and Baron of Camoys in Wales, and was living 1158-1209. He married Avieia, daughter of Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales. Robert Martin or Fitz Martin, the great-grandson of this couple, was the founder of the Dorset Line<sup>2</sup>.

Previous to the reign of Henry VII, the family of Martin of Long Melford married an heiress of the family of Baker, seated at Sissinghurst, Cranbrooke, Kent. The pedigree of this family begins in the reign of Edward IV. In the next century the Bakers became eminent. Several members were connected with the Court. George Baker was chief surgeon to Queen Elizabeth, Peter Baker was an admiral who was captured by the Spaniards and died in prison in Spain, while Sir John Baker of Sissinghurst was chancellor to Henry VIII, and secretary to the Privy Council of Edward VI and Queen Mary. His children and grandchildren allied themselves with such historic houses as Sockville, Tirrell, Dacres Lords Hurstmorescaux and Sandys, Barons Sandys.

VII. For Pearson. The Pearson quartering was acquired by the marriage of John Bye of Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Pearson, in 1704. Thomas Pearson was a persecuted Quaker of Lancashire, a kinsman of Thomas Pearson, the friend of William Penn, who named Chester, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Grace, and three daughters, Grace, Sarah and Elizabeth, sailed for Pennsylvania in 1698; Thomas, how-

<sup>1</sup>Dutchess of Cleveland. Roll of Battle Abbey. II. pp. 257.

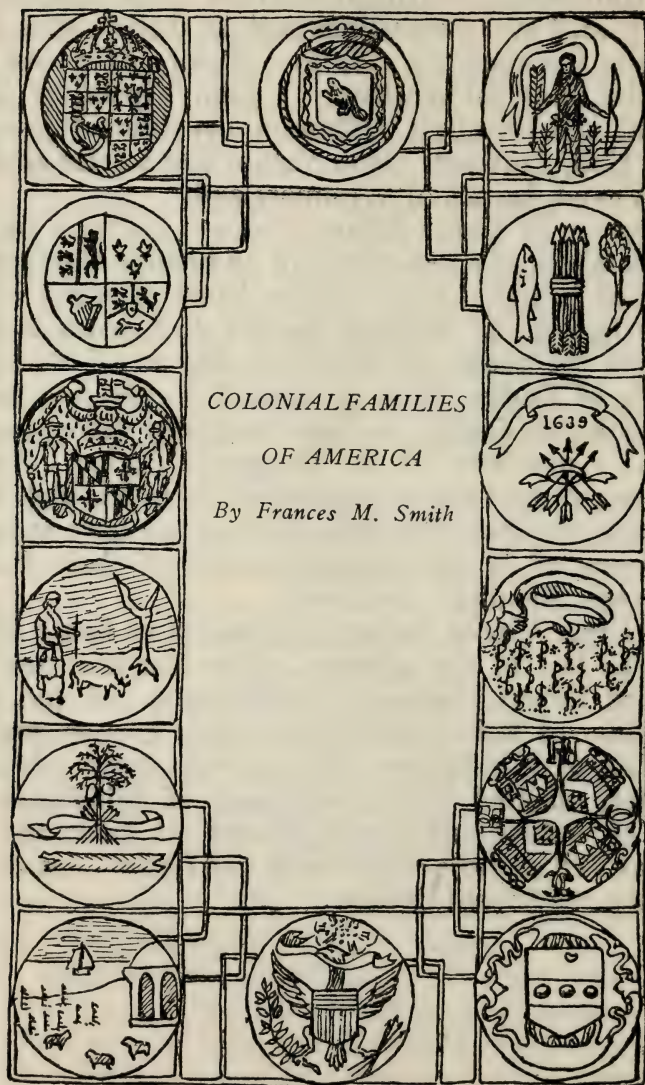
<sup>2</sup>Authorities for Martin, "The Martin Family" Watson and "Suffolk Visitations" 1561, Vol. I. pp. 207.

ever, died on the voyage over. To record this as a dry fact seems almost impossible. What a tragedy is suggested by this incident. A wife and daughters left to struggle with the wilderness, and yet how often I have passed over suggestions such as these! Was I wrong in stating there is the romantic side to a history of a coat of arms? Grace, his wife, was the daughter of John Vipont, of Briarcliffe, Westmoreland, and Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of James Wilkinson of Monk Hall, Entwisel. John Vipont was a scion of the ancient house of de Vipont, barons of Westmoreland.

In the person of Grace Vipont Pearson we have one of those exceptional instances of a descendant of an historic family emigrating to America and bringing with her the blood of many of the most ancient noble families of England, for the de Viponts had united in times past with the houses of Fitz Piers, barons of Berkhamstead, Ferrers, Earls of Derby, Buisli of Tickhill Castle, and de Morville. The same de Morville family, we must truthfully relate, one of whose members was a murderer of St. Thomas à Becket. The Viponts themselves derived their estates and honors from Ranulph de Bayeux, Earl of Chester, the same Ranulph of whom we have spoken before, and were barons of Westmoreland in right of their descent from Agnes de Bayeux, Ranulph's daughter.

Because Grace Vipont arrived in America as Grace Pearson her own name was lost to this country. Her daughter and coheiress, Grace, married Robert Heaton of Middletown, 3rd. mo. 8th, 1700; and the daughter of Robert and Grace, Grace Heaton, married Jeremiah Croasdale of Middletown, 7th mo. 16th, 1920. Elizabeth, the third daughter, married John Stackhouse, of Middletown. Hence descendants of Robert and Grace Heaton, of John and Elizabeth Stackhouse, as well as those of Jeremiah and Grace Croasdale, like the Byes, can claim the Vipont lineage.





# Colonial Families of America

## IV

### Montgomery Family

Records Begin with Roger the Norman—A Kinsman of the Conqueror—Family History Told in Ancient Rhyme.

## V

### Ball Family

Of Saxon Derivation—A Power in Virginia and New England from the First—Washington's Greatness Due in Part to Ball Ancestry.

## VI

### Dubois Family

Records of Family Date to Twelfth Century—Name Nobly Borne of Each Generation—Distinguished by Public Spirit and Devoted Patriotism.

# Montgomery Family

Records Begin with Roger the Norman—A Kinsman of the Conqueror—  
Family History Told in Ancient Rhyme



IN the old ballad of Chevy Chase, Montgomery masquerades as Mongonbyrry. Some one, trying to improve on this, or the reverse, has tried to make us believe that in that mythical period, known as "once upon a time," the name was Mumdegrumbie. Difficult as this is to spell offhand, it would certainly be a poser when it came to pronunciation. Giving it the "go-by," we will be satisfied with the name as it now appears, with the one variation, Montgomerie, the family name of the Earls of Eglinton. If desiring forms which were quite legitimate about two centuries ago, there are Montgommeri and Montgomere.

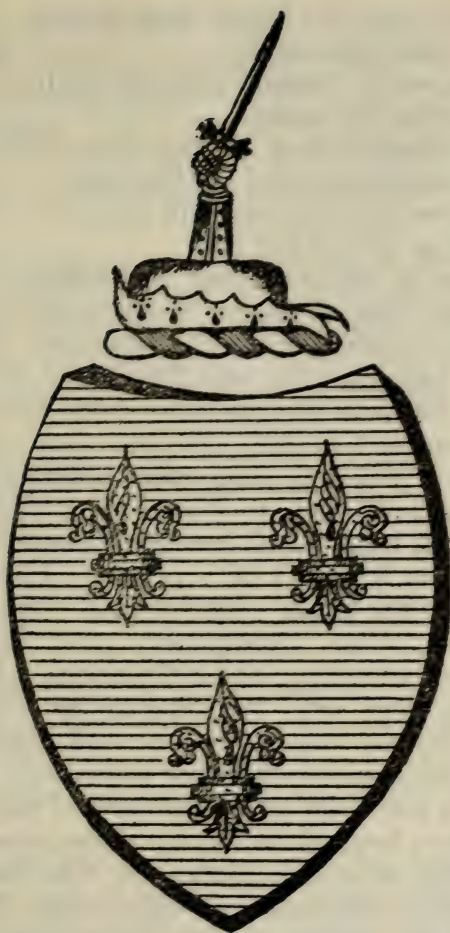
Seeking the origin of the name, we meet with all sorts of theories, and travel back to the time of the flood, or to Gomer, son of Japhet, and are told that Gomer, being the hereditary name of the Gauls, many localities are thus called. For example, in Normandy there is Mont Gomerie; in Italy, a lofty hill, Monte Gomero, or to give it its old Latin name, Mons Gomeris.

It is not until the tenth century that we arrive at something tangible, in Roger de Montgomerie, a count of Normandy, time 912. In the next century we discover a grandson of his presumably, and of the same name and title. That he accompanied his kinsman, William the Conqueror, in 1066, was, of course, only to be expected of him.

As a reward of valor he was created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had manors without number. For him the town Montgomerie, Wales, was named. In the time of William Rufus, Pembroke Castle was built by Arnulph de Montgomerie. Walter Montgomerie, high steward of the royal house of Stuart, was the first Earl of Eglinton.

"Memorables of the Montgomeries" tells in rhyme the family





Montgomery

story, and gives us to understand that a noble Roman knight was the founder.

"He brought his legion from the sea,  
And settled the same  
Upon an hill 'twixt Rome and Spain,  
Gomericus by name."

Here is certainly some rhyme, even if no reason.

"At length he sailed for England,  
Because his ambition hath no end."

Rhyme as well as reason fail here.

About the time of the American Revolution, or shortly before, William and Joseph, sons of Joseph Montgomery, came to America. They were of Scotch descent, but born in Ireland. Joseph entered the Continental army, but after the war returned home. William, who had remained here but a short time, came back again about 1805 and settled in Ohio County, Virginia. He had three sons and as many daughters. One son, William, born 1792, founded the Pennsylvania branch of the family, removing to Washington County, Pa., in 1817; he married Elizabeth Kelly. His brother, Joseph, made his home in Virginia. One of the founders of Virginia—"Pioneer John" Lewis, born in Ireland—was the father of many sons. One, Colonel William, born 1724, married Anne Montgomery, and had eight children. Colonel William was an officer under Braddock, and one of his sons, Major John Lewis, was with Washington at Valley Forge. The latter's brother, Thomas, also an officer, and distinguished for gallantry, was called the modern Chevalier Bayard.

William Lewis was born in Ireland, and if he married there, his wife, Anne, may have been of the family of the pioneer Montgomerys.

Another notable marriage connection was that with the Lane family; Rev. William Montgomery's wife being Elizabeth, daughter of that patriot and Revolutionary hero, Jesse Lane.

An immigrant, also born in Ireland, was John Montgomery, who settled in Pennsylvania and was a member of the Continental Congress. He has a splendid record to recall, by descendants desiring affiliation with patriotic societies. He was captain of an expedition sent against the Indians; treasurer of Cumberland County, Pa., 1767; captain of a regiment that joined Washington on Long Island, and one of the burgesses of Carlisle, Pa., 1787. His son, John, became

## MONTGOMERY FAMILY

mayor of Baltimore, member of Congress, and attorney-general of Maryland.

Others of the Pennsylvania family, members of the Continental army, were Joseph, born in Dauphin County, who was chaplain, and also delegate to Congress; Ensigns William and Samuel, and Lieutenants Hugh and James. The Virginia representatives, among others, were Lieutenant James and Colonel John; Joseph, of Delaware, was chaplain, Michael of New York, and Nathaniel of Massachusetts, were lieutenants.

General Richard Montgomery's history is well known. He was born at Conway House, Ireland, son of Thomas Montgomery, and came to America in 1772. He married Janet, sister of Chancellor Livingston, and a pathetic as well as a dramatic story is told of her watching alone the cortege as it passed down the Hudson River, bearing her husband's body.

While kinship has been claimed by the descendants of the brothers, Joseph and William, with the family of General Montgomery, no proof of relationship has been forthcoming. The most to build on, perhaps, is "family likeness." The General is described as tall, of fine presence, winning manners, and the bearing of a prince.

Among a number of rare autograph letters, recently offered for sale, and including some Washington data, was General Montgomery's last letter to Sir Guy Carleton, demanding the surrender of Quebec.

A naval officer of the New Jersey branch of the family was John Berrien Montgomery, who was in the War of 1812, and the Mexican war, where his gallant conduct won the thanks of Congress and a sword.

Mighty with the pen as well as with the sword, may be said of the Montgomerys, even if Byron did "damn with faint praise" one James, a Scotch poet, by calling him "a man of considerable genius." There was Alexander, a poet of the sixteenth century, who wrote sonnets industrially, and very good sonnets. Two, named George, were authors; one was born in Spain; the other, born 1810, in Maine, was both writer and preacher.

Three fleur-de-lis, or, is the Montgomery coat-of-arms. The one attributed to Hugh Montgomery of New Hampshire, 1719, from Down, Ireland, is blazoned: Azure, three fleur-de-lis, or.



Crest: Out of a cap of maintenance, an arm in armor, erect, grasping a sword.

The Earl of Eglinton's arms have supporters, two dragons vert, vomiting fire, and the crest is a female figure, holding a Saracen's head in one hand. "Gardez bien" and "An I may" are Montgomery mottoes.



## Ball Family

**Of Saxon Derivation—a Power in Virginia and New England from the First—Washington's Greatness Due in Part to Ball Ancestry**

The first mention of this name occurs in the Domesday Book of Exon, where a certain Vice-Comes Bal is named as a landed proprietor. In the "Worthies of Broon" there is an account of Sir Peter Ball, who was skilled in the science of antiquities, and wrote several volumes on the subject.

The "brotherhood of man" was first preached by John Ball, Puritan divine, who was born in England in the fourteenth century. He is mentioned by Froude, who says that he was the moving spirit in the insurrection of 1381. It was this same John Ball, preacher, who once took for his text the classic (?) lines:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,  
Who was then your gentleman?"

One of the heroes of the family was Major Ball, who alone and unarmed, taking his life in his hand, went into the forest of Ladyswood, to parley with Highland deserters, inducing them to return to their allegiance. Sir Alexander Ball, Admiral of the Blue, distinguished himself at the siege of Malta, and was made governor of the island. Half a century before, Thomas Ball defended the castle of Salonica a year against the Turks, and of him Mahommed, second Emperor of the Turks, said that in the great country of the Peloponnesus he had found many heroes, but never a man but him.

Some one of the family has said of the Balls: "They are fond of land and learning, positive in their convictions, bold in utterance, independent in action, intelligent, patriotic, and often intensely religious." Frances Ball, daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, established no less than thirty-seven convents. Hannah Ball was one of Wesley's most devoted followers. By his advice she broke off a marriage engagement with one who was an ungodly man—from the stand-

point of the Church. This, Wesley termed an uncommon instance of resolution.

Ball is a name of Saxon derivation, from *bal*, meaning bold, also quick, swift. The first upon whom the name was bestowed was doubtless swift, or bold, to do and dare. *De Ballé* is one form of the name; other variations are *Balle*, *Bale*, *Baul* and *Bal*. *Bal* is a Belgian surname.

Ball and Balls are the present-day forms of the name in England. *Baliol* and *Balliol* are said to be derived from the same root.

Considering the connection of the Ball and Washington families, it is rather curious to note that *Wass*, from which Washington is derived, is an old Norse word—the original spelling was *hvass*—and it means keen, bold.

One of the early settlers in this country was Francis Ball, who came over in 1640, and helped to found Springfield, Mass. He was a son of William Ball, of Wiltshire, and one of six brothers, all of whom came to seek their fortunes in the western world. All the Massachusetts branch of Balls are descendants of Francis and his wife, Abigail Burt, who was one of a family of a round dozen and a half plus one—nineteen brothers and sisters.

It was one of this family—Martha Ball Stebbins—who named her four daughters Martha, Mary, Mercy, and Miriam. Apparently she liked any name provided it began with "M." In another Ball family were the sons and daughters equally distributed—seven each.

Aling or Allen Ball was a New Haven settler. It was his granddaughter who married Nathaniel Wadsworth, a near relative of the Wadsworth whose deed of daring in connection with the Connecticut charter, in 1687, has often been told, for did he not put out the lights and hide the charter in the oak tree? There be some, however, woe betide us, who take away this pretty tale, calling it a myth. Santa Claus and William Tell and other classic gentlemen are laid low, and now the story of the Charter Oak is to go!

Edward Ball, of Branford, Ct., joined the party of New Englanders who moved to New Jersey and helped to build up Newark.

In the South the Balls have been a power from the first. Washington's ancestor, Colonel William Ball, came over about 1650, and settled in Lancaster County, where he gave the name "Millen-





beck" to his estate, and for six generations there was a William Ball of Millenbeck. His friend and neighbor was John Washington, grandfather of George Washington.

Colonel Ball had married, in England, Hannah Atherall of Suffolk, and they had four children. One was Colonel Joseph, of Epping Forest, who married Julia Romney, and, after her death, Mary Montague Johnson, or the "Widow Johnson," a descendant of the ancient and honorable house of Montague, which was founded by Drogo de Montacuto, in the eleventh century.

It was her daughter, Mary Ball, who married Augustine, son of John Washington, and their son was George Washington.

Mary Ball was a blue-eyed maiden—the "Rose of Epping Forest," she was called—and the reigning belle of the Northern Neck.

It has been said that if Washington was great, Mary Ball was greater, for she taught him how to use his natural, divinely implanted gifts to best advantage. At the Yorktown ball, given after Cornwallis' surrender, the titled foreigner observed her with amazement. "Is that the mother of the great chieftain whose fame fills two hemispheres?" they asked. She wore no diamonds, no lace, no feathers, no velvet, no brocade, only an unadorned robe of home-made material, spotless, but severely plain, simple in garb, but majestic, serene.

The exclamations of wonder at the simplicity of her appearance were exchanged for the tribute: "If such be the matrons of America, no wonder she has illustrious sons!"

Notwithstanding Mary Washington's placid expression, she had a high temper, although under wonderful control. Apropos to this temper, which her son inherited, Lee, when dining at Mount Vernon, said to Mrs. Martha Washington: "Gilbert Stuart says, madame, that General Washington has a prodigious temper." To this she replied: "Mr. Stuart takes great liberties with General Washington's character."

"Ah! madame, but Mr. Stuart says he has it under wonderful control."

The Balls were connected with many other well-known Virginia families. In 1680 Elizabeth Ball married Michael Musgrave, "gent." Their daughter Elizabeth married Ogle Riggs, of Hollist House, Sussex, England. From their eleven children have sprung many



famous families—the Goodmans, of Philadelphia, British Columbia, and Canada; the Riggs, of Massachusetts, and the Egertons, of New York. There is romance enough in the family histories to furnish a three-volume novel—several of them, in fact. The artist, Thomas Goodman, set the pace by eloping with Martha, daughter of Henry Riggs. By marriage with the Halliways the Goodmans annexed a long pedigree. Other marriage connections of the Balls include the Lees, Jones, Youngs, Conways, Chinns, and Carnegies.

Revolutionary rolls furnish the names of scores of Balls, and among the number are seventeen named John. Twenty-one from New Jersey, enrolled as privates, and nine as officers, were recognized by Washington as relatives.

Several were at Valley Forge. The sword and spontoon of Jonathan B., all are still in existence. Of another Jonathan, who was a major in the Revolution, it is put down that he made a fine appearance on horseback.

The coat of arms illustrated was brought over by Colonel Ball, and a painting on parchment is still extant, with the colors but little faded. It is: Argent, a lion passant, sable; on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest: Out of the clouds, proper, a demi-lion, rampant, sable, powdered with estoiles, argent, holding a globe, or.

Motto: *Coelum tueri*—"Look upward." This coat-armor was granted 1613 to the family of Kent, Cheshire, and Northampton. The arms of the Balls of New England are the same, but the crest and motto are different. The crest is a tag trippant; the motto, *Semper cavelo*—"Always be cautious."

As if in reference to the name, the arms have much that is bold about them—the lion rampant, and the crest betoken strength and courage.

The mullet is one of the marks of cadency, and is borne by the third son. The mullet was formerly supposed to be the rowel of a spur, but it appeared in heraldry before spurs were used. The points of a mullet are clear cut, while those of an estoile, or star, are wavy.

A call was sent out recently to Balls, North, East, West, South, to meet and "recount sober, honest doings of our ancestors, their piety and loyalty, their services to Church and State. Perhaps the Chinese



overdo reverence for ancestors, but Americans are surely at fault for indifference to past and to parentage. Let our forefathers be neither unhonored nor unsung."

While descent is good, says one, and we should pay reverence to our worthy sires, ascent is better.

"Not all the blood of all the Howards  
Can e'er ennoble knaves or fools or cowards."



## Dubois Family

**Records of Family Date to Twelfth Century—Name Nobly Borne by Each Generation—Distinguished by Public Spirit and Devoted Patriotism**

The family of Dubois, or duBois, in this country, traces back to the noble Huguenot refugees, Louis and Jacques du Bois, sons of Cretien or Christian du Bois of Artois, who was a lineal descendant of Macquaire du Bois, Count de Ronsoy, living at the beginning of the twelfth century.

The name is one of the oldest in France, and has more extensive marriage connections, so the historian of the family declares, than any other, "and," he adds, "I have never, but in one instance, found it written in French records, otherwise than with the small 'd' and capital 'B'—du Bois." The prefix de, de la, or du, a contraction of de le, is a badge of noble extraction. The origin of the name du Bois would seem to be de le bois—of the wood, or forest; one who lived in or near a wood. The similar name, Dubosc, means "of the thicket."

Variations of the name are de la Boe, Dubos, Dubose, Dubost, and possibly, Du Buysson, also Du Bubossari. One of the prime ministers of France was Cardinal du Bois.

It would perhaps be a surprise to his friends if Mr. Dubois signed himself Sylvius, yet Jacques Dubois, a famous French anatomist, was also known under the Romanized form of the name—Jacobus Sylvius. Then there was Franciscus Sylvius—or de le Boe.

From France the family spread to England and Flanders. The first of the name in England, was the Knight Geoffori du Bois, one of William the Conqueror's train. Another bold warrior was Pierre du Bois, who served in the army under Henry IV. of France.

Louis "du Bois," as he always wrote his name, was born in 1626; when about thirty-four years old he arrived in America with his wife, Catherine, née Blanshan, whom he had married in Germany, and their two sons, who rejoiced in the patriarchal names, Abraham and Isaac. They settled at Kingston, N. Y., and Abraham was later one of the

patentees of New Paltz—or le nouveau palatinate—thus named after the Palatinate, Germany, the home of Abraham's mother. The du Bois' house at Kingston is still in possession of the family, and reunions have been held there. Louis was one of the founders of the church, and the record of its building is still preserved, written in French, which is not the pure tongue and undefiled, but, nevertheless, intelligible. "They needed a French teacher," is the comment of the historian of the time. Louis always went by the title of the Walloon. By occupation he was "a tiller of the soil"; his brother Jacques was a silk manufacturer.

Those were stirring times, and the du Bois family had its share of adventures, and thrilling escapades—very much so, indeed, for Louis' wife and children—there were three of them—were carried captives by Indians in the raid of 1663, and were just about to be "butchered to make an Indian holiday," when Louis and his band of men rushed in upon the scene. The captives had saved their lives, in the first place, by singing songs. That "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," was demonstrated in this case. The "Babylonish Captives" was the very appropriate song which Catherine and her children were singing at the moment of their rescue.

Abraham's wife was Margaret Deyo, and one daughter, Mary, who married Philip Ferrie, or Verree, received as her wedding portion, 1,000 acres of land in Lancaster county, Pa. Du Bois, a town in Pennsylvania, possibly is thus named for the pilgrim fathers.

Jacques, who left three sons, lived but one year after reaching America. He settled at Esopus, New York.

The Dubois family were always willing to help fight the battles of their country, and they always "face fire like grenadiers." Heitman's "Officers of the Revolution" gives the names of Major Lewis, Lieutenants James and Henry, Captain David, all of the New York branch of the family, and Captain Isaac Dubose of South Carolina.

Large families were the rule in the du Bois families in olden times—eleven children being quite a popular number; seven and eight were the average number. And their names? Well, it must be confessed that our forefathers, or more likely it was our foremothers, showed a curious taste—or shall we venture to say lack of taste—in the selection. Can we imagine any maiden having grace enough to





Dubois

freely forgive a parent who endowed her with the name Jacomynche (pronounced Yah-somine-chee)? It is perhaps an improvement over Jemima, which it means, when done into English. Then we find the name Gerritje. She was one of the eleven, of whom one was Gerrit, and one Barent, and another Neeltje (Cornelia). The latter is not an unattractive name.

The du Bois family has always been found battling on the side of patriotism, intelligence and religious freedom against ignorance and superstition.

It has its authors, poets, men of science, statesmen and religious devotees. The first superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States was Bishop John Dubois, born in Paris, 1764. He came to Virginia in 1791, and in building up the church there, did the work of three men. "He swam rivers, climbed mountain roads, cheered the woodman at his work, rode fifty miles in response to a sick call." Though born an aristocrat, he did not hesitate to share the roughest toils of his people; to assist in raising the rude log hut, and then to preside at the modest feast given in honor of the work. He was taught English by Patrick Henry.

Jean Baptiste Dubois was an eminent author and member of the French Academy. Born in 1670, he prophesied in one of his books the revolt in the American colonies against Great Britain.

The "chief man of France" was Guillaume Dubois, statesman, born 1656. It was he who succeeded in negotiating the Triple Alliance.

The Dubois family has its story of "untold millions" awaiting heirs. Twoscore heirs, however, have claimed, and are now enjoying their share of the goods the gods have provided. Jacques du Bois, born in Belgium, 1704, left a fortune of 20,000,000 florins, or \$9,000,000. The interest was to be paid to an orphan asylum at Amsterdam, for fifty years. At the end of the time his legal heirs were to share his fortune.

The arms illustrated, borne by Louis, the Kingston settler, are: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules.

Crest: Between two tree stumps, vert, the lion of the shield (i. e., lion, rampant, sable.)

Motto: Tiens ta foy—"Keep thy faith," or word. The lion, one of the oldest and most coveted of heraldic emblems, denotes deathless courage.

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Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

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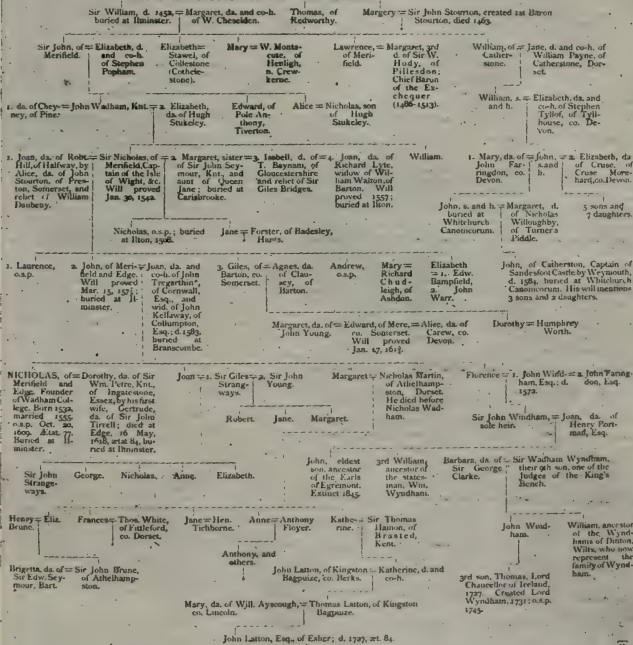


# PEDIGREE OF WADHAM.

[From Visitation of Poole, Haverham, Palsdale, Drake, Rogers, Gilbert, Collins, Manning and Bray, Ashery, Pedigrees of Founder's kin in possession of the College.]

Sir John Wadham, of Edge, Devon. c. 1360

Sir John, Justice of Common Pleas, = Jean Wrothelsey. Buried 1380-1390, and living in 1418-14. at Ilminster. Buried at Branscombe.

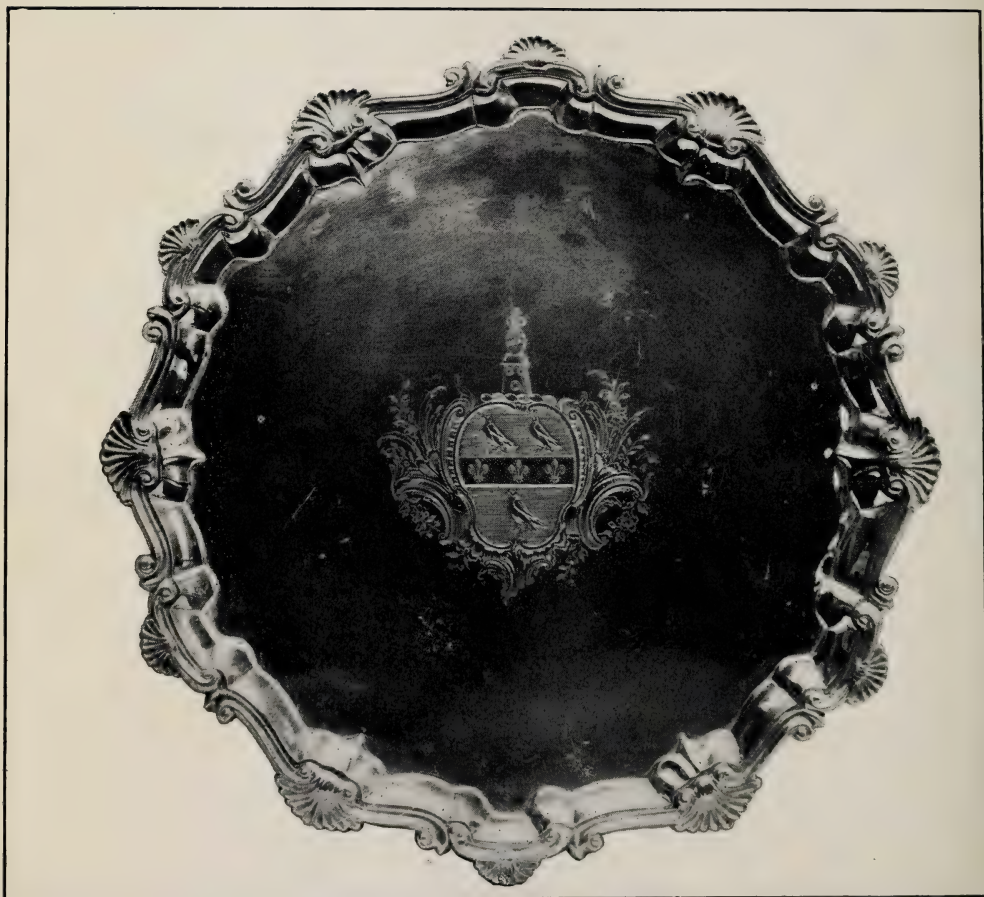


\* This spelling is taken from the tomb at Haverham, but I have some doubts as to the accuracy of the spelling in the Visitation of Poole.









SILVER SALVER, IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, LONDON. ENGRAVED WITH THE ARMS OF STACYE, OF BALLIFIELD HALL, PARISH OF HANDSWORTH, NEAR SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

Mahlon Stacye, of this Family, Settled in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1678, and Left Descendants Bearing the Names of Janney, Kirkbride, Beakes, and Wright

# The Journal of American Genealogy

VOLUME I  
NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE



NUMBER 3  
THIRD QUARTER

## The Funk Family

One of the Pioneer Mennonite Families from Switzerland Which  
Settled on Large Tracts of Land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,  
in 1710

Part I

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Genealogical Editor

FIRST GENERATION

*Henry Funk*



IN THE year 1717, on the 27th of September, a warrant for five hundred and fifty acres of land was issued to Henry and John Funk. The land was then accounted as in the Township of Strasburg, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, but was situated in what is now the city of Lancaster, in Lancaster County. S. M. Sener, in his "Lancaster Townstead" (*Publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume V, 1901, Page 122*), says of the tract that it "embraced the southeastern portion of the town."

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

Ellis and Evans (*History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*, 1883, Page 361) also state that this land was in the southeastern part of what is now the city of Lancaster, and that the district was then called "New Strasburge." Ellis and Evans refer to Henry Funk as "a Swiss Mennonite." Here follows a certified copy of the warrant of 1717 to Henry and John Funk as on file in the Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Three hundred and fifty acres of this tract were confirmed by patent to Henry Funk on 30 November, 1717, and the remaining two hundred acres were patented to John Funk on the same date. Here follow certified copies of the separate patents, issued to Henry and John Funk, confirming the warrant of 1717. These are recorded in the Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in Patent Book A, Volume 6, Pages 156 and 155, respectively.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Property the 8th 2 month, 1717. ....  
Pensilvania ss.

(Seal)

BY THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PROPERTY

At the request of Henry Funk and John Funk both of the Township of Strasburg in this Province that We would grant them to take up in or near the said Township the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres of Land for which they agree to pay to the Proprietors' use five and fifty Pounds mony of the said Province for the whole and the yearly quitrent of one Shilling Sterling for every hundred acres and in proportion for the fifty acres. These are to authorize and require thee to Survey or cause to be survey'd unto the said *Henry Funk and John Funk* in or near the place aforesaid according to the method of Townships appointed the said quantity of five hundred and fifty acres of Land that has not been already survey'd nor appropriated nor is seated by the Indians and make Returns thereof into the Secretarys office which survey in case the said *Henry & John* fulfill the above agreement within three months after the date thereof shall be



THE FUNK FAMILY

valid otherwise the same is to be void as if it had never been made nor this warrant ever granted. Given under our hands and Seal of ye Provinc at Philada. ye 27 of 7br. A. D. 1717.  
To Jacob Taylor Survr. General.

RICHARD HILL  
ISAAC NORRIS  
LAMES LOGAN.

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be hereto affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of March, A. D. 1913.  
(L. S.)

HENRY HOUCK.  
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

WILLIAM PENN True and absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging TO ALL UNTO WHOM these presents shall come sends greeting.

*Patent to Henry Funk for 350 as.*

WHEREAS by vertue of a Warrant from my present Commissioners of Property bearing date the seven and twentieth day of September last past there was surveyed and laid out on the twelfth day of October then next ensuing *unto Henry Funk late of the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany but now of Steasburg in the said Province* a certain Tract of Parcel of Land situate in the said Township Beginning at a Corner Black Oak of *Jacob Moyer's Land* Thence by the same South East eighty perches to a small Hickery Tree Then South West one hundred and sixty perches to a Post Then North West two hundred and fifteen perches & a half of a perch to a Post Then North East by the *Land of John Funk* Three hundred and forty four perches to a Corner Post Then South East one hundred thirty five perches & a half to another Corner Post Then South West by the said *Jacob Moyer's Land* one hundred and eighty four perches to the place of Beginning *Containing Three hundred and fifty acres* with the usual allowance of six acres on every hundred for Roads and Highways WHEREUPON the said Henry Funk requesting of my said Commissioners a confirmation of the said Tract or parcel of Land by

Patent KNOW YE that for and in consideration of the Sum of Thirty five Pounds of lawful Money of the said Province to my use paid by the said *Henry Funk* the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said *Henry Funk* his Heirs Executors Administrs. and Assigns are thereof acquitted and forever discharged by those presents and for the yearly quitrent hereinafte mentioned and reserved I HAVE given granted released and confirmed and by these presents for me my Heirs and Successors Do give grant release and confirm unto the said *Henry Funk* and his Heirs all those the sd Three hundred and fifty acres of Land with the allowance aforesd, as the same is now set forth bounded & limited as aforesd, with all Mines Minerals Quarries Meadows Marshes Savanahs Cripples Woods Underwoods Timber and Trees Ways Water Water Courses Liberties Profits Commodities Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the sd Three hundred and fifty acres of Land with the allowances aforesd, belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesd. (Three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal Mines free from all Deductions and Reprisals for digging and refining the same only excepted and hereby reserved) And also free Leave Right and Liberty to and for the said *Henry Funk* his Heirs and Assigns to Hawk Hunt Fish and Fowl in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon an part thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Three hundred and fifty acres of Land with the allowance aforesd . and premises hereby granted (except before excepted) with their appurtenances to the sd *Henry Funk* his Heirs and Assigns TO the only Use and Behoof of the said *Henry Funk* his Heirs and Assigns forever TO BE HOLDEN of me my Heirs and Successors Proprietaries of Pensilvania as of our Manor on reputed manor of Springtown in the County of Chester in fres and common Soccage by Fealty only in lieu of all other Services YIELDING and Paying therefore yearly to me my Heirs and Successors at Chester at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first Survey thereof One English Silver Shilling for every hundred acres and so proportionably for the fifty acres or value thereof in Coin current To such Pardon or Persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same IN WITNESS whereof I have by virtue of my Commission to my Proprietary Deputies herein after named bearing date the ninth Day of November in the year of our Lord One thou-



THE FUNK FAMILY

sand seven hundred and eleven caused my Great Seal to be hereunto affixed by and with the consent and approbation of Henry Goldney and others the Trustees for raising a certain Sum of Money out of my said Province Witnessed by the Power to my sd Deputies bearing date the tenth day of thr sd November WITNESS Richard Hill Isaac Norris and James Logan my sd Deputies at Philadelphia the thirtieth Day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventeen and in the fourth year of the Reign of King George over Great Britain.

*Recorded ve 4th Febr'y. Ac. Di. 1731.*

(L. S.)

RICHARD HILL

ISAAC NORRIS

JAMES LOGAN

IN TESTIMONY, That the within is a copy of a Patantas recorded in Patent Book A volumn 6 page 156 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be hereto Affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of March, A. D. 1913.

(L. S.)

HENRY HOUCK,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

WILLIAM PENN True and absolute Proprietaris and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsilvania & Territories thereunto belonging TO ALL UNTO WHOM these presents shall come and greeting

*Patent to John Funk for 200 as.*

WHEREAS by vertue of a warrant from my present Commissioners of Property bearing date the seven and twentieth day of September last past there was surveyed and laid out on the twelfth day of October then next ensuing unto John Funk late of the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany but now at the Township of Strasburgh in the said Province a certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate in the said Township Beginning at a Post at a Corner of Henry Funk's Land and running by the same South West three hundred and forty four perches to a second Post then North West ninety eight perches and a half to a Black Oak then North East by Vacant Land three hundred and forty



four perches to a Post Then South East ninety eight perches and a half to the place of Begining CONTAINING two hundred acres with the allowance of six acres on each hundred for Roads and Highways Whereupon the said *John Funk* requesting of my commissioners a confirmation of the said Tract or Parcel of Land by Patent KNOW YE that for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Pounds lawful Money of the said Province to my use paid by the said *John Funk* the re- whereof is hereby acknowledged and the said *John Funk* his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns are thereof acquitted and forever discharged by these presents and for the yearly Quitrent herein after mentioned and reserved I have given granted released and confirmed and by these presents for me my heirs and Successors Do give grant release and confirm unto the said *John Funk* and his heirs All those the said Two hundred acres of Land with the allowance aforesd, as the same is now set forth bounded and limited as aforesd, With all Mines Mineral Quarries Meadows Marshes Savannahs Swamps Crip- ples Woods UnderWoods Timber and Trees Ways Waters Water Courses Liberties Profits Comodities Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Two hundred Acres of land with the allowance aforesd, belonging or in any wise appertaining & lying with in the bounds & Limits aforesd. (Three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal Mines free from all deductions & Reprisals for digging and Refining the same only excepted & hereby reserved) and also free Leave Right and Liberty to and for the said *John Funk* his Heirs and Assigns to Hawk Hunt Fish and Fowle in and upon the hereby granted————& Premises or upon any part thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD thee said two hundred acres of Land with the allowance aforesd, and premises hereby granted (except before excepted) with their appurtenances to the said *John Funk* his Heirs and Assigns To the only Use and Behoof of the sd *John Funk* his Heirs and Assigns forever TO BE HOLDEN of me my Heirs and Successors Proprietaries of Pensilvania was of our Mannor or reputed Mannor of Springtown in the County of Chester in free and common Soccage by Fealty only in lieu of all other services YIELD- ING and Paying therefore yearly to me my heirs and Successors at Chester at or upon the first day of March in every Year from the first Survey thereof One English silver Shilling for each hundred Acres or value thereof in Coin current to such Person or Persons as shall

# THE FIRST PART

from time to time be appointed to receive the same. IN WITNESS whereof I have by virtue of my Commission to my Proprietary Deputies heren after named bearing date the ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eleven cause my Great Seal to be herewith affixed by and with the Consent and Deputies bearing date the ninth day of the said Month. WITNESS Richard Will Isaac Norris and James Logan my said Deputies at Philadelphia the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventeen and in the fourth year of the Reign of King George the Great Britain &c.

Richard Will Isaac Norris James Logan (L. S.)  
Recorded ye 24th Feby. An. D. 1771.

In testimony That the within is a copy of a Patent as recorded in Patent Book A volume 5 page 122 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have herewith set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be heren affixed at Harrisburg this nineteenth day of March A. D. 1767.

Henry Bouce,  
(L. S.) Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Agreed with Martin Kendege and Hans Heer of 5,000 acres of Land to be taken up in several Parcels about Conestoga and Poplar Creeks, at 400 p. A. to be paid at the Returns of the Survors and usual quitrents, it being for settlements for several of their Countrymen that are lately arrived here. The Warr't signed this 22d day, 1771.

Signed a Warr't to Hans Meyer for 250 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Hans Raagy for 100 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Ch: Hecsey and Hans Populster for 1,000 a's.

Signed a Warr't to Nich. Shank and Henry Pate for 400 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Hans Pindster for 700 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Peter Lennan for 300 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Walter Peterman for 500 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Henry and John Fack for 250 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Christopher Francis for 150 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Michael Shank for 200 a's.



THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

Signed a Warrant to Jacob Lunders and Neri'k Harvey for 150 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Emanuel Heer for 500 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Abr. Heer for 600 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Hans Tuber, Isaac Coffman and Melker-man for 675 a's.

Signed a Warrant to Mich Miller for 500 a's.

---

6,675

All dated the 27, 7ber, 1717, and most of it Surveyrd in the following month. All at £10 p. C't. to be paid in three Months and usual quitr't. (*Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XIX, Pages 612, 622, 623.*)

John Funk was undoubtedly related to Henry Funk, and may have been his son. He was evidently a much younger man than Henry Funk, for, as will be seen, he was living and transacting business, in Virginia, as late as 1754, while Henry's son, also named Henry, was old enough to have married children as early as 1736. It will be shown that Henry, Senior, had a son, John. John or Hans Funk was one of the first colonists of what is now Lancaster County. He came with a party of other Swiss Mennonites, who, on 10 October, 1710, had surveyed to them ten thousand acres of land on and about Pequea Creek. This land was proportioned as follows:

To Martin Kendig, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four acres; to Jacob Miller, one thousand, and eight acres; to John Funk, five hundred and thirty acres; to Hans Herr, five hundred and thirty acres; to Christian Herr, five hundred and thirty acres; to Wendall Bowman, five hundred and thirty acres; to John Rudolph Bundely, five hundred and thirty acres; to Christopher Franciscus, five hundred and thirty acres; to Martin Mylin, two hundred and sixty-four acres. (*Publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume XIV, Number 2, 1910.*)

In the patents of 1717 to Henry and John Funk, they are described as "late of the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany." It is believed that the ancestral home of the Funk family, as well as of the other Lancaster County colonists of 1710, was the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland; that they had gone thence to the Emmenthal, near



Berne; and that from Switzerland they had gone to London, to make arrangements with William Penn for emigrating to his Province of Pennsylvania. From London they sailed to Philadelphia and then went on to the Pequea. (*Lancaster County Historical Society Publications, Volume XIV, Number 2, 1910.*)

It is, however, possible, and, from their descriptions in the 1717 patents, seems probable,—that Henry and John Funk, or their ancestors, were among the many Swiss who, in the Seventeenth Century fled from Switzerland to the German Palatinate, where they were given a religious tolerance and liberty denied them by the Calvinists of their native land.

Daniel K. Cassel (*History of the Mennonites, Philadelphia, 1888, Page 290*), says: "The first Lancaster County settlement of Mennonites seems to have been composed of persons who had fled from the persecutions of the Swiss Cantons in the previous century, and remained for some time settled at various points on the Rhine, particularly in the Palatinate, the Elector of which at that time seemed kindly disposed." The same author (*Ibid, Page 287*), states that Martin Kendig, one of the first Lancaster County colonists, returned to Europe for the purpose of bringing over to Pennsylvania their families, and, quoting the historian, Rupp, says. \*\*\*\* this company, consisting of the residue of some of those in America, and of \*\*\*\* Jacob Miller, \*\*\*\* Henry Funk, \*\*\*\* and others he returned to their new homes \*\*\*\*."

The five hundred and thirty acres of land surveyed to John Funk in 1710 were confirmed to him by patent on 30 June, 1711. On 12 April, 1754, he sold his land to John Brackbill.

"This Indenture made the Twelfth Day of Aprill in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four Between John Funk of the County of Frederick in the Province of Virginia Yeoman of the one part and John Breckbill of the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania yeoman of the other part Where as William Penn Esq Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania by a certain Patent under the hands of Edward Shippen Griffith Owen and Thomas Stone his late Commissioners of Property and the great Seal of the said Province bearing date the thirtieth Day of June Anno Dom 1711 for the Considerations therein mentioned Granted and Confirmed unto the same John Funk a certain tract of land scituate

in Strasburgh Township in the County of Lancaster aforesd Beginning at a Hickory at a corner of lands now or late of Martin Kendrick Thence by a line of Marked Trees West by South one hundred and twenty nine perches to another Hickory tree Thence North by West Two hundred and Twenty perches to a Hickory Tree at a Corner of Lands now or late of Jacob Miller Thence by a line of the said Land continuing the course last mentioned four hundred forty perches to a poplar Tree at another corner of the said Miller's land then East by North one hundred & twenty perches to a Hickory Tree Thence by Martin Kendricks Land South by East six hundred and sixty perches to the Beginning Containing five hundred and thirty acres as in and by the said Patent recorded in the Rolls office at Philadelphia in Patent Book A. vol. 4. page 232&, the second day of July Anno Dom 1711 relation thereunto being had may more at large appear Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said John Funk for and in Consideration of the sum of one hundred and six pounds lawfull money of Pennsylvania to him paid by the said John Breckbill the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof doth acquite and forever discharge the said John Breckbill his heirs and Assigns Hath Granted Bargained sold aliened Enfeoff'd Released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant Bargain and sell alien Release eneoff and Confirm unto the said John Breckbill All the Aforesaid tract of 1 and containing five hundred and thirty acres scituate and bounded as afores' Together with all Buildings Messuages Houses Barns Stables Orchards Gardens Fields Improvements Woods Underwoods Timber and Trees Way Waters Water courses Libertys Privileges Commoditis Advantages Hereditamrnts and appurtenances what so ever and the said five hundred and thirty acres of land belonging or in any wise appertaining—To have and to hold—In witness whereof the parties to these prsents have hereunto Interchangeably set their hands and seals the Day and year first above written—John Funk.

(L. S.)

Sealed and Delivered In Presence of us John Dehuft Frederick Stone  
 Received of the above named John Breckbill the sum of one hundred  
 and six pounds being the full of the Consideration money above men-  
 tiond Witness my hand the day and year above written Reced pt  
 John Funk      Test John Dehuft      Frederick Stone.



## THE FUNK FAMILY

The Twenty Seventh Day of April A D 1754 Before me the subscriber one of the Magistrates for the County of Lancaster Personally appeared the within named John Dehooft and Frederick Stone the Subscribers Witnesses to the within Indenture and upon their solemn Affirmation Declared that they saw the within named John Funk sign seal Execute and Deliver the within Indenture as his Act and deed and the names John Dehooft and Frederick Stone to the same subscribed are the hand writing of these affirms respectively In Tstimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the date above mentioned

Adam Simon Kuhn (L S)

Recorded the 27, day of Augt. 1754 (Delivered to John Breckbill 7, Sept 1754.

Edwd Shippen Recorder

Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Deeds, Book D, pp. 155-6.

John Funk also received a patent for two hundred and fifty acres, "30, 3rd Month, 1715." (*Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XIX, Page 600, Book H.*) This land he, with his wife, Barbara, deeded to Henry Hain, in 1737.

"John Funk of the Township of Lampiter in the County of Lancaster and province of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Barbara his Wife" for £238 sell to Henry Hain of same county 200 acres of land, with "all Houses Buildings Barns Stables Gardens Orchards Meadows Fields Fences, &," being four fifths parts of the first mentioned and described Tract, "namely" Acrtain Tract or parcell of land scituate and lying in Straburg in that part of the County of Chests now called the Township of Lampiter in the County of Lancaster," which "the late William Penn Esquire....by Patnt....bearing date the one and thirtieth Day of May Anno Dom 1715 for the consideration therein mentioned did....Give Grant release and confirm unto the afore-said John Funk....Beginning at a Black Oak at a corner of John Bundeley's Land....then by Stophal Franciscus Land and Jacob Miller's Land....then by Wendal Bowmans Land....then by John Herr's Land."

Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Deeds, Book L L, pp. 344-5; 27 Aug. 1737.

It is possible that the colonist of 1710 was the "John Funk" who in August, 1729, received a license to keep a tavrñ in the then village



of Lancaster. (*Ellis and Evans, History of Lancaster County, Page 394.*) As has been shown, John Funk, the 1710 colonist, removed to Virginia, and it is practically certain that he was the grantor of the following deeds.

John Funk to Andrew Schultz

This Indentire made the thirteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and thirty nine Between John Funk of Orange County in the Colony of Virginia Yeoman.... and Andrew Schultz of the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman.... Whereas William Penn Esqr late Proprietor of the said Province of Pennsylvania deceased did by his Indenture of Lease & release date the fourteenth & fifteenth days of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred & eighty two.... did grant.... unto George Shore then of Athlone in Ireland feltmaker.... Five thousand acres of Land.... in the sd Province.... And Whereas the sd George Shore.... the fourteenth & fifteenth days of April one thousand seven hundred three.... did grant.... sd Five thousand Acres.... unto Amos Strettle (:) of the City of Dublin Merchant,.... And Whereasby.... Warrant from the Commissiones of Property of the sd Proprietor bearing date the Sixteenth Day of July One thousand seven hundred twelve there was laid out to the said Amos Strettell.... as part of the sd purchase on the First day of November then next ensuing the date of the sd warrant a certain Tract of land scituate.... in the sd County of Lancaster containing three thousand three hundred & eighty Acres.... And Whereas the sd Amos Strettle by deeds.... dated the Third & Fourth days of November one thousand and seven hundred & twenty one.... did grant.... sd five thousand Acres.... unto Abel Strettle of.... Dublin Merchant.... And Whereas the said Abel Strettle by.... Letter of Attorney.... on or about the fifteenth Day of August One thousand seven hundred & twenty eight.... did authorize Thomas Hatton then of Philadelphia aforesd Merchant in the name of.... Abel Strettle.... to sell.... sd Five thousand Acrs.... And Whereas the sd Abel Strettle by.... Thomas Hatton.... by deeds.... dated the fifth & sixth of October One thousand seven hundred & thirty.... did grant.... sd Tract of Land containing three thousand three hundred & eighty Acres.... unto one Moss Key.... And Whereas.... Moses

# THE FUNK FAMILY

Key by deeds....dated the Twenty ninth & Thirtieth days of October 1730....did grant.... sd last mentooned Tract of Land unto Thomas Hatton of Philadelphia ye Merchant....And Whereas.... Thomas Hatton & Jane his wife by their deeds of Lease & release date the twenty ninth & thirtieth days of April One thousand seven hundred & thirty one....did grant....to the sd John Funk a Tract of two hundred & thirty three Acres & the Usual Allowance for Roads & being part of the above mentioned Tract of three thousand three hundred & eighty Acres....This Indenture Witnesseth that the sd John Funk for....One hundred & forty five Pounds....paid by.... Andrew Schultz....Hath granted....and....Doth grant....unto Andrew Schultz (in his Actual Possession now being by Virtue of a bargain & Sale to him thereof made for one whole Year by Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the days of (sic) thereof (sic)....)....All that Tract—of land scituate....in the sd County of Lancaster Beginning at a Post being a Corner of Christian Mozer's Land thence by the same South by East three hundred & thirty four perches to a Post thence East to a post thence West by South by the Land of George Snevely One hundred & nineteen perches to the place of Beginning Containing Two hundred & thirty three Acres & the usual Allowance for Roads & being part of the said Tracts of three thousand three hundred & eighty Acres....To have and to hold.... unto the sd Andrew Schultz his Heirs & Assigns for ever. Undee the Yearly quit rent....due for the same to the Chief Lord of the fee thereof,....In Witness whereof the sd Parties to the those Presents have interchangeably set their Hands & Seals hereto dated the Day & Year first above written, John Funk (Seal)....in presence of us John Morris Henry Hair John Funk Jr. ....

Recorded the 11th Day of December Anno Domini 1793  
Lancaster, Pa., Recorder's Office, Record Book T T, p. 6.

"This Indenture made the fourteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundrd and thirty nine between John Funk of Orange County in the Colony of Virginia Yeoman of the one part, and Henry Haines the Younger of the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman of the other," witnesses that Wm. Penn, 30 June, 1711, "Did Grant....unto John



Rudolph Bundelina Crtain Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Strasburg in the County of Chester, since divided and called Lancaster County Containing five hundred Acres. And whereas the said John Rudolph Bundelin, . . . the thirtieth day of October one thousand seven hundred and seventeen Did grant the said Tract of five hundred Acres of Land and Premises unto Hance Webber Ulrick Houser both of the said Township of Strasburgh aforesaid. Rolls Book in Philadelphia in Book F 2 Vol 10, Page 4 401. . . . And Whereas the said Hance Webber and Barbara his Wife and the said Ulrich Houser and Agnes his Wife by their deed of Bargain and Seal indented bearing Date the Seventh Day of ffebruary one thousand seven hundred and twenty one for the Consideration therein mentioned Did grant and convey unto the said John Funk one hundred and one Acres of Land part of the above mentioned Tract of five hundred Acres herein after particularly described this Indenture Witnesseth for and in Consideration of the sum of seventy five pounds" the said John Funk grants the same to the said Henry Haine, namely a tract of land in Strasburgh Township Lancaster Co., bounding Isaac Lefevre's Land "surveyed to the London Company," "the said John ffunks Land," "Lands of Ulrich Houser," etc, 101 acres  
 Witnesses Signed, "John Funk (Seal)"

the mark of  
 Michael M M Moyer Witness to the receipt of the consideration by  
 the Leonard Lutz grantor.  
 John Funk "John ffunk  
 Tho Cookson."

Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Deeds, Book A, pp. 150-2.

"John Funk of Orange County in the Colony of Virginia Yeoman," for £75 sells to "Henry Haine the Younger of the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman. . . . All that Tract or Parcel of Land scituate in the Township of Strasburg. . . . Beginning at a Black Oak being a corner of Isaac Le fevre's Land & Land surveyed to the London Company Thence South by East by the sd Isaac Lefevre's land. . . . Thence East by North by the said John Ffunk's Land. . . . Thence North by West by the Lands of Ulrick Houser," 101 acres, "being part of the. . . . Tract of five hundred Acres. . . . that. . . . William Penn Esq. . . . by Patent. . . . bearing Date



# THE FUNK FAMILY

the thirtieth Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eleven Did Grant and Confirm unto John Rudolph Bundlin A Certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate in the Township of Strasburg and County of Chester since divided and Called Lancaster . . . as by the said Patent Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia in Patent Book A. Vol. 4. Page 231 . . . and . . . thesd John Rudolph Bundlin by an Instrument in Writing undee his Hand & Seal bearing Date the thirtieth day of October One thousand seven hundred & seventeen Did Grant & Convey the said Tract of five Hundred Acres of Land & premises unto Hans Webber Ulrick House both of the Township of Strasburg aforesaid. . . . And the sd Hans Webber & Barbara his Wife And the sd Ulrick Houser and Agnes his wife by their Deed. . . . bearing date the Seventh day of ffebruary One thousand seven hundred and twenty one. . . . Did Grant & Convey unto the sd John Funk One hundred & one Acres of Land part of the above mentioned Tract."

The preceding is signed "John funck (L. L.)"  
 "Sealed & Delivered  
 in the presence of  
 the mark of  
 Michael M M Meyer  
 Leonhard Lutz  
 John Funk ( \*\* )

Lancaster 14, September 1739  
 Receiv'd then of the within named Henry (£  
 S. D. Haine the sum of Seventy five pounds  
 in) 75 0 0 full for the consideration money  
 within mentioned to be paid—by  
 "Witness John funck"  
 John Funck ( \*\* )  
 Tho Cookson"

The letters following the grantor's signature appear to be Sr; those following the signature of John Funk witness, were evidently not clear to the recorder who apparently made them purposely obscure. It may have been "Jr," or perhaps "Yr," younger, or some German abbreviation for the same. In the copy of the same deed in Book A these abbreviations following the Funk signatures, are omitted.

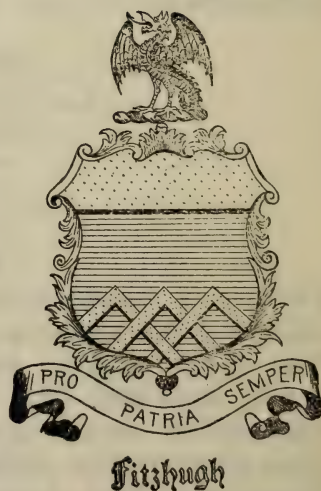
Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Deeds, Bk D, pp. 9-10: 14 Sept. 1739.

Returning to Henry Funk, we find that he died prior to 8 October, 1735. Before his death he had desired to convey two hundred acres of his 1717 patent to his son, Henry, and on 8 October, 1735, his other children, specified below, united in an agreement waiving their rights in this tract of two hundred acres.

The name of Henry Funk's wife is not known. It is probable that she predeceased her husband, as her name does not appear in the aforesaid agreement of 1735. Their children were:

- I Henry Funk, the oldest son, who will be treated hereafter.
- II John Funk, who may have been John Funk, the Pequea colonist of 1710, who removed to Virginia.
- III Martin Funk,
- IV Jacob Funk,
- V Samuel Funk,
- VI Barbara Funk, who was married to Michael Myer, or Moyer, by 8 October, 1735.
- VII Mary Funk, who was married to Jacob Nutt by 8 October, 1735.
- VIII Frena Funk, who was married to Joseph Musser by 8 October, 1735.

(To be Continued)





THESE ARMS, OF THE WARDS OF YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, ARE ATTRIBUTED TO WILLIAM WARD, OF SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, 1639, GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF MAJOR-GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD, FIRST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION









Butterfield

THE COAT-OF-ARMS USED BY THE LATE GENERAL FRANKLIN G. BUTTERFIELD.  
OF DERBY LINE, VERMONT



# Francis Hopkinson and Some of His Descendants

BY

CATHERINE O'NEILL



THE HISTORY of the American Colonies from their first feeble beginnings is full of interest to the sons and daughters of this great republic, in whom has been inculcated the spirit of freedom and patriotism. A renewed and vigorous enthusiasm was awakened in these descendants of hardy adventurers by the celebration on historic Hampton Roads of the birth of America, not only as a nation, but as the greatest of all republics, and a keen interest was aroused concerning everything pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; no effort has been spared to make memorable the date when the first permanent English settlement was begun in the new world.

Our patriotic societies have been busily engaged for many years past in the noble work of marking historical spots, and restoring the homes of men who have made themselves immortal in song and story by their deeds of valor and heroism, for the enlightenment of future generations.

The careers of those who were makers of history during the stirring events which followed the landing of the little band of homesick travelers on Virginia soil, are now claiming the attention and admiration of the entire country, and their glorious achievements are receiving a tardy recognition by the erection of monuments and memorials.

The noted *men* of these thrilling epochs are being brought into the limelight, and their patriotism and statesmanship pointed to with pardonable pride by their descendants. To these men of English lineage we owe much, for they have been the dominant spirit in the making of this fair land, and have given us not only our laws, our traditions and our language, but also some of the most stirring chapters in American history, a national liberty and a romantic literature.

It therefore seems a fitting moment for a tribute to two of our most distinguished *literary* patriots, Francis Hopkinson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, and his son, Joseph Hopkinson, author of our national ballad, "Hail Columbia," a song that still lives in the hearts of the people, and breathes the same patriotic sentiment that aroused the enthusiasm of our ancestors more than a hundred years ago. The unusual talents, attainments and inventive genius of these two gifted sons of America have been transmitted in a truly remarkable degree from father to son through many generations of the Hopkinson family.

Before passing on however, to our two literary patriots, a short sketch of the *father* of Francis Hopkinson, progenitor of the sturdy Americans whose careers will be traced on these pages, may not be out of place.

### THOMAS HOPKINSON, FRIEND OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Thomas Hopkinson was a man of literary ability, a highly educated scholar, and a determined opponent of any infringement of the rights of the colonies. A pioneer in the electrical field, he was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, often assisting the latter in his scientific researches. It is said that he performed the first experiment which proved that the electric fluid may be drawn from a body charged with it by means of a pointed instrument. Indeed, Dr. Franklin confessed that, "The power of point to throw off the electric fire was first communicated to me by my ingenious friend, Mr. Thomas Hopkinson." Thus

"How often the spirits of great events stride on before the events.  
And in Today already walks Tomorrow."

### PATRIOT, POET, PAINTER AND AUTHOR.

Francis Hopkinson, grandson of the Bishop of Worcester, was born in Philadelphia in 1738, and was the first pupil who entered the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, at its opening. After graduating in law, he married, upon returning from a



trip to England, Ann Borden, a very accomplished woman, whose father was the founder of Bordentown, New Jersey, his grant of land from the Crown extending from Bordentown to what is now Staunton, Virginia.

Francis was a most ardent and intelligent supporter of the war for Independence, and was a distinguished statesman and jurist. After remaining in Congress long enough to make his name immortal, he entered upon a judicial career which continued until his death in 1791.

The author of many remarkable books, he was also skilled in music and painting, a composer of music for his own songs, and a poet of no ordinary ability. It is probable that he was the first composer of American music. (See O. G. Sonneck's, "Francis Hopkins and James Lyon," published in Washington for the author, who is assistant in the Congressional Library, and possibly knows more about our early music and musicians than any living authority.) Francis was a patron and friend of musicians and painters, and it was he who wrote a letter to George Washington in the spring of 1785, recommending an English portrait painter, Robert Edge Pine, who was at that time in Philadelphia, and who afterward went to Mount Vernon and painted Washington's portrait. A copy of this letter, worn and yellow with age, is now before the writer. A strong friendship existed between Hopkinson and the "Father of His Country," a friendship that extended also to their wives, and much correspondence passed between them.

In 1774, when matters between England and the colonies began to assume a threatening aspect, Mr. Hopkinson wrote "A Pretty Story," very wittily describing the pretensions of the Mother Country, which was much enjoyed by those who were opponents of England's Colonial policy. Francis Hopkinson was appointed a delegate from New Jersey to the Congress of the United Colonies, and signed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he wrote a satirical poem, "The Battle of the Kegs," which described a futile attempt by the patriots of Bordentown to destroy the British vessels at Philadelphia by filling kegs with powder and floating them down the Delaware River. Though unsuccessful, the enemy was considerably alarmed. A few verses of the poem run as follows:



"Gallants attend and hear a friend  
Trill forth harmonious ditty;  
Strange thing I'll tell which late befell  
In Philadelphia City.

'Twas early, as the poets say,  
Just as the sun was rising,  
A soldier stood on a log of wood,  
And saw a thing surprising.

As in amaze he stood to gaze,  
The truth can't be denied, sir,  
He spied a score of kegs or more,  
Come floating down the tide, sir.

A sailor, too, in jerkin blue,  
This strange appearance viewing,  
First damned his eyes, in great surprise,  
Then said, 'Some mischief's brewing'.

These kegs, I'm told, the rebels hold  
Packed up like pickled herring,  
And they've come down to attack the town  
In this new way of ferrying.

The soldier flew, the sailor too,  
And scared almost to death, sir,  
Wore out their shoes to spread the news,  
And ran till out of breath, sir."

Francis Hopkinson was one of the delegates to the Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, assembled to provide a form of government for the new States, and was also made United States Judge for the District of Pennsylvania by Washington. He died May 9, 1791, full of honors, having builded a lofty monument to his fame and his patriotism, and left it a noble heritage to posterity,

"After high deeds, not left untold  
In the stern warfare which of old  
'Twas his to share,

\* \* \* \* \*

FRANCIS HOPKINSON

These are the records, half effaced,  
Which, with the hand of youth he traced,  
On history's page;  
But with fresh victories he drew  
Each fading character anew,  
In his old age."

AUTHOR OF "HAIL COLUMBIA"

This scion of the Hopkinsons possessed a poetical soul as well as a legal mind. Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis Hopkinson and Ann Borden, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1770. He attained great eminence in the profession of law, and was a member of Congress in 1814. Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples and Spain, was an intimate friend of Judge Hopkinson when the former lived at Bordentown, after his flight from France. Hopkinson took a prominent part in the Convention which revised the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was appointed United States Judge in 1828.

It is not generally known that Judge Hopkinson was the author of "Hail Columbia." The circumstances are these—Fox, the tragedian, was to have a "Benefit" and requested his friend to write a song for the occasion. The song "Hail Columbia" was composed one morning before breakfast in the State House in Philadelphia. Immediately after breakfast the words were written out by Judge Hopkinson, and at his request they were set to the music of a popular air known as "The President's March," by the wife of the author, who was an accomplished musician. The song was first sung at Fox's "Benefit," and from the first was received with great favor and enthusiasm, soon becoming very popular throughout the country—a popularity which it has retained despite the many patriotic songs in existence until the present time. When it was written in 1798, Congress was in the throes of a debate concerning the attitude the United States should assume in the conflict between France and England, and party feeling was very intense. After a long life spent in the service of his country, Joseph Hopkinson died, January 15, 1842.

AN AESCULAPIUS IN A WORK-SHOP.

William Gilmer Smith, great-grandson of Francis Hopkinson, the Signer, was a noted physician and surgeon. He was a Virginian

and married Elizabeth Upshur Bowdoin, a direct descendant of Pierre Baudouin of La Rochelle, France, whose son fled to this country to escape religious persecution after the Revocation of the "Edict of Nantes." Dr. Smith inherited much of the inventive ingenuity of his ancestors, Thomas, Francis, and Joseph Hopkinson. With him it took the form of mechanical skill, for he was an adept in the use of tools and machinery of all kinds. He daily sought relaxation from the arduous duties of his profession in his workshop, which he had caused to be built on the lawn of "Ingleside,"\* his residence. There he spent many happy hours in fashioning articles of most delicate workmanship, many pieces of his handiwork being now in the possession of his children and grandchildren.

Dr. Smith was a man of strong religious conviction, and was active all his life in upbuilding and maintaining the Protestant Episcopal Church. Born in 1801, he passed away in 1876, one hundred years after the birth of the American Republic.

### INVENTOR OF THE HARMONICON

Francis Hopkinson Smith also inherited to a wonderful extent the genius of his great-grandfather. He was an inventor, and accumulated a fortune through his inventions, one of which was a musical instrument called an harmonicon. The invention consists of a wooden sounding board fitted with glass globes. The tone is produced by passing the tips of the dampened fingers over the edges of the glasses, producing an exquisite musical sound. Several of the instruments are in the possession of various branches of the family. The one used personally by the inventor he presented to his niece, whom he had taught to perform on the harmonicon, and it is today in an excellent state of preservation.

The musical discovery happened in this way: Seated one day at his brother's dinner table, when the finger bowls were brought on, Mr. Smith, in a moment of distraction, passed the tips of his wet fingers over the edge of the delicate glass vessel before him; it at once produced a musical note. "Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Smith, "there is music in this glass!" and his ingenious brain began at once to evolve the process which resulted in the harmonicon. One of these instru-

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\*Ingleside is the old Smith homestead in Eastville, Va.



ments is now in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, bearing no card indicating the name of the inventor. Mr. Smith made only six of these instruments and died without imparting the secret of his method to any one. It is known however, that hundreds of glasses were sometimes cast before the exact note he sought was produced. He perfected an immense instrument for a church in Baltimore but there was not sufficient volume of sound to make it a success.

Francis Hopkinson Smith also possessed the gift of mesmerism or hypnotism, extensively used now by medical men, who affirm that many diseases of body and mind can be cured by mental suggestion.

### F. HOPKINSON SMITH, A MAN OF COMPLEX PERSONALITY

And so we have traced through many generations from the latter part of the 17th Century, until we have arrived at the beginning of the 20th Century, and here we find representing the seventh generation from Thomas Hopkinson, a notable figure, F. Hopkinson Smith, author, artist, engineer—a man of complex personality.

In this distinguished representative of a remarkable family appeared to be combined the varied forms of genius prominent in his ancestors. Mr. Smith's career is too well known to require more than a cursory touch of the pen. The son of Francis Hopkinson Smith and Susan Teackle, much of his early life was spent among his kinspeople in Virginia. He settled in New York and married Miss Josephine Vandeventer.

As an author he has given to the world of fiction many of the most readable books of the day, covering a wide range in the fields of romance, travel and adventure. His style is singularly concise, compact and realistic. In character drawing he excels and his books are filled with a tender, old fashioned sentiment, full of warmth and life and charm very refreshing in these days, and holding the reader's interest to the close. He is especially happy in portraying characters of noble womanhood, and it would be difficult to find three finer feminine types than Margaret Grant, Sally Horn and Jane Cobden. Mr. Smith was a versatile painter, an entertaining lecturer, and a civil engineer of note.

Thus we see in the histories of these six men a striking instance of the heredity of literary and legal ability, as well as of inventive

genius and patriotism. Needless to say they have left the impress of a robust and intense personality upon the thousands with whom they have come in contact, and when the roll call of past centuries is sounded, few will be found to have a fairer record than our two *literary patriots*, Francis and Joseph Hopkinson, who not only helped to make the laws of their country, but the songs of a nation.

"Green be the graves where sleep the warriors, patriots and sages!  
Calm be the resting place of all the brave and true!"



SMITH OF LEICESTER



# The Woodward Family

Antiquity of the Family in Normandy and England With Some American Generations of the Early Woodward Settlers at Roxbury, Massachusetts

BY

ADELINE E. GROSS



FROM an old deed of estate conveyance found in the archives of the Island Church of Barfleur, Normandy, A. D. 1840, by John Manion, a distinguished Notary of Cherbourg, Normandy, we learn that a family of noted "Sea Kings," of Elsinore, Norway, A. D. 912, named "Vidarvarde," equipped 10 ships for the service of Rollo, First Duke of Normandy; that for gallant sea service to said prince on the Norman Coast, "Rurick Vidarvarde," head of said family, was granted the Demense of Chase, De La Montague. Val De Saar, Normandy, where the family lived in opulence and high respect up to the Norman invasion of England.

The above named John Manion, Notary of Cherbourg, Normandy, copied the above extract record of the Woodward Family, compliant to request of the Lord Edgecomb, of Mount Edgecomb Park, near Plymouth, Devon, said nobleman's ancestors having served in the Warwick Yeoman Horse with the troops, in which a gallant captain, Nathan Woodward, was standard bearer, and which captain was the founder of the "Standish Hall" branch, settled in the old province of Massachusetts, A. D. 1642.

The family Manion, the head of which found the earliest history of the Woodward Family, are residents at this day on the Quay Royale, Cherbourg, Normandy.

The name of this ancient Anglo Norman Family up to the year 1066, was spelled Du Boisgarde "Temps Conquestories," (Time of the Conquest) having been translated from the Norse spelling to Norman French. We learn from the research of John Thorpe, an authoritative herald, of Duddeston Manor, Warwickshire, that a Knight and Armiger of said family, passed over to England in the Garde du



Corps of William the Conqueror; that for valorous service at the battle of Hastings the two gentlemen at arms, namely, Guilliamme and Richard Du Boisgarde, were chartered under Royal Seal of the Conqueror William, the first, to the manors at Shoevington and Standish, County of Lancaster; and that in the deed of conveyance thereof they had their name, Du Boisgarde, anglicised to Woodward, such being a literal translation. They had the honor of having their names enrolled among those of the 648 knights whose names were preserved on the tapestry hung by William the Conqueror in Battle-Abbey, which he built to commemorate the Battle of Hastings.

In the Domesday book, or census taken by the Conqueror, it was anglicized, at first with the spelling Wadward and Wadwad and finally became Woodward, the literal signification of the name.

We learn also from the same records, found by the herald, John Thorpe, in the Archives of Aston Hall, Warwickshire, that a branch of this family, Ambrose Woodward, Armiger, settled at Barbeacon Manor, near the ancient Borough of Birmingham, Warwickshire, in the time of Henry the Eighth, recorded at Standish Hall, County of Lancaster, by Government officers, under commission called "Herald Visitation," attested at Herald's office, Tower London, in the year 1520. This family held official positions in the "Magistracy" and the Courte Elite of the County of Warwick, up to the reign of Charles the First, when in 1630, joining the Nonconformists, opposed to the arbitrary dictum of the Episcopacy, two of this family, Samuel and Nathaniel Woodward, were cited by a bench of Bishops to the Hall of the Lord De Bermingham to make oath that they keep their puritan teaching within their own family and house, at home. Against the bond so dictated, these intrepid Woodwards defiantly demurred, averring that rather than submit to the "Arbitrary" dictum of an intolerant un-English Court, they would leave their dear old England forevermore. Being heavily mulcted for contumacy of Ecclesia Court, accompanied by two resolute yeomen, one Henry Satterlee and the other, Richard Sumner, they embarked at the port of Whitehaven, bound to the "well beloved colony" of Massachusetts. Soon after the settlement of these gentlemen in Massachusetts Province, near Roxbury, Township of Boston, the Grand Jury of the County, at the instance of the Lord De Bradford, of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, ordered a remittance of the fine, imposed for contemptuous

resistance to the Warwickshire Episcopal Court, and also severely censured said court for its arbitrary procedure. The Grand Jury also called upon the Government of Charles the First, to grant lands in the province of Massachusetts to the brothers, Nathaniel and Samuel Woodward, now free denizens of that noble province.

In England there remain seven branches of said family, estated gentlefolk, and also branches of the same settled in the province of Massachusetts, upon Royal Grants in Township of Roxboro, in the year 1642.

Richard Woodward, in the year 1415, at the Battle of Agincourt, so notably distinguished himself for great tactical skill and valor, as to call forth the King's heartfelt thanks in a speech before the army at Windsor. At the close of the campaign, his majesty presented the gallant Knight with a shield of gold, bearing the family arms, but with a new motto, namely, *Suave et Brave*, "Gentle and brave." The crest also on this shield was changed from the old "Greyhound Sejant," to a coronet mounted by a greyhound,—the coronet in Heraldry signifying the "Soul of honor," the greyhound, sign of alertness, vigilance and fidelity, and the ermine in the upper quarter of the coat, sign of purity in the Magistracy. The seven different families of Woodward, in England have different crests and mottoes.

By a valuable paper found in an old government office at Boston and forwarded to Anthony Barclay, British Consul General of Consulate, Barclay street, New York, it was proven that the old Lancaster County family, of Shœvington and Standish, said county, were closely related to the Woodwards of Edgebastion, Birmingham, of whom the Woodwards of Roxbury, Massachusetts, are lineal descendants.

This old manuscript, sent by Anthony Barclay, Her Britanic Majesty's Consul General of Consulate, Barclay Street, New York, to the care of the Archives of Aston Hall, was, by James Watt, Lord of Aston Manor, deposited in the Archives of the old Borough Library of Birmingham, Warwickshire, in 1840, where the experts of said institution found an old historical paper of the Woodward family, bearing the seal of Sir Lister Holt, old time Lord of Aston Manor. This paper, found by John Thorpe—Herald and officer of Warwick, Yeoman Cavalry—proved an exact indentured duplicate of the Woodward paper sent from the British Consulate, New York. Letters were also found at Castle Bromwich Hall to Lord De Bradford, written by



one Nathan Woodward, in 1644, bearing post stamp of Roxboro office, Massachusetts, which letters were addressed to Lord De Bradford and Lord Dudley, old time friends of the Woodwards, who felt a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of that old, honored and gallant family. At the battle of Edgehill, Warwickshire, one Nathaniel Woodward was standard bearer to the Warwick County Horse, which standard bore the motto of the Standish family, of Standish Hall, Lancashire—namely—“*vire libes et moriar*”—A freeman I have lived, and will to die a freeman. One Nathan Standish was drill-master of the said Regiment in 1644, settled upon Crown Demesne, near Barnstable, Province of Massachusetts. This Standish was cousin to the Woodwards of Barbeacon Downs, near the Borough of Birmingham, Warwickshire.

The worthy Yeoman Family of John Thorpe, who found the Woodward letters at Castle Bromwich Hall, and the old family records at Aston Hall, Warwickshire, are still residents of Duddeston Manor, near Belmont Chapel, Suburb of Ashted, Warwickshire, and, from their notes and dictation the above outline sketch is written. These notes were after examined, attested, signed and sealed by James Fenwick, Rector of old Crusader's Church, Aston Manor, Warwickshire. This church was built by the Woodwards in the time of Richard the First.

The first of the Woodwards, emigrants from their home—old “Boston,” Suffolk, England—in 1640, to Massachusetts province, near Roxbury, township of Boston, of whom we have record, were Nathaniel and Ezekiel (or Samuel.)

In 1642 there likewise settled near Barnstable, Massachusetts, near relatives of these Woodwards, of the “Standish Hall” branch, descended from the Standish family, Lancaster, England. The name Ezekiel, seems to have been confused with that of Samuel, and there is reason to think both names belonged to one person. There also came over to America with these Woodwards, a brother's wife, Mary.

Second Ezekiel Woodward, of Boston, (presumably a son of either Nathaniel or *Samuel Ezekiel*, most probably of the latter,) by wife Ann, daughter of William Beamsley, had nine children, five of whom were born in Boston.

He bought a house and lot in Ipswich in 1661, and took oath of allegiance there in 1678. His last four children were born in Ipswich.



## THE WOODWARD FAMILY

His second wife was Sarah, widow of John Solart, of Wenham. The names of the children are:

- I Sarah, born January 21, 1654.
- II Ann, born July 14, 1655.
- III Margaret, born February 24, 1656.
- IV Elizabeth, born October 22, 1657.
- V Prudence, born April 4, 1660.
- VI Martha, born May 3, 1662.
- VII Mary, born December 8, 1664.
- VIII Ezekiel, (3d) born August 9, 1666.
- IX Rachel, born January 20, 1669.

Ezekiel 3d Woodward (Ezekiel 2d) has the birth of a child recorded in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1702, but did not become a landholder until 1707 when he bought a messuage and 100 acres of land at Little River of Jacob Davis. He had children by his wife Hannah, who died February 2, 1719, aged 48. He married (2) Mary Davis, April 15, 1719. She died November 1, 1721, of small pox, aged 53. He married (3), Rachel Haskell, June 22, 1722. He married (4), Anne Low, of Ipswich, April 13, 1732. He married (5), Widow Rebekah Bennet, November 24, 1740. He died January 16, 1743. Children:

- I Ezekiel, eldest son.
- II Jacob, born December 13, 1705, by wife Elizabeth, had William and Jacob, born September 19, 1728.
- III Nathaniel, born December 17, 1707.
- IV Beamsley, born November 4, 1711, married in Gloucester.
- V John, born March 2, 1714.
- VI Stephen, born March 9, 1717.

Ezekiel (4) Woodward, (Ezekiel 3) married in Gloucester November 30, 1720, Elizabeth Davis. He settled at the Harbor about 1738 and carried on the fishing business. He was Deacon of the First Church several years and otherwise a prominent citizen. He had nine children, including the four following:

- I Ezekiel, born October 3, 1731, married Abigail Sanders and had several children. (She afterwards married Reverend

John Rogers.) Ezekiel was in Captain Warner's Company, from Gloucester, in Bunker Hill Battle.

- 11 Nathaniel, born November 20, 1732.
- 111 Davis, born September 20, 1738. Removed to New Gloucester, Maine. His son Jeremiah married Eunice Mills and had a son, Mills Davis Woodward, born in Portland, Maine. A son of Mills Davis is Jeremiah Davis Woodward, born October 23, 1878, residing at Detroit, Michigan.
- IV Moses, born March 31, 1740.

Moses (5) Woodward, (Ezekiel 4) removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married Eunice Wallis, who died May 30, 1789.

The second wife of Moses Woodward was Sarah. She died June 20, 1801. The grave stones of his two wives still stand in the old North Burying Ground at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The date of death of Moses Woodward has not been ascertained. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

In Volume 22 of the New Hampshire state papers mention is made of Moses Woodward, Esq., as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of First Regiment, in 1792-1793, and of his resignation, June, 1797, of his command. Prior to this time he held the post of captain, and was, likewise, in the discharge of his duties under that title, made commissary of prisoners.

In the New Hampshire state papers, Volumes VII and XIII, we read of persons entering his house and destroying his billiard table, valued at £25, and endangering the life of his wife. He sued and was awarded damages.

Colonel Woodward was a man of impetuous character, quick temperament and of grand appearance.

During the Revolution an alarm was started that the Tories were in revolt at the town of Exeter, about fifteen miles from Portsmouth. The intelligence came in the night, and upon receiving it, Colonel Woodward sprang from his bed, and, dressing in haste, collected a few men of his regiment, and marched with them toward Exeter, leaving orders for the rest of his command to follow.

When the "Plains" about two miles from Portsmouth were reached, the sun was rising, and one of the soldiers approached Colonel Woodward and respectfully informed him that he wore upon his



head a red night cap, instead of his chapeau. He had thought only of his duty when he sprang from his bed and had forgotten his military hat. His impetuosity of character may be inferred from this incident. To the late Mr. Alfred Haven of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the sword with its silver sheath and also the gold watch of Colonel Woodward his grandfather, at one time belonged. He bequeathed them to Mr. George Woodward of Philadelphia, the son of his first cousin, the late J. Janvier Woodward, Esq., and great-grandson of the Revolutionary officer.

The names of the children of Moses Woodward and his wife, Eunice Wallis are:

- I William Wallis, born at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, March 13, 1769, and who died in Philadelphia, January 18, 1837.
- II Moses, lost at sea, leaving no descendants.
- III Joseph Warren, who died of yellow fever in the West Indies. He married but left no descendants. A celebrated lawsuit with Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate, council for respective sides, had relation to a bequest of his widow to Dartmouth College. It was contested by members of Mr. Joseph Warren Woodward's family, the legal decision being in favor of the College.
- IV Ann, who married John Haven, Esq., of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She died in 1849. They had ten children (The names of two have not been ascertained.):
  - I Appleton Woodward Haven.
  - II Alfred Woodward Haven.
  - III George Wallis Haven.
  - IV Woodward Haven.
  - V Elvira Haven (Mrs. Rogers.)
  - VI Adeline Haven (Mrs. Cheever.)
  - VII Eliza Haven (Mrs. Nathaniel Haven.)
  - VIII Susan Haven (Mrs. Emerson.) Her husband was Ralph Waldo Emerson's brother, William.
  - V Eunice, married Samuel Adams. Their children were:
    - I Nathaniel.
    - II Benjamin. (Mrs. Ann Payson, of New York City, was his daughter.)
    - III John.



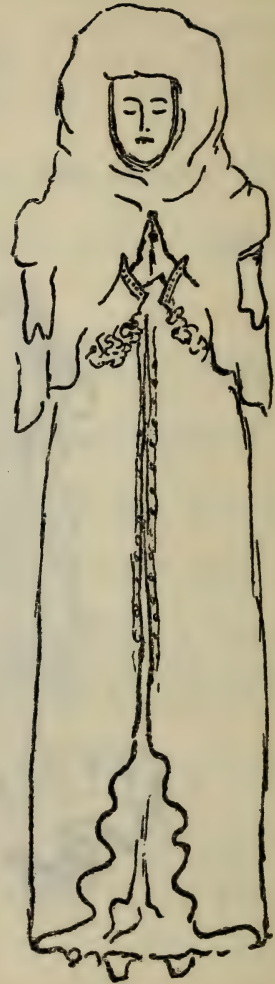
6.—William Wallis (6) Woodward, (Moses 5) married Susan Janvier in Philadelphia, February 23, 1791. She was a descendant of the Huguenot, Phillipe Janvier, who fled to England from the Isle de Ré, in 1683. Her mother was Miss Agnes Hill, and was of Quaker extraction, a descendant of Sir Rowland Hill, and remotely connected with Sir Thomas More. Susan Janvier Woodward died in Philadelphia in 1849. To William Wallis Woodward and wife, Susan Janvier, were born fourteen children:

- I Eunice, born January 17, 1792, married John Maybin, died November 25, 1852.
- II William Hill, born March 2, 1795, married Eliza Atchison, Philadelphia, died August 19, 1837.
- III Susan, born October 2, 1793, died in infancy.
- IV Susan, born October 25, 1797, died June 13, 1878.
- V Joseph Janvier, born December 2, 1798, married Elizabeth Graham Cox, died April 27, 1878.
- VI Moses Wallis, born October 2, 1780, died in early childhood.
- VII Emily, born March 18, 1802, died early.
- VIII Charles, born October 8, 1803, married Amelia Roe, May 28, 1829, died in Cincinnati, August 16, 1874.
- IX Emily, born March 15, 1805, married the Reverend John T. Jones, died May 9, 1852.
- X Ann Haven, born June 30, 1807, married John Gross, of Cherry Valley, New York, in 1834, died in Cincinnati, May 16, 1854.
- XI Moses Wallis, born December 26, 1809, married Angeline Crissy, died in Philadelphia in 1889.
- XII Elizabeth Adams, born September 16, 1811, married Charles Sexton, died in Cincinnati, January 13, 1863.
- XIII Adeline Young, born August 4, 1813, married Doctor Nathaniel S. Armstrong, died in Philadelphia, November 26, 1876.
- XIV George Washington, born June 28, 1815, died in 1822 in Philadelphia.





BROWN



EFFIGIES OF THE REVELL FAMILY IN OGSTON CHURCH, NEAR OGSTON HALL, DERBY-SHIRE, ENGLAND. Thomas Revell, of This Family, Came Over in 1678, Settling in New Jersey.



# Some Eminent Representatives of the Whitaker Family

BY

GEORGE WHITAKER, D. D.

**Arms:** A Black Shield with Three Lozenges, or Monacles, in White  
**Crest:** A White Horse

*Motto: Faith Conquers, Truth Retains.*



THE WHITAKERS were of Saxon origin and are traceable to their ancient family seat in Warwickshire, England, upon a tract called Whiteacre or Whitacre in Domesday Book (A. D. 1086.) A part of this tract is still so designated. It was "enfeoffed" to the ancestors of Simon de Whitacre, Knight of the reign of Henry I (A. D. 1100-1135.) The chiefs of the family, Knights and barons, were many times called to the King's Council under the first three Edwards and Richard II, a period of nearly one hundred years.

Since feudal times, when their men of mark were soldiers, the Whitakers have achieved distinction as scholars, historians, divines, jurists and physicians.

Reverend William Whitaker was a learned divine of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and Master of St. John's College there. He wrote many learned books against the English priests, Stapleton, Sanders, Reynolds, Campion and especially Robert Bellarmine. He lived a godly life and died peacefully, in 1595. A portrait of him hangs in St. John's College, Cambridge, England. Doctor Whitaker was presented by the queen, to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, London, October 1, 1580. He resigned this preferment in 1587. Bellarmine said he was the most learned antagonist that he had ever read.

Dr. Lobiar Whitaker, physician in ordinary to Charles II, seems to have had as utter a dislike to unpalatable medicines as the most squeamish of his patients. He was a friend to the vintner and wrote a book upon "The Tree of Human Life, or the Blood of the Grape,"

proving the possibility of maintaining life from infancy to old age without sickness by the use of wine. (London, 1638.)

Several of this family were proprietors of large landed estates. Daniel Whitaker, d. 1649, was Alderman and twice Mayor of Doncaster. Sir Edward Whitaker, Knight, was Lieutenant of the Swallow, in 1688, Commander of the Dover, in 1690, Rear Admiral of the Blue, in 1705 and Rear Admiral of the Red in 1708. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean in 1709-10.

Samuel Whitaker, brother of Sir Edward, was Second Lieutenant of the Essex, in 1692; Commander of the Lark, in 1695; Captain of the Nottingham at capture of Malaga, in 1704; Flag Captain to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, then of H. M. S. Association, and was drowned with that Admiral on the rocks of Sicily, in 1707.

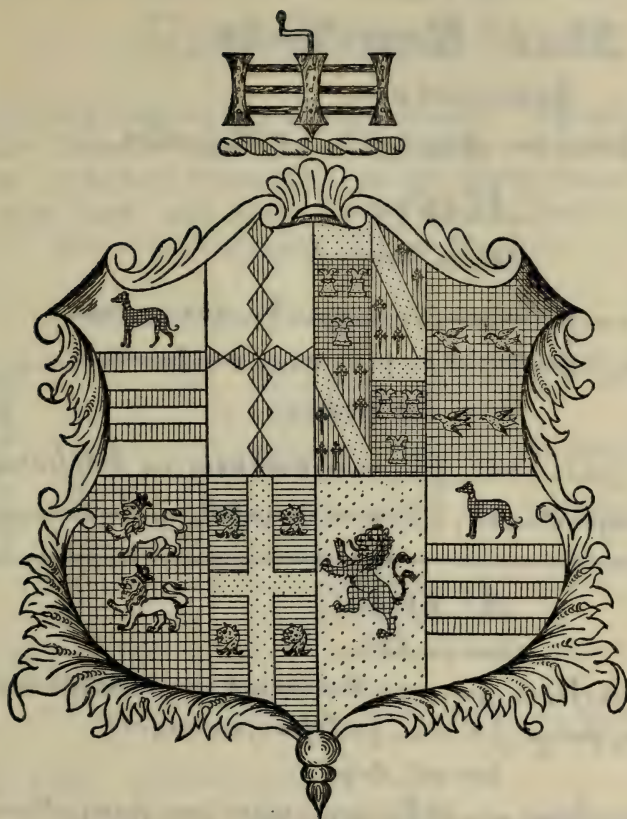
Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D., F. S. A., was a well known antiquary and local historian, vicar of Whalley, Minister of Holme and J. P. for County Lancaster and West Riding of York. (Died, 1821.)

Nathaniel Whitaker, Princeton College, D. D., from St. Andrew's University, England, was son of Jonathan Whitaker, who came to this country in 1724. He raised £1,100 in England for the founding of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He was Presbyterian pastor in Salem, Massachusetts, fifteen years, including the period of the Revolutionary War.

A critic had heard both him and the celebrated George Whitefield. When asked as to the relative merits of the two men, he replied: "Dr. Whitaker is a very great man, but it will take a great many Whiteacres to make one Whitefield." He died in 1795. His portrait is in the library of Dartmouth College. Others of this celebrated family have distinction and led useful lives.



Bernard



Skipwith



# TROUW-BOECK Oft Register der PERSONEN.

die Hier ingescreven, en

Hier, oft buyten des

Stadt New-Yorke

Getrouwt zyn .

Van den 11 dec. 1639. totten 15 May 1662.

A<sup>o</sup> 1639.

den 11 dootomb.

Egbert van Borsum, fm. van Embden, en  
annetjē Bonckert, f. d. van amsterdam .

den 10 dicto.

Borgor Jacobson, fm. van Gorborg, in Silesien en  
Engeltjē Maub, f. d. van Compest, in Sweden

A<sup>o</sup> 1640.

den 11 febr.

Egmond Nysson, fm. van Bunninch, fm. t Sticht van Ugtz. en  
Babaon Satij, f. d. van Jarlesten, in Engelt.

den 26 Aug.

Paulus Janzen, van Vlijsingon, wdt. van Noeltjē Corn. en  
Trijntjē Goroub, f. d. van Jonpvooren .

den 16 Sept.

Thomas Sander, fm. van amsterdam, en  
Sara van Goersm.

den 4 novomb.

Korlandt Gackwart, fm. van Braudtfort in Segottlant, en  
Jannoken Jamb, f. d. van amstord.

den 10 dicto

Micrijē Paulus, fm. van Dimondt in Vlaenderen, en  
Mariē Kappelij f. d. van A. N. Dijk;

Paul D.

# Vital Records From Old New York Papers

Death and Marriage Records from Hugh Gaines "Mercury," Naming Many Notable Colonial New Yorkers: Death of William Nicoll, Speaker of the New York Assembly, and Sir Henry Moore, Governor-General of New York, and Marriage of Nancy Watts to Captain Kennedy, Afterwards Earl of Cassilis

*(Continued from Volume I, Number II)*



ULY 20, 1768. John Bush, aged 19.

July 27, 1768. William Weyman.

Aug. 4, 1768. George Meader from England, school teacher.

Aug. 1, 1768. Fanny, dau. of William Moore of Chester, Pa., aged 22.

Aug. 14, 1768. Wife of Ezekiel Furman of Newton, L. I.

Aug. 15, 1768. Jacob J. Eckeman of Orange Co.

Dec. 3, 1768. William Nicoll of Hempstead, Mem. Assembly from Suffolk & many years Speaker.

Dec. 28, 1768. Capt. Robert Troup, aged 60, of Morris County, N. J.

Jany. 25, 1769. James Strachan (?).

Feby. 2, 1769. James Stevenson of N. Y. C. at Albany, aged 71.

Feby. 15, 1769. James Tucker, M. D., late of Surinam.

March 14, 1769. Col. (Dudley) Templer, 26 Regt., to Lady Sinclair, widow of Sir John Sinclair, Baronet.

March 16, 1769. James Rivington to Elizabeth (Van Horn, maiden name) widow of Cornelius Van Horne—Jany 11, 1758.

April 17, 1769. Rev. John Ogilvie to Margaret, dau. of Nathaniel Marston and widow of Philip Phillipse.

April 27, 1769. Capt. Archibald Kennedy to Nancy, dau. of Hon. John Watts.



# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

June 24, 1769. Thomas Sowers Her Majesty's Chief Euq.  
(This may be intended for an abbreviation of "Equery.")

July 21, 1769. Lawrence Detmus of Flat Bush, aged 92.

July 30, 1769. Matty De Lancey, aged 19.

Aug. 28, 1769. Francis Collyson, Post Rider, N. Y. & Albany.

Sept. 11, 1769. Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Gov. Gen. N. Y. from  
Nov., 1765.

Oct. 14, 1769. John Holmes.

Oct. 29, 1769. Col. Michael Thody.

Dec. 1, 1769. Morley son of George Harrison, aged 19.

Jany. 16, 1770. Samuel Pell, aged 79.

March 16, 1770. Capt. Fleming Colgan, aged 47.

March 24, 1770. John Glen, aged 64.

March 29, 1770. Richard Vassal of Eng. to Polly, dau. of  
Thomas Clarke.

April 10, 1770. Lawrence Sweeny.

April 26, 1770. Dr. William Beekman, aged 86.

July 24, 1770. Alexander Lunan.

Aug. 10, 1770. Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith.

Aug. 14, 1770. Hannah Carlisle, aged 92.

Aug. 23, 1770. Rev. John Pierson of Woodbridge, N. J.

Sept. 10, 1770. John McClean of Orange Co., aged 109.

Sept. 17, 1770. Henry Cuyler at Amboy, N. J.

Sept. 17, 1770. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Chauncey Graham of  
Fishkill.

Oct. 13, 1770. Sir William Draper, K. C. B., to Susanna, dau. of  
Hon. Oliver De Lancey.

Oct. 15, 1770. William Lee, Capt. Lieut. Royal Art.

Oct. 17, 1770. Peter De Lancey, aged 61.

Dec. 8, 1770. Peter Mesier, aged 73.

Jany. 25, 1771. Robert James Livingston, age 43.

Feby. 11, 1771. Susanna, wife of William Kelley.

Feby. 15, 1771. Patrick Welch, aged 12.

March 2, 1771. Hon. Joseph Reade, King's Councillor, aged 76.

March 14, 1771. Gabriel H. Ludlow.

March 14, 1771. Nancy, dau. of Charles Williams.

March 23, 1771. Capt. Barnaby Byrne of Jamaica.

March 28, 1771. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lawrence, Upper  
Freehold.



VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

April 9, 1771. Peter Van Brugh Livingston to widow of Wm. Ridieter of Elizabethtown.

April 17, 1771. Martha, wife of Anthony Harper.

April 21, 1771. Hon. Richard Floyd of Brookhaven, L. I., age 67.

May 23, 1771. William Blakey.

May 27, 1771. Wife of John Roberts High Sheriff, N. Y. (Rebecca Sadler married June 17, 1762.)

Aug. 19, 1771. James De Lancey, son of Lt. Gov. Jas. De Lancey to Margaret, dau. of Wm. Allen, C. J., Penna.

Aug. 22, 1771. Charles Aitkin, Isle of St. Croix to Cornelia, dau. of Cornelius Beekman.

Sept. 29, 1771. Rev. John Thomas of Charleston, S. C., buried in Wall St. P. C. Y. (Presbyterian Church Yard?)

Oct. 21, 1771. Lieut. John Plenderleith of the Royal Artillery to Jennet, dau. of Hon. Wm. Smith, C. J. S. C. (Chief Justice, South Carolina.)

Nov. 12, 1771. Garret Ketteltas to Charity, dau. of Wm. Nicoll.

Nov. 9, 1771. Henry Humphreys to Sister of Valentine Gardiner.

Nov. 15, 1771. Wife of Sir Peter Warren & dau. of James De Lancey.

Dec. 1, 1771. James Mills, Dept. Sheriff, aged 60.

Dec. 6, 1771. Susannah, wife of Dr. Middleton, aged 42.

Dec. 8, 1771. Rev. John Blair of Wall Kill, aged 50 (56?)

Dec. 15, 1771. Christopher Kilby.

Dec. 29, 1771. Abraham Mortier, Pay Genl. B. A., aged 60.

—Jany. 6, 1772. Henry Bowers, of Swansey, to Mary y d John R. Myer.

Jany. 16, 1772. Dr. Lewis Antill to Alice, dau. of Col. Cadwalader Colden.

Feby. 1, 1772. Barent Cuyler of N. Y. in the Barbadoes.

Feby. 5, 1772. Gerard G. Beekman Jr. (son of G. G. B. Sr.) to Cornelia, 2d dau. of Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Feby. 7, 1772. William Malcolm to Sarah, dau. of Dr. Ascough.

Feby. 21, 1772. George Crawford & John Anderson, drowned in the Sound off New Rochelle.

Feby. 27, 1772. John Rea from Liverpool, Eng., drowned.

March 9, 1772. Simon Johnson, Recorder of N. Y., aged 69.

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- March 11, 1772. Susannah, wife of Lewis Pintard.  
March 15, 1772. Mary, wife of Isaac Ogden, of Newark.  
April 2, 1772. Mrs. Catherine (Waldron) Boilen, aged 82 yrs.  
7 mos.  
May 23, 1772. Thomas Walton, aged 36.  
May 27, 1772. Capt. Francis Dounman R. Art. to Jane, niece of  
Col. James Day.  
June 3, 1772. Jeston Homfray of Spotswood in the Jersies, aged  
44.  
June 11, 1772. Capt. John Brown, Royal American Regt. to  
Molly, dau. of Peter Van Brugh Livingston.  
June 22, 1772. Samuel Brewster of South Haven, Suffolk Co.  
June 27, 1772. Hannah, dau. of John Ray.  
July 13, 1772. Col. Richard Maitland, Adg. Gen. B. A. in Ameri-  
ca, aged 47.  
July 17, 1772. Capt. William Bryant, aged 77.  
July 20, 1772. Margaret, wife of Richard Nichols.  
July 26, 1772. Capt. Foy to Hannah, dau. of John Van Horne.  
July 30, 1772. William Thompson of Goshen, Orange Co.  
Aug. 8, 1772. Benjamin Gomez.  
Aug. 12, 1772. Francis Bedine & wife of Walkill in Ulster Co.,  
both suddenly die the same day.  
Sept. 5, 1772. Charles O'Brien, aged 11, son of Mr. O'Brien  
Schoolmaster, aged 11.  
Sept. 9, 1772. Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Henry Boel, R. D. C.,  
and dau. of Garret Van Horne, aged 68.  
Sept. 25, 1772. Matthew Clarkson, of Flatbush.  
Sept. 30, 1772. Joseph Jelp, of Elizabeth.  
Oct. 4, 1772. Ann, wife of Cornelius P. Low, aged 50.  
Nov. 10, 1772. Charles Anthony Wigneson, formerly of New  
York, aged 55.  
Dec. 3, 1772. Joanna, wife of William Nicoll, of Islip.  
Jany. 12, 1773. Bouller Johnston, 70 Regt. (brother of Sir Rich  
Johnston Bart.) to Aleeda el. dau. of Col. William Bayard.  
Jany. 15, 1773. William Wallace to Elizabeth Day.  
Jany. 15, 1773. William England to Elizabeth Spry (?)  
Jany. 15, 1773. William Hay to Elizabeth Williams.  
All at Wellsborough on Lake Champlain.



VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

Jany. 19, 1773. Geesie, wife of William Waddel & dau. of Francis Filkin, age 32.

March 31, 1773. Jacob, son of Col. Wm. Ridiets to Polly, dau. of James Thompson.

April 17, 1773. Rev. Mr. Greateon, Huntington, L. I.

April 18, 1773. George Harrison, son of Hon. Francis Harrison King's Councillor, originally from Berkshire, Eng.

April 19, 1773. John Levine, aged 54.

April 19, 1773. John De Witt.

May 5, 1773. Capt. Mark Valentine came from Eng. in 1737.

May 6, 1773. Capt. Joseph Wilson, aged 75.

May 13, 1773. James Yeoman.

May 26, 1773. Anne, widow of John Waddell, aged 56.

May 27, 1773. Mrs. Catherine Maria Harman Jr. and dau. of Colley Cibber.

May 31, 1773. Rev. Charles Ingalls to Margaret, dau. of John Crook.

June 9, 1773. Jane, wife of Thomas Wallis, formerly Barrick Master, at Niagra.

June 16, 1773. Stephen, son of Hon. Oliver De Lancey to Kitty, dau. of Rev. Henry Barclay.

June 18, 1773. Wife of Isaac Adolphus.

June 20, 1773. Peter Dubois.

June 26, 1773. Mary, wife of Peter Goelet & dau. of Henry Ludlow, aged 38.

June 30, 1773. Sir John Johnson, son of Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart. to Polly, dau. of John Watts.

July 2, 1773. Charles Williams, Naval Officer, Port of N. Y.

July 2, 1773. Adam Ball, drowned.

July 8, 1773. Hannah, wife of Jacobus Roosevelt, aged 44.

Aug. 11, 1773. Son of John Tabor Kempe.

Aug. 13, 1773. John Tudor, aged 72.

Aug. 13, 1773. Rev. Joseph Lamson, Fairfield, Conn., aged 55.

Aug. 16, 1773. Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, of N. Y., at Schenectady.

Aug. 22, 1773. Susan, dau. of Rev. John Finley, Priest of Princeton College (to ?) Samson Simpson.

Sept. 1, 1773. Frederick De Peyster.



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- Sept. 11, 1773. John Cummings, of Boston, in N. Y.  
Sept. 16, 1773. Charles Floyd, of Smithtown, L. I.  
Sept. 21, 1773. Rev. Wm. Madry Tarnent (?) Greenfield, Conn.,  
to Susannah, dau. of Rev. Dr. Rudgers, N. Y.  
Sept. 22, 1773. Wife of Mr. Douglass, Manager American Co. of  
Commediants. Mother of Lewis Hallan of Mrs. Mallocks of Covent  
Garden & Aunt of Miss Hallam.  
Sept. 29, 1773. Sally, dau. of Mrs. Abigail Forbes.  
Oct. 4, 1773. Daniel Wriesberg, Lieut. R. Am. Regt.  
Oct. 14, 1773. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Marston, aged 67.  
Oct. 15, 1773. Dorothy, wife of John De Lancey, aged 30.  
Oct. 17, 1773. Widow of John Smith.  
Oct. 17, 1773. Capt. John Elvendrop of Esopus to dau. of Peter  
Zabriskie of Hackensack.  
Oct. 20, 1773. Moses Watt of Cortlandts Manor.  
Oct. 24, 1773. Capt. James Seymour.  
Oct. 24, 1773. Col. William Kingsland, aged 68.  
Nov. 5, 1773. Fanny, dau. of Henry White K. C., aged 9.  
Nov. 18, 1773. Robert Bowne to Betsey, dau. of Robert Harts-  
horne of Shrewsbury, N. J.  
Dec. 1, 1773. Anne (Hides) Morgan, wife of Benj. Morgan,  
sister of Wm. Hides. (Prothonolary of Bucks Co., Pa.)  
Dec. 2, 1773. Mary, wife of Benjamin Garrison, aged 71.  
Dec. 3, 1773. Elbert Herring, age 67.  
Dec. 3, 1773. Thomas Valentine, aged 30, native of Ireland.  
Dec. 4, 1773. In Eng. Laurence Reade, of N. Y.  
Dec. 16, 1773. Abigail, wife of Adam Babcock, of New Haven,  
aged 30.  
Dec. 21, 1773. Helena, widow of Anthony Rutgers, age 71  
(91?)  
Dec. 19, 1773. Jonathan Holmes.  
Dec. 28, 1773. Robert Leake Commissary Genl. N. A., aged 53.  
Dec. 28, 1773. Jacob Townsend, age 54.

(To be Continued)



MARTIN



Kolfe.



# The Savell Family

The Surname in England and Some of the Sabells of Braintree and  
Stoughton, Massachusetts

ARRANGED BY

CLARA CATHERINE ATWOOD

Assistant Editor

FIRST GENERATION



THE SAVELL family probably came from either Yorkshire or from Devonshire although none of the records relating to the Americans bearing the name make this point clear. We must judge from the general information given about the family in England. There the name appears in the preferred modern form, *Saville*. They are said to have been one of the most illustrious families of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In this section they have been known since the twelfth century. During the thirteenth century they are said to have flourished especially. In origin the name is undoubtedly Norman Lower, "Dictionary of Family Names," page 304.) The name also appears among the county families of Devon (Burke, "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry," Volume 2, page 1193-4). The arms are described as "arg. on a bend, sa., cotised, gu., three vols. of the first all within a bordure, engrailed, of the third." The crest is described as "an eagle rising, per bend, sinister, or and sa., holding in the beak a fleur-de-lis, az." The motto is given, "Nil conscribere sibi." The seat of the family at present is Oaklands, Devon (*ibid.*)

Various spellings of the name appear. Among them are: Saval, Savalls, Savel, Savell, Savells, Savels, Savil, Savile, Savill, Saville, Savyle (Lower, "English Surnames," page 304). In the colonial records the forms Savil, Savill, and Savells are the forms of the name that appear most frequently. In this account the form Savell has been used, since it occurs more regularly in the records than any other.

The family of Savell treated in the present study has as its common ancestor in this country, William Savell of Braintree, Massachusetts. He was probably born in England, although when or where has not been ascertained.

Braintree was the only settlement at Mount Wollaston, the name first given to the general locality. Its confines are described as follows: "Mount Wollaston is to be bounded by the Blew Hills and the rest is to be to Dorchester to go to the bounds of Plymouth" ("Records of Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England," record and marginal note, page 217.) Mount Wollaston was incorporated in 1640 as the town of Braintree (*ibid.*) The name of William Savell appears in the early records of Braintree, as well as those of his descendants. Hence we assume that this is the beginning of the history of this family in America.

It seems that William Savell followed the trade of joiner. There is a brief mention of his coming to Cambridge to do some work for Nathaniel Eaton in 1641, as well as a statement of his subsequent removal to Braintree (Pope, "Pioneers of Massachusetts," page 401.) This is the earliest record found up to date.

William Savell married first Hanna or Hannah. She died probably in 1653 or 1654. His second wife was Sarah Gannitt. They were married in Braintree, July, 1655, by Major Atharton of Dorchester ("Braintree Records," page 387, and also "New England Historic and Genealogical Register," Volume 12, page 374). Her name is also given as Jarmill. Her second husband was Thomas Faxson, to whom she was married September 5, 1670, by Mr. Tynge ("New England Historic and Genealogical Register," Volume 37, "Braintree Records," page 347.) Her will is dated August 13, 1694; it was proved November 25, 1697; and recorded in the Suffolk Probate Records 11:373. In this will occurs the name of one of her daughters-in-law, "Lydia Savel, wife of Benjamin of Brantrey" ("Vinton Genealogy," page 298.)

William Savell died in Braintree, February, 1669 ("Braintree Records"). His will is a document of much interest. It is as follows:

William Savel, senr, will, 19 Feb. 1668-9. Wife Sarah, house and half the orchard during life. Son Benjamin, heir of house, may give her twenty shillings towards hiring a cleamber where she may please, and if she live in town, sons John, Samuel, and Benjamin shall



provide four loads of yearly, also three fat swine, eighty weight, twenty bushels corn, all this if she bear his name. Her land in Bridgewater to be hers.

Son John to have house and barn, shop and tools pertaining to his trade, also three acres of land that was brother Bass.

Sons Samuel, Benjamin and William to have farm land equally; three eldest shall pay remainder of debt on Salter farm equally. John and Benjamin shall have equal share of stock, and land in Bridgewater, and Quinipange,—and pay there from their sisters' portions.

Daughters Hannah, land and money; daughter Sarah, when twenty-one; other bequests of land to sons.

Son John and brother Samuel Bass to be executors. Son William to be apprenticed with John. Edward Bass and Edward Quinsey witnesses. Thomas Faxon, sen., and William Needham overseers ("New England History and Genealogy Register," Volume 48, page 323, "Suffolk Probate Records," Volume IV, page 36.)

The following are "articles of Agreement" made between the sons named in this will and the widow, Sarah:

1. She being dissatisfied, they agree she shall have her whole estate she brought their father for her whole use.

2. Instead twenty bushels of corn, they engaged to pay three bushels wheat, three of rye, six of malt, eight of Indian.

3. If she marry, to have four pounds yearly, twenty shillings in park three pounds in corn, for which she promises to be satisfied. 14 June, 1668 (ibid.)

The children of William Savell were all born in Braintree. The names are as follows:

- I John, born April 22, 1642 ("Braintree Records," Volume 37, page 346.) Married Mehitable Hands, August 20, 1668 (ibid.) They had (1) John, born October 28, 1679, (2) Mehitable, married February 12, 1701, John Metcalf of Dedham (ibid. Volume 38, page 262.) The will of John Savell appears in the Suffolk Probate, 8:29 ("Vinton Genealogy," page 223.)
- II Samuel, born October 30, 1643 ("New England Historic and Genealogical Register," Volume 12, page 110), married Hannah Adams, the eldest daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams, born November 13, 1653 ("Vinton Genealogy" page 298). They had: (1) Hannah, born July 13, 1674 (ibid.) (2) Abigail, born



- February 14, 1678 ("Braintree Record," Volume 38, page 262. (3) William and Deborah, twins, born February 19, 1680, died young (Savage "Genealogical Dictionary," Volume 4, page 297.) (4) Bethia, born October 17, 1681 ("Braintree Record," Volume 38, page 264.) (5) Samuel, born about 1683 ("Vinton Genealogy," page 298.) He became a Deacon in the First Church of Braintree in 1727 (ibid, page 318.) (6) John, baptised August 19, 1690 ("New England Historic and Genealogical," Reg. Volume 57, page 270.) (7) Sarah, baptised January 27, 1687 (ibid. Volume 59, page 269.) (8) Mary, baptised June 26, 1694 (ibid. page 272.) Samuel Savell died in Braintree, December 14, 1700 (Braintree Record, page 695.)
- III Benjamin, born October 28, 1645 ("New England Historic and Genealogical Register," Volume 37, page 51), died December 8, 1722 (Braintree Record, page 726.) He married Liddia or Lydia Barnes, October 30, 1670 (ibid, Volume 37, page 347.)
- IV Hannah, born March 11, 1648 (Braintree Record," Volume 36, page 300.)
- v William, born June 17, 1650 ("Braintree Record," page 633.)

#### THE SECOND GENERATION

William Savell, the fourth son and youngest child of William Savell and his wife, Hannah, was born in Braintree, June 17, 1650, ("Braintree Secord," page 633.) The name of William Savell appears in list of soldiers and volunteers from Roxbury, Dorchester, and Braintree, under Captain Johnson in the Narragansett campaign, June 25, 1675. It is safe to assume that this is the same person that appears in this genealogy ("Bodge," Soldiers of King Philip's War," 1670-77, page 162.)

He married first Deborah Faxon, January 4, 1679. The ceremony was performed by Joseph Dudley ("Braintree Record," Volume 37; "New England Historic and Genealogical Register," page 348.) He married the second time, Experience. His will bears the date January 31, 1699-1700. In it mention is made of Experience, his wife, his eldest son, William, and his sons, Joseph and Benjamin, and his daughters, Hannah and Judith. It is recorded in the Suffolk Probate 14:142 ("Vinton Genealogy," page 311.) William died in Braintree, February 1, 1700, ("Braintree Records," page 695.)

## THE SAVELL FAMILY

The children of William Savell were all born in Braintree. Their names were as follows:

- I William, born February, 1680 ("Braintree Record," "New England Historic and Genealogical Register," Volume 39, page 264.)
- II Deborah, baptised August 26, 1684, (ibid, Volume 50, page 156), died March 6, 1700 (ibid, page 89.)
- III Joseph, baptised February 17, 1687, (ibid, page 269.)
- IV Benjamin, born October 20, 1692, ("Braintree Record," page 668.)
- v Hannah.
- VI Judith.

## THIRD GENERATION

Benjamin Savell, the third son and fourth child of William Savell and Deborah (Faxon) Savell was born in Braintree, October 20, 1692. He married Mary Bridge of Roxbury in January, 1716, ("Report Record Commission, Boston, Boston Marriages 1700-1751, Out-of-town Marriages from Court Record, City Document No. 150.") This marriage is difficult to fix chiefly because it was not recorded either in Roxbury or in Braintree, or in Stoughton where Benjamin Savell and Mary Savell lived later. In the Vital Records of Stoughton, now Sharon, there are full records concerning the children born to Benjamin and Mary Savell from 1726 to 1738. It seems most probable that they moved to Stoughton between the years 1716 and 1725, since the latter date is also the date of the birth of the first child of this marriage in Stoughton. Whether children were born to them during the years 1716 to 1725 no records show. Among the children born to them in Stoughton appears the name of Edward Bridge ("Stoughton Records," page 43.) This is another reason for assuming this view. Mary Bridge was a descendant of Edward Bridge of Roxbury, one of the first settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony. His name appears in the earliest known list of the inhabitants of any Massachusetts town, ("Boston Record," Volume 34, "Town of Roxbury".) The full name, Edward Bridge, would scarcely have been given to any child in the female line at least five generations later unless that child were a direct descendant of the first ancestor of that name. Moreover, acquaintance with the early colonial records of



birth and baptism shows that it was not usual to give children two Christian names. This may seem slight, but it is significant.

It seems quite probable, judging from the records, slight as they are, that Mary (Bridge) Savell was in the fourth generation of the Bridge Family. Therefore this child, Edward Bridge Savell, would be of the fifth generation on the mother's side. The genealogy of the descendants of Edward Bridge of Roxbury has not been worked out. We know that he is first heard of in Roxbury in 1639; that his wife was Mary; that the names of his younger children are not recorded. He was brother or a cousin of John Bridge, of Cambridge, also of the Braintree Company. This seems clear upon examination of the Bridge Genealogy, compiled by William Bridge, Boston, 1884. This work contains no records whatever of the descendants of Edward Bridge; it is a history of the family of John Bridge, mentioned above. The conclusion that this was the fifth generation of the family is based upon what may be gathered from Savage (in his "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Volume I, pages 247-248.)

The names of Benjamin and Mary Savell appear in the church records of Stoughton in 1740 (Cooke, "Origins and History of the First Parish of Sharon," page 6.) There is also a record of the sale of pews in this church at about the same time. "Deacon Benjamin Savell purchased one at the right of the pulpit for the sum of ten pounds." (*ibid.* page 12.)

The date of the death of Benjamin Savell has not been fixed. His children's names were as follows:

- I Sarah, born in Stoughton, July 29, 1725; died September 3, 1725 ("Stoughton Records," page 47.)
- II Sarah, born October 12, 1726 (*ibid.* page 20.)
- III ".....of Benj. & m.... Savel was born.... 1728." (*ibid.* page 3.)
- IV Hannah, born March 26, 1731 (*ibid.* page 15.)
- V Edward Bridge, born January 8, 1733-4, (*ibid.* page 5.)
- VI William, born March 4, 1737 (*ibid.* page 6.)
- VII Abigail, born June 25, 1738 (*ibid.* page 15), married in Stoughton, November 17, 1757, Zebulon Holmes of Stoughton.
- VIII Mary, born October 20, 1739.
- IX Benjamin, born January 26, 1743.
- X Samuel, born August 29, 1747.





## COLONIAL FAMILIES OF AMERICA

### VII

#### Bradford Family

From Yorkshire, and in the Mayflower—the Famous Governor and Father of American History—Progenitor of a Long Line.

### VIII

#### Griffith Family

Of Royal Lineage—the Last King of Wales, a Forefather—Immigrant Ancestors in Middle and Southern States.

### IX

#### Phillips Family

Name of Greek Derivation—Has a Rich Heritage in Its Traditions.

### X

#### Horton Family

Name of Anglo-Saxon Derivation—Oldest Frame House in United States Built by a Horton—A Cautious Father and His Tombstone—Heraldic Charges Symbolize Sincerity and Loyalty.

### XI

#### Freeman Family

Conspicuous as Founders of Towns—Always to the Fore in Patriotic Movements—Some Romantic Stories Handed Down—Heraldic Charges Denote Wisdom and Probity.

### XII

#### Wallace Family

Descended from Powerful Chieftains—Patriotism Always Conspicuous—Characteristics are Undaunted Courage and Physical Prowess.

## Bradford Family

From Yorkshire, and in the *Mayflower*—the Famous Governor, Father of American History—Progenitor of a Long Line



BRADFORD is a name derived from the Saxon word, bradenford, meaning broad ford, and is an ancient name.

It belongs to the class called local surnames. That is, some individual, at some time, resided at some broad ford of some stream. In due time he was called by the name of that locality, Broad Ford, which, in time, became Bradford.

Other forms of the name, appearing in ancient records, are Bradfurth, Bradfourth and Bretfoort.

There is a town in Wiltshire, on the Avon, called Bradford, and another in Yorkshire.

Governor Bradford, of *Mayflower* fame, was from Yorkshire, the town of Austerfield, and his home there is still in good repair. About two miles distant is the cottage of Elder William Brewster, another famous pioneer. The two houses are at present on the market, or such was the case, and offered for less than \$2,000. It is hoped that they will be purchased and kept as memorials.

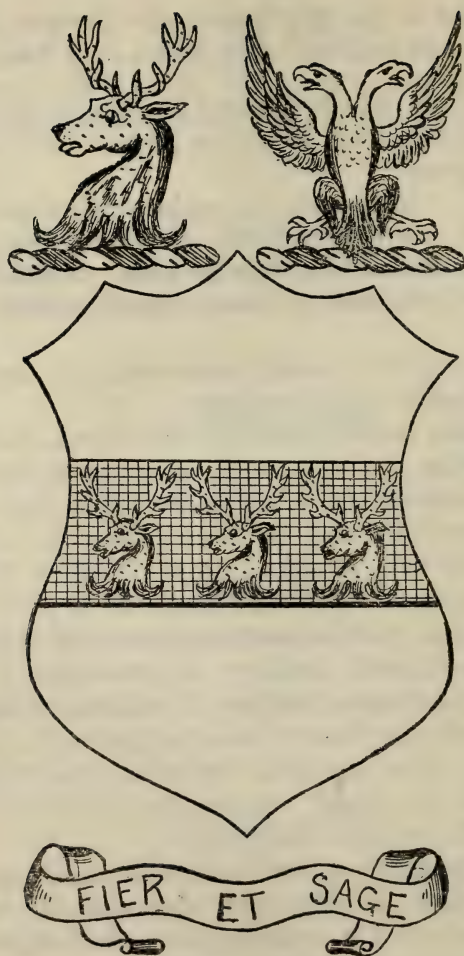
William Bradford was "father to all the colonies of New England, father of American history and progenitor of more than 50,000 American people." His history of the colony, so long missing, is now the only authority for many transactions of the Pilgrims. As he lived the history of the times, he wrote it.

All the councils of the colony were held at his house, at the top of Burial Hill, and each Sunday the company of worshippers, who assembled there, marched in procession up the steep ascent to the fort at its top, where religious services were held.

When the Crown of England gave this colony of Plymouth a patent for land, the paper was drawn in the name of William Bradford and his heirs, which gave him the ownership of the whole, but he generously surrendered it into the hands of the company.

He was a weaver, or fustian worker. The banns of marriage, published at Leyden, Holland, between himself and Dorothea, or





Bradford

Dorothy May, are dated November 15, 1613; in it, his name appears as William Bretfoort. His wife never touched foot to Plymouth soil, for she was accidentally drowned December 7, 1620, in Cape Cod Harbor. The story has it, that she fell overboard. Her death is the first recorded in the history of New England.

The Governor's second wife was a widow, Mrs. Alice Carpenter Southworth.

The inventory of the Governor's estate makes cheerful reading, if it may be so expressed. We think of our *Mayflower* ancestors living lives of Spartan simplicity in homes where furniture, to say nothing of luxuries, was conspicuous by its absence; but the Governor had not only "linnin" and silver spoons and brasses and pewter, and carved "chaires," and three striped carpets, ten "cushens," three old "cushens," but cows and sheep and horses and clothes. Yes, certainly clothes enough for a gay cavalier. He must have been the Beau Brummel of the colony. There were cloaks by the score, some violet-colored, and coats lined with "taffety," and silver buttons, and like Bobby Shafto, silver buckles for the knee.

Nor was he a gentleman whose every thought—that is, every other thought—was given to clothes. He had books, 275 in all, a goodly showing for the times. "Luther on the Gallations" was one and "Calvin on Genisis" another. This doesn't sound so "cheerful" as the furniture!

It is stated that William Bradford's educational advantages were limited, but he so applied himself to study that he became proficient in French, Dutch, German, Latin and Greek. He also learned enough Hebrew "to enable him to see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in their native beauty."

He is interred at Burial Hill, the only one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims whose resting place is definitely known. His son, William, was commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces in Philip's war, and, next to Miles Standish, the chief military man of the colony.

His son, Major John, bequeaths to his descendants eligibility to membership in societies of colonial wars and a double *Mayflower* heritage, for his wife was Mercy Warren, granddaughter of Richard, of the *Mayflower*.

William Bradford, printer and pilgrim, born in Leicestershire in

1660, came to America with Penn. After a few years he removed from Philadelphia to New York and started the *Gazette*, the first newspaper established there. For fifty years he was government or royal printer.

For an almanac, printed by him in 1686, he offers a few apologies in the preface: "Some irregularities there be, which I desire you to pass over, this year. My materials were misplaced, and out of order, and I have been forced to use figures and letter of various sizes."

Apropos of Bradford, it may be mentioned that the Historical Society of New York City has just been presented with a letter written by him—an exceptionally fine specimen. The society possesses very complete files of the *Gazette* and a number of early imprints of Bradford, but never before was it fortunate enough to secure a letter of the famous printer. The letter was written in 1724 to Captain Denne.

Bradford is buried in Trinity churchyard. About forty years ago his monument was restored.

The Bradfords have their Revolutionary sires. Gamalial, of Duxbury, Mass., and his son of the same name, fought side by side.

Brave and valiant Bradfords, of the English branch, were General Sir Thomas, knight of the Great Cross of the Bath, and his brother, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Henry, who received his death wound at Waterloo.

Besides its pioneers, governors and warriors, the family has its martyr—John Bradford, a celebrated preacher of St. Paul's Cathedral, a friend of Ridley and Cranmer, "sealed his opposition to papal bigotry at the fiery stake."

Every one knows the story of Deborah Sampson, but perhaps it is not recalled that she was of Bradford lineage. She was granddaughter of Elisha and Bathsheba Bradford, of the Duxbury family. Deborah, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, served three years as private in the Revolution. She was in many engagements, and it is recorded that she always behaved "manfully"—this was showing her Bradford spirit. When about fifty years of age, or in 1784, she married Benjamin Gannett.

The arms reproduced are: Argent, on a fesse, sable, three stag's heads, erased, or.

Crests: (1) A stag's head, erased, or; (2) A doubleheaded eagle, displayed.



## BRADFORD FAMILY

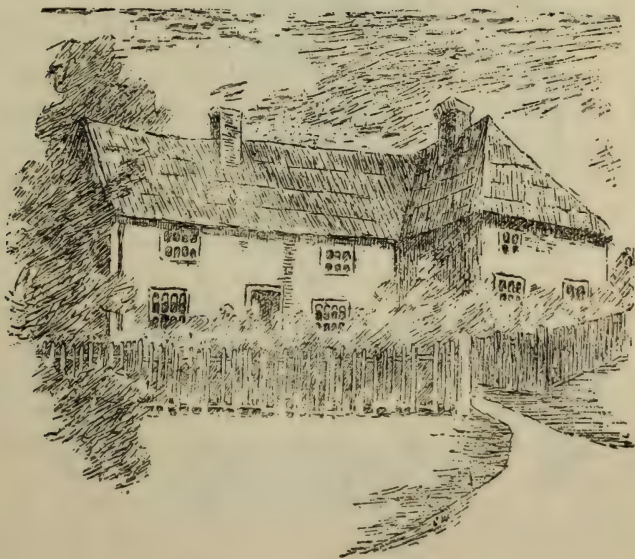
Motto: Fier et sage—"Proud and wise."

These are the arms ascribed to William, *Mayflower* pilgrim, and it is said that they may be seen in the little Norman Church at Austerfield, where Bradford was baptized. His seal was a double-headed eagle. This is shown at Pilgrim's Hall, Plymouth; also a photograph of the arms, the photograph being made from the coat of arms embroidered by the great-granddaughter of the Governor.

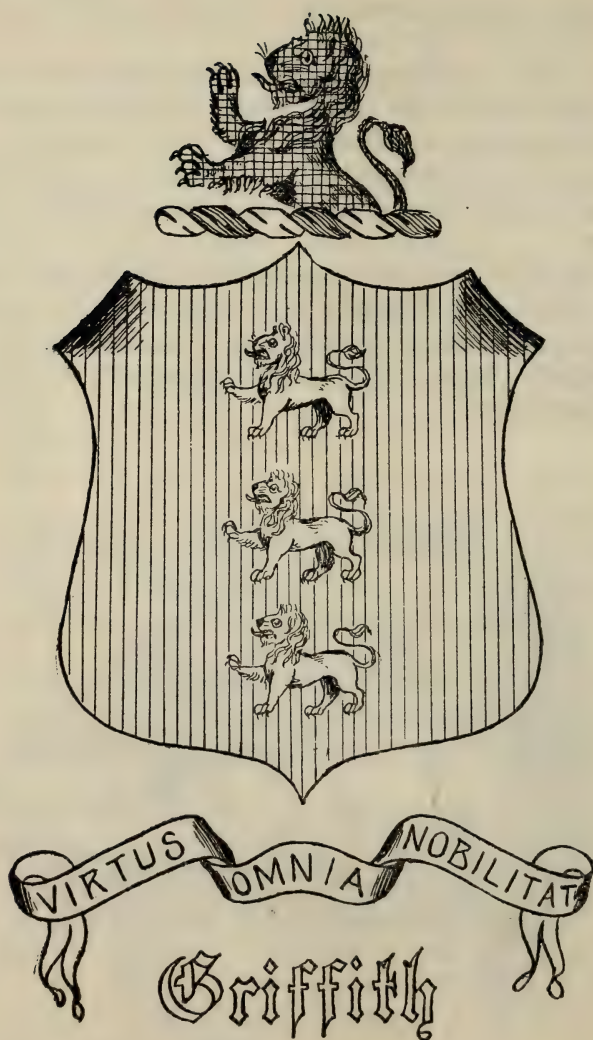
A letter in his clear, beautiful hand is also a treasured relic. The seal shows the double-headed eagle and his signature, "Wm. Bradford, governor."

Burke's Peerage gives several arms for Bradford families. Samuel, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster and Chaplain to William III. and Queen Anne, bore the arms here reproduced.

Other heraldic charges for the Bradfords are the lion, wolf, peacock and the buglehorn.



Bradford Homestead  
Austerfield England



# Griffith Family

**Of Royal Lineage—the Last King of Wales a Forefather—Immigrant Ancestors in Middle and Southern States**



THE Welsh form of this name is Gruffydd, and Llewney, in the Vale of Clwydd, is one home of the family.

Griffith, Griffiths, and Griffyth are present day forms of the name, Griffith being the usual orthography. Early records of the family in this country invariably have the name with the final “s”—Griffiths. Griffitts and Griffis are variations of the name.

The family is an ancient one, descended from Rhys ap Tudor Mawr, ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, 1077, through Trahairn Goch, chieftain of Llyn, Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

One William Griffith of Llyn, and of this line, about 1700, son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Viscount Bulkley, and member of Parliament, married Mary, daughter of Sir Bibye Lake of London.

Owen ap Robert Owen, of Anglesey, was an ancestor of this line, and marriage connections include the Earls of Aylesford, and the noble house of Trevon of Trevalyn.

This is one account of the origin of the Griffiths. Another has it that the family can claim descent from Lleyllyn, the last King of Wales, who was the son of Griffith, also King of Wales.

“The Griffiths in America, descendants of a Welsh princess, would now be enjoying the millions that fell to the British crown, if family records had been carefully kept, to furnish missing links.”

This is a quotation from a family record. The present writer regrets possessing no knowledge whatever of these “millions”—her greatest joy would be to divide it among the Griffiths and the Griffith families—no, to share it with them.

The Princess referred to was Katherine, daughter of Lord Rys, Prince of South Wales, and she married Rydderch ap Kydiron.

Their son was Rys ap Rydderch of Castle Howell, or Hywel. Prince Rys, or Lord Rys ap Griffith was a man of valor in a warlike age, as well as “a great patron of the bards.” “He made a feast at



Christmas, and caused it to be proclaimed throughout the country, a year and a day beforehand. Thither came many strangers, and among deeds of arms, and other "shows," the Prince caused all the poets of Wales, who were makers of songs, and recorded of gentlemen's arms and pedigrees, to come thither, and provided chairs for them, where they should dispute together, to try their cunning, where great and rich gifts were prepared for the overcomers."

The family is an old one in Staffordshire, and recently a Joseph Griffiths died there, aged over ninety years, who had known five bishops, five rectors, five parish clerks, and he had lived in the reign of five monarchs.

One immigrant ancestor was William Griffith, from Cardigan, Wales, 1721. He settled in New York State. Then there is the usual tradition of three brothers. They, too, were born in Wales, and crossed the sea in 1715. Their names were Griffith, John and William, and they made homes in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Griffith Griffiths married, 1722, Gwen, daughter of Evan Thomas, and he died in 1760, possessed of considerable property, as his will shows. His children were Evan, Amos, Levi, Dan, and Rebecca. In the course of time descendants of the three brothers dropped the "s," writing their name Griffith.

The three brothers were sons of Griffith Johns of Llanddewi, Cardigan. They are called college-bred men, of considerable wealth. There was a marriage, of this branch of the family, with the Howells of Bucks county, Pa. Other marriage connections include the Sharps, Fosters, and Cadwalladers. A relic is an old Welsh Bible, with records. One is the autograph of a Richard Williams—"his hand and pen, God save Queen Anne and all her men."

The Griffith record is a patriotic one, and among officers of the Revolution are the following names: From Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Benjamin, '76, and Ensign Levi, '76 to '83; Levi died 1825; from Maryland, Captain Samuel, '76 to '78; Lieutenant Charles, Colonel Charles Greenberry Griffith, of the Flying Camp, and commissioned lieutenant; from Virginia, Captain Philemon, '76 to '77—he died 1838; Surgeon and Chaplain David, '76 to '79.

Ready with pen as with sword, are the Griffiths. The founder of the "Monthly Review," Great Britain, was Ralph Griffiths, born in

## GRIFFITH FAMILY

Shropshire. "He was a steady advocate of literature, a firm friend and possessed of great social gifts." His brother, a planter of South Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century, was perhaps the founder of the Southern branch of the family.

In Pennsylvania the Welsh family of Griffiths has always been prominent. In 1715 Thomas Griffiths and wife, Mary Norris, were living in Philadelphia. Thomas was keeper of the great seal of Pennsylvania; provincial councilor; judge of the supreme court, and mayor of Philadelphia. He died in 1740. William Griffiths was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital. A bookplate used by Thomas is in possession of a descendant.

The coat of arms illustrated is blazoned: Gules, three lioncels (or little lions), passant, in pale, argent, armed azure.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, sable, armed gules.

Motto: *Virtus omnia nobilitat*—"Virtue ennobles all." This is also the motto of the Herrick family.

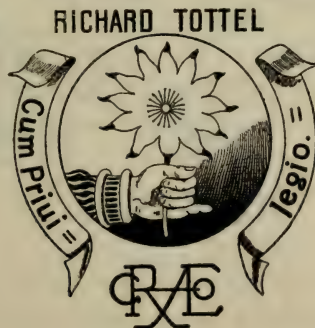
This coat-armor was borne by William Griffith, the New York ancestor, 1721.

A similar coat of arms is that of the Griffiths ("s") of Thorn Grove Park, Worcester, England. It is: Or, a lion, rampant, gules.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, gules. No motto.

The Griffiths ("s") of the Isle of Anglesey bear: Gules, a chevron, between three lions, rampant, or.

The Griffiths who claim Lord Rys as founder of the family, bear: Sable, a spear-head, embrued, between three scaling ladders, argent; on a chief, gules, a castle, tripple—turreted of the second. No crest and no motto.





DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE

PHILLIPS



# Phillips Family

**Name of Greek Derivation—Has a Rich Heritage in Its Traditions**



EMPERORS and kings, princes and dukes, have borne the name of Phillips, or Philip, and the family has a rich heritage in its traditions. The name is nearly as old as the world itself. Philippi was a city of ancient Macedonia, and the founder of Macedon was Philip.

Phillips has been a surname in Great Britain for 500 years, and the family can be traced back in unbroken line to the year 1200. The homes have been in Devon, Suffolk, Warwick, Stafford, and Leicester. At Stratford-on-Avon the family has been seated for centuries.

It is not an easy matter to keep track of the spelling of the name. In Wales, where the family flourished, Phillipse is the usual form, and the oldest coat-armor of the family is that granted to the Welsh branch. The coat is extremely simple, proving its antiquity.

Among various orthographies, the following may be given as samples: Phylippe; PPhillips, a form seen at the present day; Philopoe; Phillot; Philippo; Philcox is called a diminutive, and Phelp, Phelps, Philipson are derived from the same root. The son of Philip is the meaning of Philipson. The Philipsons of Thirlwell, Northumberland, trace back to Philip Thirlwell. Phipp and Filkin are also derived from Philip.

The Philips of Staffordshire descend from Francis Phylippe of Neyther Teyne. He lived in the reign of Edward VI. Grace Dieu Manor in Leicester was the home of the Philipps. The king's sergeant in the reign of James II was a Phillips.

Westminster Abbey has the honor of guarding the ashes of the poet, John Phillips, who, "were it for nothing else, would be remembered as the first to have a genuine literary appreciation of Milton." Ambrose Philips was an Englishman of letters, "of a good Leicestershire family."

The pioneer, Reverend George Phillips, came over with Governor Winthrop, who said of him that he was a godly man, specially gifted. Reverend George was son of Christopher of Norfolk, England, and a graduate of Cambridge. His salary as the first pastor

of the Watertown, Massachusetts, church, 1630, was "3 hogheads of meale; 1 hoghead of malte; 4 bushels of Indian corn; 1 bushel of oat-meal and 50 lbs. of salte fish." He also had 30 acres of land. His wife died soon after they had made their home in the new world. If we had her portrait, should we not see

"Her very best gown is spread billowing round—  
The kind that would 'stand by itself,' I'll be bound!  
It came from a chest where the lavender hid,  
To steal from its folds as she lifted the lid."

Pastor George consoled himself with a new wife, Elizabeth, "probably the widow of Captain Robert Welden." By his two wives he had nine children, one son, the Reverend Samuel—a favorite name with the Phillips—had eleven children, of whom one, his daughter Elizabeth, who married Rev. Edward Payson, had twenty children.

The founder of the Long Island Phillips was Zerobabel, son of George, the immigrant. Other founders of families were Ebenezer, Thomas, John, and James—all of Massachusetts.

Walter and Andrew were Maine pioneers, and Michael, Richard, and Jeremiah settlers in Rhode Island.

The first mayor of Boston, where he was born, 1770, was John Phillips, whose son was Wendell, the brilliant orator.

Among officers of the Revolution were Sergeant Noah Philips, who was one of the "Lexington Alarm." His name is also spelled Phelps. Lieutenant Thomas and Captain Samuel were from Rhode Island; Ensign John, Lieutenant Jonathan, and Colonel Joseph were from New Jersey; Ensigns Samuel and James were of the Virginia family. These names are spelled Phillips. The Maryland family were Philips. Samuel Phillips, Jr., born at North Andover, Massachusetts, 1751, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and of the constitutional convention of 1779. He was president of the State Senate for fifteen years, and lieutenant-governor of his State. He also organized the first incorporated academy of Massachusetts and helped to endow it.

Captain William Phillips of Louisa County, Virginia, was a "Ranger," 1763.

One line of the Phillips, through marriage with a member of the



## PHILLIPS FAMILY

Drake family, can claim the family of Sir Francis Drake as near, if not next to kin.

The coat-of-arms reproduced is blazoned: Argent, a lion rampant, sable, ducally gorged and chained, or.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms.

Motto: Ducit amor patriæ—"The love of my country leads me on." This coat-armor is attributed to the Reverend George.

Burke's "Peerage" blazons this coat-of-arms for Sir John Philipps, also spelled Philips, who was created a baronet in 1621, of Picton Castle, Pembroke. The supporters of this coat-of-arms are two horses, argent. "Readiness for king and country" is the significance of the horse in heraldry. The Barons Milford, of the Irish peerage, trace back to Sir John Philipps. The date of the granting of one coat-of-arms is 1579.







Horton

## Horton Family

**Name of Anglo-Saxon Derivation—Oldest Frame House in United States Built By a Horton—a Cautious Father and His Tombstone—  
Heraldic Charges Symbolize Sincerity and Loyalty**



ORTON, a name of Anglo-Saxon derivation, admits of little, if any, variation; Horten, Hortun, and Hortoun being perhaps the only ones. It is from ort, or wort, meaning herbs or vegetables, and tun, an enclosure, or a garden. Horton is the name of towns in Kent, York, Chester, Dorset, and Gloucester. In Norway there is a place called Horten; Ville de Horta is a town in the Azores.

What is perhaps the oldest frame house in the United States was built on Long Island by Barnabas Horton. This house was still standing a few years ago. Barnabas was born, 1600, in Leicestershire, England, and came over in the *Swallow*, 1635, with wife and two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. Eight children were born here. The captain of the *Swallow* was a Horton, Jeremy by name.

If you want a name for your family chart, dating back to the sixteenth century, put down Joseph, father of Barnabas, the pilgrim. We can go farther back, and find Robert de Horton, lord of the Manor of Horton, or Great Horton, before 1310, but just where he comes in, or where any of the present generation of American Hortons come in with reference to him, has not yet been ascertained.

In the time of Charles I., William Horton, of Howroyde, was a man of some importance—enough so to have his name handed down to the present day. Sudbrooke Park, Petersham, is one seat of the family, and it was the home of the author and statesman, Sir Robert Horton, Governor of Ceylon, knighted in 1830. It was his wife, Lady Beatrix, who was the subject of Byron's lines, "She walks in beauty."

To go back to our first American ancestor, Barnabas: He went first to Massachusetts, and then to Long Island in 1640, with twelve other Puritans. The fateful number of thirteen had no terrors for them. Southhold was the town they founded, and any Horton of

to-day who can hark back to Barnabas is eligible for membership with colonial societies, for Barnabas was a magistrate, and member of the court. As he had the foresight to provide himself with a tombstone—perhaps before he left England—his grave is still marked, and a few years ago, that is, about fifty, his stone was relettered. It is down in the records, that, of the thirteen, he was the only one whose Lares and Penates included a monument, and it is said that he had the epitaph engraved upon it himself. The writer understands that the epitaph is not uncomplimentary, but rather the reverse. He died eighty years young.

Thomas, of Springfield, and Jeremiah, also of Massachusetts, were other pioneers.

The New York branch of the family was founded by Joseph, of the second generation, and to trace back to him is to find an ancestor with a record, for he was selectman, justice of the peace, and captain of militia. He had five sons and several daughters.

When it comes to Revolutionary ancestors, there are enough and to spare, so that every one in good standing can have a few. Jonathan, of the fifth generation, of Long Island, was one of the signers of the "Pledge for Independence," in 1775. Colonel Nathan was a bold soldier, and on guard at the execution of Andre. The gun he carried at the time is now a relic treasured by descendants in North Carolina.

Others in the Revolution, from New Jersey, were Captain Joseph and Surgeon Jonathan; from New York, Captains Ambrose and Thomas, and Lieutenant William; from Massachusetts, Lieutenant Jotham and Ensign Elisha; from Connecticut, Captain James.

Major John Horton began as a wagoner; he was son of Lieutenant Israel, also a soldier. A valiant foremother whose record has been handed down was Deborah Ferry Horton, one of the number who spent the night in the famed "Forty Fort," the night after the Wyoming massacre.

Of old Jason Horton, of Long Island, the story is told that he was a strict observer of the Sabbath, and it hurt his feelings and grieved his honest soul that a neighbor appropriated the day to cutting wood for his family. Jason took the matter into his own hands, and deposited a load of wood at the door of his friend, who not only accepted the wood, but the hint, and no longer sawed wood on Sunday.

The coat-armor reproduced is ascribed to Barnabas and is: Gules,



## HORTON FAMILY

a lion, rampant, argent, charged on the breast with a boar's head, couped, azure; a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest: A red rose seeded and barbed proper.

Motto: Pro rege et lege—"For king and law."

This is also the motto of the Stewart family. The lion is a valued charge of great dignity; the boar, the bearing of a warrior, and also the symbol of hospitality. Engrailed denotes land; the rose, hope; gules, magnanimity; argent, sincerity; azure, loyalty.

Another Horton motto is: Quod vult, valde vult—"What he wills, he wills heartily and cordially."





Freeman

# Freeman Family

Conspicuous As Founders of Towns—Always to the Fore in Patriotic Movements—Some Romantic Stories Handed Down—Heraldic Charges Denote Wisdom and Probity



REEMAN is a name which speaks for itself, as far as its significance is concerned. He who assumed it as a surname was a free man—*liber homo*—John le Freeman, say, and not John le Bond.

Frewoman and Frewif, or Frewife, are forms found in ancient records. The name is of good old Anglo-Saxon derivation. Variations are Le Fremans, Fremund, and Fremond, also Franchome and Fraunchomme, which look like very distant cousins, indeed. Ffreman and ffreman are of frequent occurrence in colonial records.

An old seat of the family is Fawley Court, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, and the Freemans have lived at Yorkshire, and Shakespeare's home, Stratford-upon-Avon, since time was.

The great history of "The Norman Conquest" was written by the historian of the family—Edward Freeman. One Thomas Freeman "set up for a poet," and was a friend of Shakespeare's. "Mrs. Freeman" was the Duchess of Marlborough's alias when in intimate correspondence with her royal mistress, Queen Anne, whom she addressed as "Mrs. Morley."

Edmund or Edmond Freeman came over in the *Abigail*, 1635, with sons and daughters, and lived first at Lynn, or helped to settle it. Samuel, who came over in Gov. Winthrop's fleet, was a proprietor of Watertown, and is called a brother of Edmund, who had the foresight to provide himself with "plate-armor." He would show those Indians something of the science of war. The armor, twenty pieces in all, was soon presented to the Colony, and is probably still treasured as a relic.

The Freemans have been conspicuous as founders of towns. In the records of the first church of Newark, New Jersey, Stephen is mentioned as "of the company from Milford, Connecticut, for settling



a town on the Passaic." One of the proprietors of Syracuse, New York, was Joshua, born in Dutchess County. He is called the man above all others who promoted the growth of Syracuse. He died in North Carolina, 1848.

Among immigrant ancestors we may mention Reverend Bernardus Freeman, who came from Holland. He was perhaps of the Puritan band, and born in England. The tradition regarding another is that he came over in 1735, in Thomas Chalkley's ship to Philadelphia. His name has not been found on the records.

Must we acknowledge a pirate in the family? Not if we can help it. Here is the romantic story, and the reader must take it and rearrange it as he pleases, and then pass it on to the next one. Isaac Freeman was his name; then there was the good ship *Bethel*—that comes next. To make Isaac captain will be a good way to manage this part of it. The year was 1748, and there was war—and Isaac captured one hundred and sixty-one chests of silver and two chests of gold! Here is the outline for a romance, and no extra charge for it.

Those who trace back to Samuel of Watertown, born 1657, strike a pretty good ancestor, if it is societies and the like they wish to join, for Samuel was a member of militia, a selectman, and for nineteen years representative.

Revolutionary ancestors to look up are Lieutenant Jeremiah, Haskell, and Thomas, of Massachusetts, and Brigadier-General Nathaniel, of the same State, who filled nearly every office in the gift of his native town, Sandwich. Twice married, he was the proud father of a full score of children, of whom all but two lived to mature age. A man with a splendid record, he is an ancestor to be proud of. Are you of his line? If so, your road leads straight to many patriotic societies.

"Major John," who died in 1719, aged about 100 years, is good for Colonial war records. He provided, by will, for the freedom of his negroes, "with four acres of land, a horse and a cow."

The Maine branch was founded by Enoch, born 1706, a descendant of Samuel the first. Colonel Enoch—to give him his title—was a graduate of Harvard. He held various offices; for many years he was judge of the probate court, and, in 1748, was a naval officer.

Characteristics of the family are uncompromising integrity, sound judgment, fixedness of principle, filial duty, conjugal tender-

## FREEMAN FAMILY

ness, sincere and steady friendship. The Freemans are given to hospitality—friends of the oppressed.

Of the feminine members we may say that many possess not only beauty of person and mind, but “sound good sense”—a valuable asset!

One marriage connection traces back, through the Sears' family of Massachusetts, to Governor Winthrop. In “Americans of Royal Descent,” we find that lineage may be traced to Henry I., Philip III. and Louis VIII. of France, and King John of England. Any scoffer who derides such ancestry doubtless cannot boast of a king with a crown on his head anywhere on his family chart.

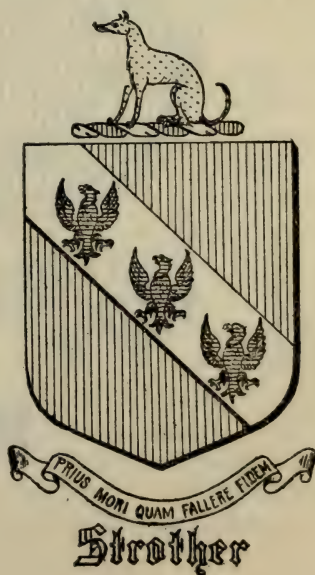
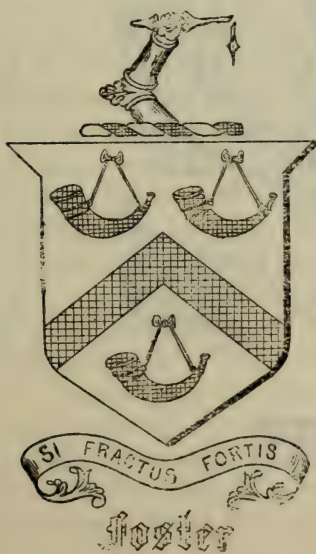
The illustrated coat-of-arms is: Azure, three lozenges, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, gules, holding between his paws a lozenge, or.

Motto: Liber et audax—“Free and bold.”

The lozenge, like all square figures, denotes honesty, wisdom, probity, and it is also a token of noble birth.

This coat-armor is attributed to the pilgrim ancestors, Edmund of Lynn, and Henry of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and its facsimile in etchings and embroidery has been handed down from generation to generation.





Wallace



# Wallace Family

**Descended from Powerful Chieftains—Patriotism Always Conspicuous  
—Characteristics are Undaunted Courage and Physical Prowess**



RECORDS of the Wallace family begin with Eimerus Galeius, a Welshman, who may have been a descendant of Galgacus, a Caledonian chieftain of the first century, A. D., for some authorities tell us that Wallace is a name derived from Galgacus. This would seem to be a question open to discussion.

Eimerus Galeius had a son called Richard Walense, who, about the beginning of the twelfth century, had large estates in Ayr, Scotland. He was a powerful chieftain, and his sons, Richard and Henry, who wrote the name Walays, added to the paternal estates lands in Renfrew. One of the family estates was named Ellerslie, and there Scotland's national hero, Sir William, son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, is supposed to have been born, 1270.

The variations of the name are legion. To give a few examples: Wallys, Walais, Walleyes, Waless, Waleys, Wallas, Waliss, Wallaise, Wallace, and Walense. Wallis is the ancient Irish form of the name, and Vallance a Scotch orthography of the early age.

One of the first, if not the first of the name here, was Reverend James Wallace, who was living at Elizabeth City, Virginia, about 1695. He came from Perthshire. Stafford and King George counties, Virginia, were early homes of the Wallaces, and about the middle of the eighteenth century Doctor Michael Wallace owned property in both counties. As he called his house Ellerslie, or Elderslie, and it is known that he came from Scotland, where his father, William, was born in 1719, it is inferred that he was of the same family as Wallace, the hero. Michael, upon his arrival in this country, became a student of a certain Doctor Brown, the happy father of nine beautiful Miss Browns. Like most—all, indeed—of the doctor's students, Michael straightway lost his heart to one, Elizabeth by name, and parental sanction failing the pair, an elopement from the second-story window (the tale is quite explicit about this) followed. An obliging friend held the ladder. This, too, is put down in black and white.

Doctor Michael and family lived at one time at Falmouth. Virginia, and among the fees recorded in his account book is one of 800 pounds of tobacco.

One of the early fathers of the Pennsylvania Wallaces was James, who died in Warwick County, 1777. He held many offices. He was justice of the peace; coroner of Bucks County, 1768; and trustee of the Neshaming Presbyterian meeting. It was adjoining this house of worship that its first pastor, Reverend William Tennent, founded the famous Log College. James Wallace was a patriot, a member of the committee of safety, a deputy from Bucks County to Philadelphia, 1774, a member of the committee appointed to purchase all arms not in use in the country, and a delegate to learn the process of powder-making at the saltpetre works, Philadelphia. James married Isabella Miller, of Warwick County, and he was the son of James Wallace, who came from the North of Ireland and died in Warwick in 1724.

One of the New England progenitors was John Wallace, who removed from Ireland to New Hampshire about 1720, with wife, Annis Barnet. His son, William, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, married Hannah, sister of Matthew Thornton, delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776, and a "signer."

The Wallaces also had homes at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and Ashburnham and Lunenburg, Massachusetts. New England marriage connections include the Morses of Lynn, the Gowens, and the Bonds, the latter descendants of Count Rumford.

Virginia, Tennessee, and other Southern connections include the Lewis, Hickman, Scott, Barron, and Randolph families.

The patriotism of the Wallaces has always been conspicuous and disinterested. Every war has had its representatives. Officers of the Virginia branch in the American Revolution included Ensign James, Surgeon James, Lieutenants Adam, Henry and Gustavus, and Captain Andrew. Ensign John and Surgeon Michael were Pennsylvania representatives, and Captain James was of the Rhode Island branch.

Representatives in the Mexican war included William H. and Lewis, or "Lew" Wallace, of the Western branch of the family. The last named was not only distinguished as a soldier, a lawyer, and a painter, but he was the author of what is called the most celebrated novel ever written by an American, "Ben Hur." Lew Wallace was the son of David, one of the governors of Indiana.



## WALLACE FAMILY

One of the poets of the family was William Ross Wallace, born in Kentucky. The story is told that one night, when he was in company with several other brilliant men, the question arose, "What rules the world?" Various opinions were expressed. After a while Wallace left the room. When he returned he read the verses which he had just composed:

"The hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world."

Characteristics of the Wallaces are undaunted courage, physical strength and prowess, and an enthusiastic love of liberty.

The arms reproduced were borne by the Wallaces of Ellerslie, Virginia. The blazon is: Gules, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure, compony, of the last and azure.

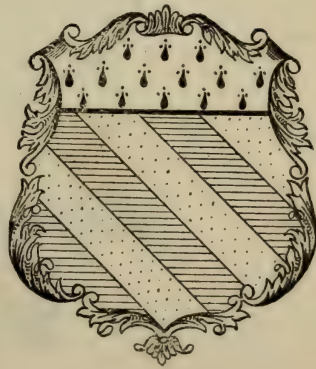
Crest: An ostrich, holding in his beak a horseshoe, proper.

Motto: *Libertas optima resumi.*

This coat-armour is also attributed to the Wallaces of Pennsylvania, but with a different crest, which is a demi-lion rampant, and the motto, *Pro patria.*



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Volume I, Fourth Quarter, Number 4

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1921

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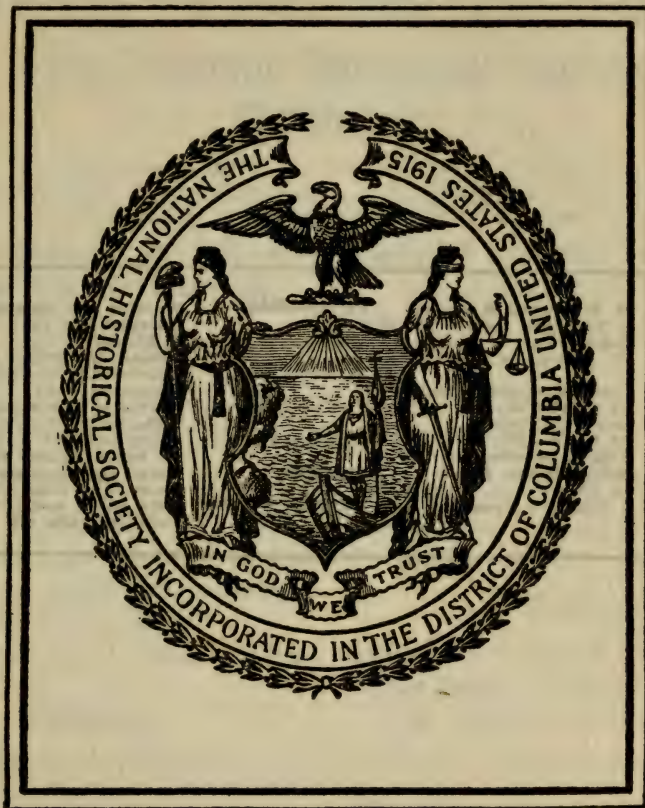
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EDITED BY CHARLES D. WALCOTT

1891



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Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.



(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

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ARMS AND MOTTO OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES





LOYS le DEBONNAIRE, Emp.<sup>r</sup> et Roy de Fran-  
RAND Comte de Saxe, de laquelle il eut LOTHAR  
Roy d'Allemagne et d'Hongrie. De sa seconde femme  
sœur du Duc de Bavières, eut CHARLES le  
Enterré, a Mets, en l'Abbaye de S. Arnould.



ce, espousa HERMINGARDE fille d'ENGVER  
IRE Emp.<sup>r</sup> PEPIN Roy d'Aquitaine, et LOYS  
IVDITH, fille de WELPHE, Comte d'Altorf,  
CHAVVE. Mourut 840. âgé de 64. ans.

Comm. Wamau, sculp.

FROM THIS FRENCH EMPEROR PROBABLY MILLIONS OF LIVING AMERICANS DESCEND



# The Journal of American Genealogy

VOLUME I  
NINETEEN TWENTY-ONE



NUMBER 4  
FOURTH QUARTER

## Schneider Family of Columbia County, New York

A Partial Account of One of the German Palatinate Stocks Which  
Settled in the Valley of the Hudson in 1710

BY  
FRANK ALLABEN  
Editor-in-Chief



LITTLE systematic genealogical work has been done on the German Palatinate families which entered the Province of New York, in 1710, established settlements on both sides of the Hudson River below Albany, and occupied the valley of the Schoharie River. Yet they contributed to America stems which have developed into sturdy families, like the Rockefellers and the Wanamakers, also giving us the celebrated pioneer and Indian fighter, Captain Conrad Weiser; the brave fighter for liberty and freedom of the press, Peter Zenger; and the Revolutionary patriot, General Nicholas Herkimer, hero of the battle of Oriskany, 6 August, 1777, which prevented St. Leger from joining Burgoyne and so contributed to that

complete triumph of American liberty in the battle of Saratoga which Creasy places among his "fifteen decisive battles of the world."

Several Schneiders, heads of families, were among the German Palatines who settled along the Hudson, in 1710.

JOHAN DIETRICH SCHNEIDER, or Richard Schneider, came from "Hackenburg," as we learn from the marriage records of two of his children, in 1715. His wife was Anna Maria, for "Anna Maria, wife of Dietrich Schneider," was a baptismal witness on 1 February, 1719 (Baptisms, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 37.) His children included the two following:

- I *Anthony Schneider*, who on 2 November, 1715, married Margaretta, daughter of Christian Dietrich. "1715, Nov. 2, Anthonius Schneider, son of Dietrich Schneider, of Hackenburg (and) Margaretta, daughter of Christian Dietrich of the Graffschaft, Nanwid." (Marriages, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 86.) Anthony Schneider and his wife, Margreth, had a daughter, *Agnes*, born 29 June and baptized 7 July, 1717. (Baptisms, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 35.)
- II *Anna Catharina Schneider*, who on 7 June, 1717, married Johannes George Lannert. "1715, June 7, Joh. Georg Lannert, son of Philipp Lannert, of Graftschaft, Ussingen (and) Anna Catharina, dau. of Joh. Dietrich Schneider of the Graftchäfte Hackenberg." (Marriages, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 86.)

The above Dietrich Schneider and his son, Anthony—under the Dutch form, Tennis,—appear as members of the Livingston Manor, Independent Military Company, in 1715. (O'Callaghan, Documentary History of New York, Volume 3, page 704.)

JOHAN WILHELM SCHNEIDER, was another of the 1710 German Palatinates. His wife was Anna Gerdrant. This fact, together with a clue to his place of residence in Germany before coming to America, is gathered from the records following which name two of his children:



## SCHNEIDER FAMILY

- I *Johan George Schneider*, born abroad, probably in Germany, who on 5 December, 1718, married Anna Christina Thomas. "1718, Dec. 5, Johann George Schneider, son of Johann Wilhelm Schneider of wider Elssen Sachsenburg Heerschaft (and) Anna Christina, dau. of Stephen Thomas of Wolferlingen Sachsenburg Heerschaft and also step-daughter of Jury Oberbach." (Marriages, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 88.)
- II *Anna Maria Schneider*, b. 22 Jan., 1714, baptized 12 February, 1715. (Baptisms, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 23, where her parents appear as Johann Wilhelm Schneider and Anna Gerdant.)

Wilhelm, father of the above children, was of Annesberg, Germantown, Dutchess, now Columbia County, New York, in 1711, where, as "John Wm. Schneider," he appears as No. 6 in the Annsberg Company, under Captain Hartman Winedecker, of "Palatine Volunteers for the Expedition against Canada, 1711," (O'Callaghan, Documentary History of New York, Volume III, page 527.) No. 36 in the same list is "Johan Schneider." This may have been another son of Wilhelm, or his son, mentioned above, with the more individual name, George, omitted.

## FIRST GENERATION

I. HENRICH<sup>1</sup> SCHNEIDER may have been a son of one of the two immigrants mentioned above, Dietrich and Wilhelm, for he was born about 1681, and was thus about 29 years of age when he came over from Germany, in 1710. This we learn from the record of his death: "3 Mar. 1748, Henrich Schneider, alt 67 years, bur. 5 March" (First Record Book of the Reformed Church of Germantown, N. Y., under "Deaths," copied by the compiler in 1905.) From the same record book we also learn that he was an officer of this church in 1739. On 26 August, 1724, as "Henrig Schneider," he appears in a list of those "not willing to continue" under the proposed distribution to the Palatinates of the 6,000 acres obtained from Robert Livingston and located in the present town of Germantown, Columbia County, New York; but he probably reconsidered the matter, for there he lived and died. His wife was Susanna or Anna, as we learn

from one of the two records following, which establish the names of two of his sons:

- I *Johan Samuel Schneider*, born 10 September, baptized 15, September, 1714 (Baptisms, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 23, where the father is Henrich Schneider, the mother, Anna, and the witnesses, Samuel Müller and Anna, his wife.)
- II *Conrad Schneider*, who on 24 August, 1741, married Anna or Susanna, daughter of Samuel Müller. "1741, Aug. 24, Conrad Schneider, son of Henr. (and) Susanna Miller dau. of Sam." (Marriages, Zion's Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, now Athens, N. Y., Burhan's Collection, page 153.)

The parents of these children appeared as witnesses, 1 February, 1719, to the baptism of Johann Henrich, son of Nicolaus Schmid and wife, Eva, the witnesses being Jacob Schäffer, Henrich Schneider, and Susanna Schneider. (Baptisms, West Camp Lutheran Church, Burhan's Collection, page 37.)

## SECOND GENERATION

2. CONRAD<sup>2</sup> SCHNEIDER (Henrich<sup>1</sup>), so far as my research has ascertained, first appears on record on 24 August, 1741, the date of his marriage, above noted, to Susanna or Anna, daughter of Samuel and Anna Müller, two more of the 1710 Palatinate immigrants. Conrad lived to a good old age, in Germantown, Columbia County, where he and his wife were prominent members of the German Reformed Church. Conrad's will was proved in 1811. His wife, Anna or Susanna, was probably the Annatje, baptized 21 May, 1727, of the following from the Old Linlithgow (Livingston Manor) Church Record. "1727, May 21, Annatje [child of] Samuel Muller [and] Anna Marie Muller." "American Ancestry." (II 82) gives the following brief notice of her father:

"Samuel Miller, born in Wortemburg, Germany, and emigrated to America, settled in Germantown, Columbia County, in the State of New York, obtained three parcels of land in the 6,000 acres purchased from Robert Livingston by Queen Anne and given by her to emigrants in Germantown, 1743."

Conrad Schneider was a patriot Revolutionary soldier together



# SCHNEIDER FAMILY

with his sons, Conrad, Jr., Samuel and William, as the following Revolutionary records, compared with the list of his children, farther on, abundantly prove.

Revolutionary Records, Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y., Volume 6, folio 88: A list of receipts of pay:

his  
 "Coonradt X Snyder 2 15 1."  
 mark

The accompanying names, such as Leanard Dacker, Petter Casper, John Shutts, William Snyder, Jeremiah T. Muller, Henrich Schult, and others, prove this to be a list of Columbia County men, largely from Germantown.

Revolutionary Records, Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y., Volume 6, folio 157:

"Capt. Rockenfeller's Pay Roll Continued. 1780 Oct.  
 [P. 1:]

"Wm. Snyder Corpl.  
 "Conrad Snyder, Junr.  
 "Diel Rockenfeller, Junr.  
 "Wm. Rockenfeller.  
 "Dirck Rockenfeller, Capt. (Nov.)  
 "Samuel Snyder, Private (Nov.)  
 [P. 2:]

"Wm. Rockenfeller (Oct.)  
 "Diel Rockenfeller, Capt. (Oct.)  
 "William Snyder, Corpl. (Oct.)  
 "Conrad Snyder (Oct.)"

Revolutionary Records, Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y., Volume 6, folio 154, No. 2, p. 1:

"Recd. 9 June 1785, from Coll H. Livingston Two Certificates N 35. 345 and 35. 301 Amount to three pounds five shillings and d/2 in four for Service Done in his Regiment Recd. pr the Hands of John A. Fonda.

Recd £4-5.2 Cunrad Snyder.

Ibid, p. 3: Receipts from Conrad Snyder, one for service done by Samuel Snyder, the other for service done by Will M. Snyder.

Revolutionary Records, Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y., Volume 19, folio 17:



"German Camp, April 18, 1786.

"We the Subscribers belonging to a Class of Capt. Diell Rockefeller Company whereof Harmen Buss was Conductor in Col. Henry Livingston's Regiment of Militia do hereby Transfer and Set over all our and our heirs Right and Title over unto Philip Rockefeller and to his Heirs and assigns forever to the Annacles Certificate and to the Gratuity or Bounty of Two Hundred Acres of Land to which we are Intitled to by virtue of the act Entitled an act for Raising Troop to Compleat the Lines of this State in the Service of the United States and the Two Regiments to be Raised on Bounties of unappropriated Lands and for the further Defence of the frontiers of this State Passed 23d March 1782. As witness our hands and seals the Day and Year first above written.

"William Snyder, his mark.

"Conrat Schneder

"Samuel Snyder, his mark

"Conrad Snyder, Jun."

Conrad and Susanna (Müller) Schneider had the following children:

- I *Henrich Schneider*, probably born in 1742-3; married, 22 October, 1765, to Gertrude Heifer: "Henrich Schneider, son of Conrad Schneider and Gertrude Heifer dau. of Georg Peter Heifer." (Copied, 1905, by F. A., from the German Reformed Church Record Book, Germantown, N. Y.) They had a child: *Gertien*, baptized 6 April, 1767. (Ibid., p. 167), the sponsors at the baptism being the child's grandparents, "Conrad Schneider and ho V. Susanna Muller."
- II *Conrad Schneider, Jr.*, probably born in 1743-4. His Revolutionary services, in part, have been mentioned above.
- III *Samuel Schneider*, baptized 17 Nov. 1745; married, 26 November, 1769, Regina Gerenreich.
- IV *Anna Schneider*, Hannah, or Susanna, as she is styled in various records, was baptized at Germantown, 21 December, 1746, the witness being Anna Wanigerin and Johannes Müller (First Book, German Reformed Church Record, Germantown, N. Y., page 103, copied from the original in 1905 by F. A.); was married, "inde Camp," 2 February, 1768, to *Johannes Schiefer* (Ibid., record copied 19 September, 1905, from the original

## SCHNEIDER FAMILY

records by F. A.) ; and died, 24 January, 1840, aged 94 years, 1 month, 3 days (Tombstone in the old grave-yard, German-town, Columbia County, N. Y., where the Reformed Church building formerly stood ; copied by F. A., 19 September, 1905.) Her children, D. V., will be given at another time, in a sketch of the Schiefer Family. Her husband, Johannes Schiefer, Jr., was another descendant of German Palatinate immigrants of 1710, and both he and his father, Johannes Schiefer, Sr., were patriot Revolutionary soldiers.

- v *Mareitgen Schneider*, or Marytjen, was baptized at German-town, 2 August 1749 (First Book, German Reformed Church Record, p. 119, copied by F. A.), and married Henrich Schedewey, as appears from the following baptismal record of their son, *Conrad*: 1778. 20 September. Conrad, son of Henrich Schedewey, Marytjen Schneider ; witnesses, Conrad Schneider [son of] Susanna Muller (First Book, German Reformed Church Records, Germantown, p. 209, copied by F. A.).
- vi *Eva Schneider*, baptized at Germantown, 4 November, 1753, witnesses, Willen Will and Anna Müller (Ibid., p. 130.)
- vii *Johannes Schneider*, baptized at Germantown, 9 January 1757, witnesses, David Schukmacher, Anna Maria Lescher. (Ibid., p. 145.)
- viii *Wilhelmus Schneider*, baptized at Germantown, 2 July, 1759 (Ibid., p. 152.) He may be the William Schneider who on 2 October, 1781, married Margretha Schneider at Claverack (Claverack Church Records, Burhan's Collection, p. 14.) His Revolutionary record has been given, in part, above. The New York Census of Pensioners, 1840, p. 104, probably refers to him in mentioning William Snyder, aged 84, Germantown, Columbia County, New York, residing, 1 June, 1840, with William Snyder.

## THIRD GENERATION

3. SAMUEL<sup>s</sup> SCHNEIDER (*Conrad*<sup>2</sup> *Henrich*), was baptized at Loonenburg, now Athens, Greene County, New York, or at any rate by the pastor of the Lutheran Church there, as the following record shows: "1745 Nov. 17. Camp. Samuel [child of] Conr.



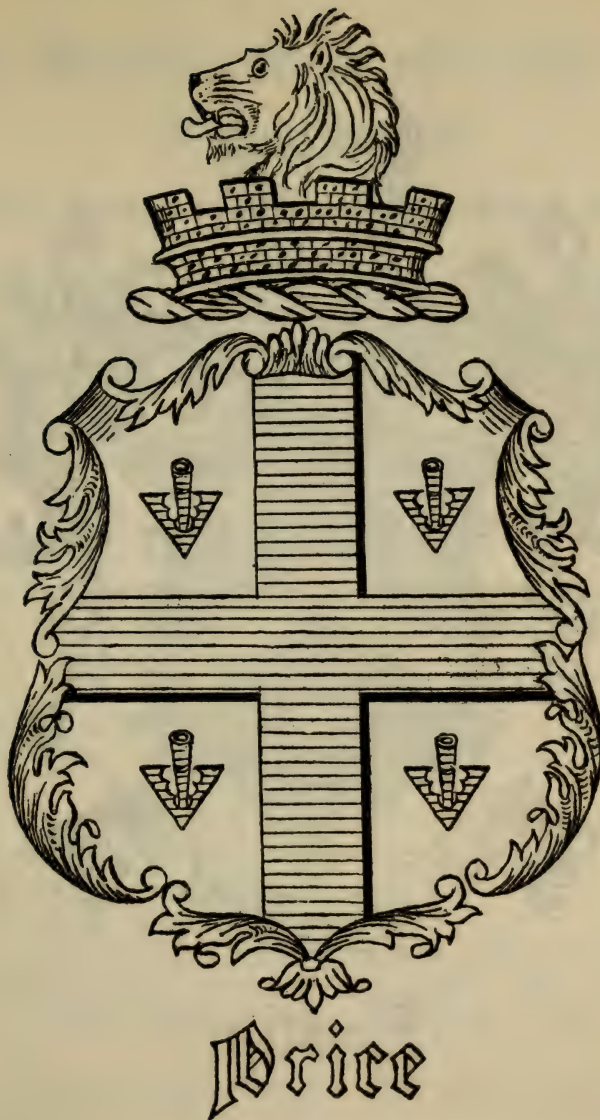
Schneider, Susanna" (Baptisms, Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenburg, now Athens, Burhan's Collection, p. 63.) His Revolutionary record has been shown, in part, in the preceding sketch of his father. He was married, at Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y., 26 November, 1769, to Regina Gerren Reich (First Book, German Reformed Church, Germantown.) He lived at Germantown, and was a member of the German Reformed Church there, from the records of which, in 1905, the names of his children were obtained by the present compiler as follows:

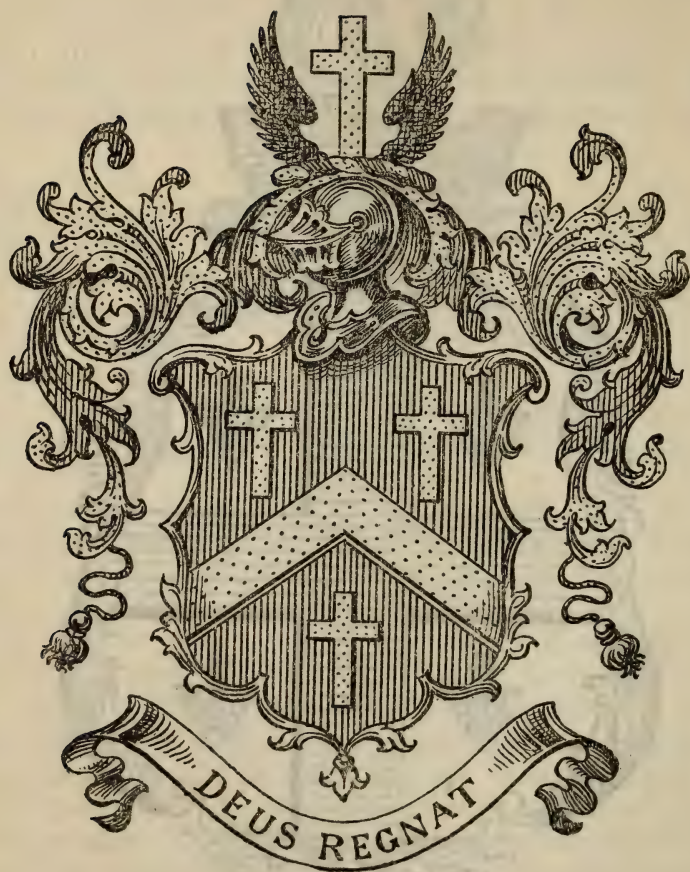
Children:

- I *Hendrich Schneider*, baptized 30 September, 1770; parents, Samuel Schneider and Regina Gerenreich; witnesses, Henrich Schneider, Gertien Heifer his V. (First Record Book, p. 117.)
- II *Petrus Schneider*, baptized 18 June, 1772; witnesses, Henrich Will, Eva Schneider in (Ibid., p. 184.)
- III *Annatjen Schneider*, baptized 19 February, 1775 (Ibid., p. 196.)
- IV *Conrad Schneider*, baptized 2 September, 1777; parents, Samuel Schneider, Regina Gernreich; witnesses, Conrad Schneider, Susanna Muller (Ibid., p. 206.)
- V *Wilhelm Schneider*, baptized 24 March, 1780 (Ibid., p. 215.)
- VI *Samuel Schneider*, baptized 24 February, 1782 (Ibid., p. 222.)
- VII *Margaretha Schneider*, baptized 29 August, 1784; witnesses, Johannes Schneider, Margaretha (Ibid.)

American Ancestry, II, 117, 118, speaking of Brogan Snyder, of Germantown, N. Y. (son of Chester Schneider, born 1832), and of Washington and Chauncey Schneider, of Germantown (sons of Chancey Schneider), says that all three are grandsons of Samuel Snyder of Germantown, born 1782, died 1870, who married Lydia Bissel. Samuel, their grandfather, is the sixth child in the above list; and the preceding genealogy proves the same authority correct in stating, further, that these grandsons of Samuel, b. 1782, were great-grandsons of Samuel Snyder, of Germantown, born 1745, died 1822, who married Rezenia Conrad [rather, Gerrenreich], and had a first lieutenant's commission signed in 1812; that they were great-great-grandsons of Conrad Snyder, of Germantown, will proved 1811, and his wife, Susanna; and are further correct in stating that Conrad, in turn, was "son of Hendrick Schneider, who was in Germantown January 1, 1726."







Austin.

# Vital Records from old New York Newspapers

## Death and Marriage Records from Hugh Gaines' "Mercury"

The Following Record, Covering a Period of About Three Years, Gives the Names of Many Families of Note in That Period. Among the List of Deaths and Marriages We find the Names Livingston, de Peyster, Colden, Dillon, Ogden, Brinkerhoff, Van Horn, Goelet, Roosevelt and Morris Mentioned

*(Continued from Volume I, Number Three)*

Dec. 25, 1773. Two sons of Wm. Smith of Essex Co., N. J., aged 18 & 15, suffocated in their bed.

Jan. 19, 1774. Robert Deale to widow of John Lambert.

Jan. 22, 1774. Jacob Blackwell, son of Jacob Blackwell, Sr., to Polly, dau. of Nathaniel Hazard.

Jan. 24, 1774. Wife & three children of Jesse Reener of St. George's Manor, Suffolk Co., burnt to death.

Jan. 29, 1774. Edmund Stevenson of Throggs Neck, W. C. Co., aged 65.

Feby. 5, 1774. Catherine, wife of Rev. John Beardsley, of Poughkeepsie & el. dau. of David Brooks, of Stratford, Conn.

Feby. 17, 1774. James Magee.

Feby. 18, 1774. Samuel Warren.

March 1, 1774. William Burton, nephew of Bartholomew Burton, Gov. of the Bank of Eng. to Isabel, dau. of Rev. John Auchmuty.

March 2, 1774. Edward Goold to (Sarah Child) Huggins, in Eng.

March 8, 1774. Thomas Sowers, Chief Eng. B. am (?) (Brig ?) America, age 39.

March 21, 1779. (March 21?), wife of Alex Watson, of Perth Amboy.



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- March 31, 1774. Capt. Josias Smith, aged 76.  
April 2, 1774. John Grumpty, Clerk of the Surrogate Court.  
April 3, 1774. Lewis Pintard to the widow Vallard.  
April 5, 1774. At Surinham, Capt. John Bogert, son of John Bogert, Sr., of N. Y.  
April 13, 1774. Dr. James Mayer (?) (Magee?)  
April 14, 1774. Anne, widow of Hon. (John?) Chambers, K. C. & Judge.  
April 21, 1774. Philema, wife of William Seaman, of Jericho, L. I. (Philema Smith, Oct. 29, 1764).  
May 18, 1774. Henry, son of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, to dau. of Rev. Nathaniel Welles, of Stamford, Conn.  
May 26, 1774. Isaac De Peyster Chamberlain, of N. Y. City.  
May 27, 1774. Susannah, wife of Alexander Stewart, wine merchant.  
May 27, 1774. Henry C. Bogert, aged 41.  
June 8, 1774. Oliver Templeton, to Kitty, dau. of William Brownson, Druggist.  
June 4, 1774. Matthew, son of Matthew Sleight, aged 18.  
June 15, 1774. Major Thomas Moncrieffe to Helena, 5th dau. of Andrew Barclay.  
June 21, 1774. John Griffiths, of Kingsbury.  
July 15, 1774. John Aspinwall, age 68.  
July 11, 1774. Sir William Johnson, Bart.  
Aug. 6, 1774. Jeremiah Brown, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., formerly N. Y., to Christian, dau. of Major Stephen Miller.  
Aug. 11, 1774. John Beekman, age 52.  
Aug. 2, 1774. At Dry Tortold Cornelius Seybring of N. Y.  
Aug. 9, 1774. Son of James Duane, age 5, drowned.  
Aug. 12, 1774. Peter McKee, of Morristown, N. Y., to Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Ogden, of Jamaica, L. I.  
Sept. 11, 1774. Mrs. Jane Keteltas, age 75.  
Sept. 12, 1774. Elizabeth, widow of Paul Richards, age 74.  
Sept. 25, 1774. Maj. Gen. John Bradstreet, age 62.  
Oct. 7, 1774. Catherine, dau. of Abraham Lodge.  
Oct. 7, 1774. At Charleston, S. C. Aaron Simonson, of N. Y.  
Oct. 21, 1774. John Cockle.  
October 24, 1774. Abraham E. Lott to Rebecca Duryea.

# VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

- Oct. 23, 1774. Andrew Gautier to Margaret Hastier, of Elizabeth, N. J.
- Oct. 26, 1774. Mrs. Garland, midwife, age 88.
- Nov. 2, 1774. James Jarvis, aged 42.
- Nov. 11, 1774. Matthew Dubois, of Saugerties.
- Nov. 11, 1774. Capt. Joseph Cookson, age 54.
- Nov. 26, 1774. Rev. John Ogilvie, Asst. Rector Trinity.
- Nov. 28, 1774. Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer Hard, of Stratford & dau. of Rev. Christopher Martin.
- Dec. 1, 1774. Daniel Event, of Brooklyn.
- Dec. 12, 1774. Alex Colden, Post Master Genl., Surveyor Genl., N. Y., eld. son Lt. Gov. Cad. Colden.
- Dec. 15, 1774. James Murphy Thorp, aged 19, from Island of Jamaica.
- Dec. 15, 1774. At Boston Gabriel Maturin, Capt. 31 Regt. Foot.
- Dec. 15, 1774. John Van Horne, Rocky Hill, N. Y.
- Dec. 21, 1774. George Brooks from Island of Jamaica, aged 22.
- Dec. 29, 1774. Stephen Payne Gallway, member Gov. Council Antigua, to Phila, 3d dau. of Hon. Oliver De Lancey.
- Dec. 25, 1774. At Huntington, L. I., Ray Young Prime, M. D., to Mary, widow of Rev. James Greaton.
- Dec. 23, 1774. John Jackson, Ensign 64 Regt. Foot.
- Dec. 26, 1774. Abraham Mesier.
- Jany. 8, 1775. John Boden to Polly, dau. of James Jarvis.
- Jany. 10, 1775. Joseph Dillon to Joanna, dau. of Garret Van Horne.
- Jany. 8, 1775. Margaret, widow of Anthony Duane.
- Jany. 12, 1775. John De Noyelles.
- Jany. 10, 1775. Fred Frelinghuysen, Queens College, to Gitty, dau. of Hendrick Schenck.
- Jany. 31, 1775. Sarah, wife of Nicholas Ridgely, Isle of Jamaica.
- Feby. 2, 1775. Edmund Seaman to Hester, dau. of Peter Van Ranst (Rauset?)
- Feby. 5, 1775. Samuel Ogden to Euphemia, dau. of Lewis Mems (Wems?) 2d.
- Feby. 4, 1775. Robert Watts, son of Hon. John to Mary, dau. of Wm. Alex, Earl of Stirling.
- Feby. 7, 1775. John Hodsden of Charleston, S. C., to . . . Grant.

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Feby. 11, 1775. Alex Ross, Middlesex Co., N. J., to Sally Farmer Billop.

Feby. 14, 1775. Mary, widow of Robert Elliston, aged 87, at Kingsbridge.

Feby. 15, 1775. Lt. Col. Peter Penier at Bedminster, N. J. (N. Y.?)

Feby. 21, 1775. John Troup, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 69.

Feby. 27, 1775. Elisha Laurence, High Sheriff Monmouth Co., N. Y., to Mary, dau. Lewis Morris Ashfield.

March 1, 1775. Phebe, wife of James McBride, at Morristown, N. J.

March 21, 1775. Col. John Heyliger from Isle of St. Croix, W. I., to Sally, dau. of Laurence Kortright.

April 6, 1775. John Allen to dau. of David Johnston.

April 18, 1775. Richard Banker, aged 47.

April 28, 1775. Wm. Forman, Paymaster Royal Art.

April 30. Wm. Neat, in London, formerly N. Y.

May 9, 1775. John Livingston to (Mary) dau. of Jacob Le Roy.

May 22, 1775. Capt. Joseph Reade De Peyster (son of James) to Nancy, dau. of Thomas Betts, Kings Co., L. I.

June 7, 1775. Patrick Strachan, Senr. (?) Lieut. H. M. S. Asia.

June 9, 1775. Thomas Cleverly, at Morristown, N. J.

(?) 1775. Hester, dau. of Ureak Hendricks, aged 31.

June 27, 1775. Robert Livingston, of Claremont, aged 87.

June 29, 1775. Elias Brevoort, aged 56.

July 5, 1775. Thomas Laurence to Mary, dau. of Lewis Morris 3d.

July 11, 1775. Simon Boerum, Kings Co., L. I.

July 14, 1775. Capt. John Litchfield 16th (?) Regt. Foot, son of John Litchfield —d—ampth-shire (?) Eng.—dau. of John Morin (?) Scott.

July 11, 1775. Polly, eldest dau. of Peter R. Livingston.

July 31, 1775. Philip Kearney at Amboy.

Aug. 2, 1775. Capt. William Wallar, aged 37.

Aug. 28, 1775. At New Brunswick, Hon. James Habersham of Geo., Prest Gov. Council, aged 62.

Sept. 26, 1775. Dirck Brinkerhoff Ald.



# VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

Oct. 2, 1775. John Watts, Jr., Recorder N. Y., to Jane De Lancey, and Thomas H. Barclay to Susan De Lancey, daus. of Peter De Lancey.

Oct. 12, 1775. David Jones, Speaker N. Y. Assembly.

Oct. 12, 1775. Nicholas, son of David Ogden to Hannah, dau. of Henry Cuyler.

Oct. 14, 1775. Wife of Jeremiah Platt, of N. Y., at New Haven.

Oct. 26, 1775. William Ward of Philipsborough, W. C. Co., aged 105 yrs., 4 mos., 20 days.

Nov. 2, 1775. Catherine, wife of Nicholas Bayard, aged 31.

Nov. 10, 1775. David Van Horse, aged 62.

Nov. 12, 1775. At Savannah, David Jonas Platt, N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1775. Effie, wife of Philip Ver Planck, of Fish Kill.

Nov. 23, 1775. Wife of Charles Crommelin, in childbed.

Dec. 4, 1775. Rev. John Henry Livingston, to Sally, dau. of Philip Livingston and Gerardus Duyckinck, Jr., to Sukey, dau. of Henry Livingston.

Dec. 9, 1775. Robert R. Livingston, at Claremont, aged 57.

Dec. 22, 1775. Helena, wife of Maj. Thomas Moncrieffe.

Dec. 30, 1775. Gertrude (Gouverneur) wife of Hon. David Ogden, aged 59.

Jany. 1, 1776. John Van Horne, Rocky Hill, N. J., to dau. of Col. Nathaniel Heard.

Jany. 24, 1776. George Clepham, Purser, H. B. M. S. "Asia."

Feby. 1, 1776. Andrew, son of Abraham Lott, Treas. N. Y., to Alice, dau. of Peter Goelet.

Feby. 3, 1776. John Hodsdon, formerly from Charleston, S. C.

Feby. 21, 1776. Cook Mulligan.

March 12, 1775. Johanna, only dau. Christopher Smith, aged 17 yrs., 6 mos.

March 18, 1776. James Creighton, Sr., aged 77.

April 9, 1776. Alexander Stewart, aged 60.

April 16, 1776. Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, aged 84.

April 17, 1776. Mary, widow of Rev. Colyer, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 67.

April 22, 1776. Miss Mary Marston, aged 83.

April 28, 1776. At Hackensack, Jeremiah Brower, of N. Y., aged 47.

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- May 5, 1776. Jacobus Roosevelt, aged 84.  
May 10, 1776. Mary, widow of Capt. John Tudor.  
May 13, 1776. Wife of Mr. Avery.  
May 19, 1776. Anne, wife of Chief Justice Daniel Horsmanden.  
June 25, 1776. At Wethersfield, Conn., Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Wm. Smith, N. Y. Supreme Court.  
July 1, 1776. At Hackensack, Margaret, wife of John Dunscomb, wine merchant of N. Y.  
July 14, 1776. Mary, wife of Thomas Lawrence & dau. of Hon. Lewis Morris.  
July 17, 1776. George Ball.  
Aug. 20, 1776. Asa Kingsbury, Surgeon's Mate Cont. Army.



ARMS OF THE FELS OF DALTON GATE, ENGLAND



Lincoln





**Stuyvesant**

# The Funk Family

One of the Pioneer Mennonite Families from Switzerland Which  
Settled on Large Tracts of Land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,  
in 1710

Part II

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Genealogical Editor

FIRST GENERATION

Documents

*(Continued from Volume 1, Number 3)*



HIS Indenture made the Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven Between John Funk of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman Eldest son of Henry Funk late of the same County Yeoman Deceased of the one part And James Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia in the same Province Esqr of the other part Whereas in & by a Certain Patent bearing date the thirtieth day of November Anno Domini one Thousand seven hundred & seventeen Under the hand of Richard Hill Isaac Norris & James Logan the then Commissioners of property & the Great Seal of the said Province there was granted unto Henry Funk (since Deceased) in Fee a Certain Tract of Land situated in the Township of Strasburg then in the County of Chester (but upon the dividing of and Erecting of Lancaster County the Ed Township is now in that County) containing three hundred and fifty Acres & the Allow and whereas the said Henry Funk Died since Intestate seized of two hundred Acres part of the said Tract of three hundred & fifty Acres of Land having before his Death by a certain writing or Instrument in the German Language for a Valuable Consideration transferred or intended to transfer the said two hundred Acres to son Henry Funk

and the said Henry Funk the Father having left other Issue besides the said Henry his Eldest Son Vizt. John Martin Jacob & Samuel Funk his sons & Barbara now Wife of Michl Meyeer and Mary now the wife of Jacob Nutt Frena now the wife of Joseph Musser they the said John Martin Jacob & Samuel Funk and the said Michael & Barbara his Wife Jacob Nutt and Mary his Wife & the said Joseph Musser and Frena his Wife by their Indenture of Release duly Executed bearing date the Eighth day of October Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and thirty five did Release and convey all that Estate Right Title of in & to the same Tract of 200 A of land and Premises to the said Henry Funk the son his heirs and assigns in Fee And Whereas the said Henry Funk the son died seized of the said Two hundred Acres of Land having made his will bearing date the seventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & thirty six whereby he gave the Plantation whereon he lived with one hundred & twenty acres of Land (part of the said two hundred Acres) unto his Eldest Son the said John Funk Charged with the payment of Certain Sums to the Widow & Younger Children of the said Henry Funk the son as in and the said Patent and several Deeds aforesd and the said Will duly proved & Registered (relation being thereto respectively had) may more fully appear & whereas the said Henry Funk the Elder at the time of the Granting the said Patent to him as aforesd and at his Death was an Alien & not naturalised within the Province or any other part of the British Dominions and therefore could not according to the Laws & Constitution of Great Britain or this Province have or take a Legal Title to the said Tract of three hundred and fifty Acres of Land And Whereas on the application and request of the said John Funk to the Hon ble Propr to have the said Tract of one hundred and twenty Acres of Land & Premises so Devised to him by Will as aforesaid confirmed and he having paid or secured to be paid the respective sums of Money charged to be paid out of the same the Proprietaries in Consideration of the Premises & of the sum of five shillings to their use paid by the said John Funk by their Patent . . . bearing the date the twenty-eighth day of March Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and forty seven did Grant release & Confirm unto the said John Funk . . . all the above mentioned Tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land & Premises . . . Pat Book A Voll B page 19 & the 29 day of May 1747 . . . Now this Indenture Witnesseth



## THE FUNK FAMILY

that the said John Funk for and in Consideration of the sum of one Thousand and One Punds by these Presents Hath Granted . . . unto the said James Hamilton all that the above mentioned Tract of one hundred & twenty Acres of Land Bounded as follows Vizt Beginning at a Post a Corner of Jacob Niessley's Land . . . thence by other part of the said Tract of three hundred and fifty Acres thence by Peter Liman's Land . . . by the Lands of John Musser and the said James Hamilton . . . Togethee with all & singular the Houses Out Houses Edifices and Buildings thereon."

Recorder's Office, Lancaster Co., Pa., Deeds, Book B. pp. 438-41.

*Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires* true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent an Sussex on Delaware, To all unto whom the Presents shall come greeting

*Patent to John Funk*

WHEREAS in and by a Certain Patent bearing date the thirtieth day of Novembe Anno Domini 1717 under the hands of Richard Hill Isaac Norris and James Logan the then Commissioners of Propeety and the Great Seal of the said Province there was granted unto *Henry Funk* (since deceased) in Fee a Certain Tract of Land situate in the Township of Strasburg then in the County of Chester (but upon the dividing off and erecting Lancaster County the *said Township* is now in that County) Containing three hundred and fifty acres and the allowance AND WHEREAS the said Henry Funk dyed since Intestate seized of two hundred Acres part of the said tract of three hundred & fifty Acres having before his death by a certain Instrument or Writing in the German Language for a valuable Consideration transferred or intended to transfer the said Two hundred acres to his son *Henry Funk* AND the said *Henry Funk the Father* having left other issue besides the said *Henry his Eldest Son Vizt. John Martin Jacob and Samuel Funk* his sons and *Barbara now the wife of Michael Myer, Mary now the wife of Jacob Nutt and Frena now the wife of Joseph Mus*—They the said *John Martin Jacob and Samuel Funk* and the said *Michael Myer and Barbara his wife Jacob Nutt and Mary his Wife and the said Joseph Mus*—and *Frena his wife* by their indenture of Release duly executed bearing date the eighth day of October Anno Domini 1735 did release and convey all their Estate Righg and Interest of in and to the said Tract of Two hundred Acres

of Land and Premises to the said *Henry Funk* the Son his Heirs and Assigns in fee AND WHEREAS the said *Henry Funk* the Son dyed seized of the said Two hundred Acres of Land having made his Last Will dated the seventh day of October 1736 whereby he gives the Plantation whereon he lived with one hundred & twenty Acres of Land (Part of the said Two hundred Acrs) unto his *Eldest Son John Funk* as in and by the said Patent and several other deeds aforesd: and the said Will duly proved and *registered* (Relation being respectively had) more full appears AND WHEREAS the said *Henry Funk the Elder* at the time of the granting the said Patent to him as aforesd, and at his death was an Alien and not naturalized within this Province or any other part of the British Dominions and consequently could not according to the Laws and Constitution of Great Britain and this Province take or have a Legal Title to the said Three hundred and fifty acre Tract of Land and therefore the said *John Funk* hath besought and requested us to corroborate or make good his title to the said One hundred twenty Acres of Land by our Patent or Grant of Confirmation under the Great Seal of our said Province NOW KNOW YE that at the special instance & request of the said *John Funk* and we not being willing to take advantage of his Grand father the said *Henry Funk's* being an Alien at the time of his obtaining the said Patent but being desirous that the said *John Funk* and his Heirs shall and may have a good and Legal Title to the said one hundred and twenty Acres and for the better encouraging the settling and improving of our said Province And in consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money to our use paid by the said *John Funk* (the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge) and also of the yearly Quit Rent hereinafte mentioned & reserved WE HAVE given granted released and confirmed and by these Presents for us our Heirs & Successors DO give grant release and confirm unto the said *John Funk* and to his Heirs and Assigns The said one hundred & twenty acres of Land as the same is now set forth bounded and described as follows Vizt. *Beginning at a Post a Corner of John Nisley's Land and extending thence by the same Norh fifty two degrees and an half East one hundred & thirty two perches and an half to a Post, thence by other part of the said Three hundred and fifty acres South East one hundred & forty six perches to a Post thence by Peter Leman's Land South West one hundred &*



## THE FUNK FAMILY

thirty one perches and an half to a Post thence by the Lands of *John Master and James Hamilton Esqr.* North West one hundred and sixty four perches to the Place of Beginning *CONTAINING* one hundred and twenty acres as aforesd, and the allowance of six acres per cent for roads & Highways With all Mines Mineralls Quarries Meadows Marshes Savannahs Swamps Cripples Woods Underwoods Timbee and Trees Ways Water Water Courses Liberties Profits Commodities Advantages Hereditaments & Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesd. (three full and clear fifth parts of all Royall Mines free from all deductions and Reprisals for digging & refining the same only excepted and hereby reserved) and also free leave Right and Liberty To and for the said *John Funk* his Heirs and assigns To Hawk Hunt Fish and Fowl in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any part thereof **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said one hundred Acres of Land and Premises hereby granted with the appurtenances (except as before excepted) unto the said *John Funk* and his Heirs To the only use and behoof of the said *John Funk* his heirs and assigns forever **TO BE HOLDEN** of us our Heirs and Successors Proprietarys of *Pennsilvania* as of our Manor of Conestoga in the said County of Lancaster in free and *comon* Soccage by Fealty only in Lieu of all other Services **YIELDING AND PAYING** the afore yearly to us our *Heirs and* Successors at the Town of Lancaster in in the said County at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first day of March last past one Shilling Sterling and so in proportion for the said twenty acres or value thereof in Coin Current according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London to such Persons or Persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same And in case of non payment thereof within ninety days next after the same shall become due that then it shall & may be lawful for us our Heirs and Successors our and their Receivee or Receivers into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any Part thereof to reenter and the same to hold and possess untill the said Quit Rent and all arrears thereof with the Charges accruing by means of such Nonpayment and Reentry be fully paid and Discharged **WITNESS** George Thomas Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the said Province who, in pursuance and by Vertue of certain Powers and Authprities to him



for this purpose (inter alis) granted by the said Proprietaries, hayh hereunto set his Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Province to be hereto affixed at Philadelphia this Twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty seven, *The Twentieth Year of the Reign of King George the Second over* Great Britain & ca. And the Twenty ninth Year of the said Proprietaries *Geo. Thomas (seal)* Recorded the 29th May 1747.

IN TESTIMONY, That the within is a copy of a Patent as recorded in Patent Book A volumn 13 page 192 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be hereto affixed at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1913.

Henry Houck.

(S L)

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. HENRY<sup>2</sup> FUNK, (the eldest son of Henry<sup>1</sup> Funk, the first American ancestor), was evidently born before his father came to America. He was naturalized on 14 February, 1730 (*Publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XIV, No. 2, 1910*), and if John Funk, the 1710 colonist, was his younger brother, Henry must have been a grown man before he left Europe.

As has been shown, to Henry the younger, did his father, Henry Funk, the colonist, desire to convey the two hundred acres of his 1717 patent. Henry Funk, Junior made his will on 7 October, 1736. It is recorded that this will, "being in High Dutch is not Registered."

The Will Book says: "Decr 30th, 1736 Appeared Joseph Musser and Jacob Risley two of the witnesses to the within written will who—declare they...saw and heard Henry Funk the Testator sign seal ....the sd writing to be his last will. . . . Sa Blunston Dep Regr.

Be it remembered that on the 30th Day of Decr 1736, the last will ....of Henry Funk written in High Dutch was proved. . . .and administration with the Translated Coppy of the will. . . .granted unto Joseph Mosser and Jacob Risley. . . .they. . . .to. . . .bring an Inventory. . . .on or before the 30th Day of January next and also to Render an Account. . . .on or befor the 30th of December 1737."

# THE FUNK FAMILY

Lancaster, Pa., Original Wills on File in Register's Office, 1736-1739F. Will Book A VOL. I, p. 25.

Henry Funk died between 7 October, 1736, when he made his will, and 30 December, 1736, when it was probated.

His wife's name was Margaret. Between the date of Henry Funk's death and 1747 she married Andrew Miller, as will appear in records below. She married, third, before 5 May, 1762, . . . . . Burkholdes, or Buckholder.

" . . . . Margaret Buckholder late Margaret Miller Widow . . . of Andrew Miller of the County of Lancaster Yeoman deced Jacob Miller one of the sons of . . . Andrew Miller Jacob Miller who was intermarried with Christiana Daughter of the said Andrew Miller which said Christina since deceased and Andrew Miller another of the sons of the said Deceased send Greeting Whereas . . . Andrew Miller the Father by . . . Patent . . . the Eleventh day of February . . . One thousand seven hundred and Forty seven became seized . . . of . . . Land . . . in the Township of Lebanon & County of Lancaster . . . Containing One Hundred & Thirty two Acres . . . And Whereas . . . Andrew Miller deced by Virtue of two several Warrants . . . one of Ninth day of June . . . One thousand seven hundred and [sic] and the other . . . Twenty fifth day of May . . . One thousand seven hundred & Forty eight became Seized . . . of about Two hundred Acres . . . and being so seized . . . died Intestate leaving Issue Jacob Miller Christine Miller the wife of Jacob Miller Andrew Miller & Abraham Miller (his eldest son) to and among whom The said . . . Land descended . . . and whereas . . . Abraham Miller, as Eldest Son . . . being desirous to hold . . . said . . . land did preferr his Petition to an orphans Court . . . fifth day of May 1762 . . . . .

It was Ordered by the said Court that . . . Abraham should (on paying . . . the several shares of the other children . . . ) hold . . . said . . . Land . . . and the said Court did Order . . . That he pay . . . Margaret Burkholdes . . . Twenty Six Pounds Yearly . . . . . Now . . . Margaret Buckholder Jacob Miller [sic] Jacob Miller the Husband of Christina and Andrew Miller . . . do . . . Relase . . . unto . . . Abraham Miller All the Estate Right . . . & demand whatsoever which they . . . have . . . in . . . Estate Real whereof . . . Andrew Miller died possessed . . . . .



hads and seals the [sic] Day of May—One Thousand Seven hundred & sixty three”

Recorded 16 March 1775.

Recorder's Office Lancaster Pa.,

Bk. Q p. 185.

“To all People....Jacob Miller of [sic] Township in Lancaster County....and Christina his Wife the said Christina being a Daughter of Andrew Miller....deceased....Know Ye that the said Jacob Miller and Christina his Wife do hereby acknowledge that they are ....satisfied with the Valuation....of the Land....whereof the said Andrew Miller died possessed being the same Lands to Abraham Miller Confirmed by an order of an [sic] Orphans Court on the first Tuesday in June 1762....and that....Abraham Miller hath....paid....Jacob Miller and Christina his Wife in Right of the said Christina....their respective share....And....Jacob Miller & Christina his Wife do....declare that the [sic] have also received ....from....Abraham Miller the full share of the Money mentioned in the said order to be retained in the Hands of....Abraham Miller during the Natural Life of Margaret Burkholder late Widow of the deceased In Consideration whereof and of....Five shillings to them ....paid by....Abraham Miller....said Jacob Miller and Christina his Wife do hereby grant....unto....Abraham Miller....All the Estate....Right....Claim and demand of....Jacob Miller and Christina his Wife....in....the Lands so....confirmed to Abraham Miller ..... In Witness....Jacob Miller & Christina his Wife have hereunto set their Hands & seals the 28th Day of May....one thousand sevn hundred & seventy one

Jacob Miller (L S)

the mark of

Christina x Miller (L S)

Recorded 24th June 1771 .....

Lancaster Pa.,

Recorder's Office, Deeds, Bk. N. P. 241.

Henry Funk of the Second Generation had the following children:



# THE FUNK FAMILY

- I John Funk, the eldest son.
- II Barbara Funk, a minor in 1747.
- III "Mandoline" (Magdalene) Funk, a minor in 1747.
- IV Martin Funk, a minor in 1747 and in 1750.
- V Henry Funk, a minor in 1747 and in 1750.

"At an Orphan's Court held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster the first day of August in the Year of our Lord 1747 Before Edward Smout Emanuel Carpenter and Peter Worrall Esqre Justices & [I]

Henry) Upon the Application of Jacob Nizley and Jost [?] Musser  
Funk) Executors of the Last will. . . . of Henry Funk decsd for a  
decsd) settlement of Distribution of the Estate. . . . of the Decsd  
agreeable to the Direction of his Last Will. . . . a Copy  
whereof is now produced before the Court. . . . the Sale and Appraisement of the Plantation and Tract of Land therein mentioned. . . .

£

amounted to the Sum of 1331 [sic] and. . . . personal Estate. . . .  
£ s[?]d

Sum of 132 12 0. This [?] shares of the Widow and Children are as follows vizt)			
Margaret the Wido nowt Wife	£	s	d
of Andrew Miller	479	4	0
John Funk the eldest son	196	17	7
Martin Funk	196	17	7
Henry Funk	196	17	7
Barbara Funk	196	17	0
Mandeline Funk	196	17	7

And Martin Funk, Henry, Barbara and Mandoline being Minors The said Jacob Nisley and Josh [?] Musser are apointed Guardians over their Persons and Estates during their Minority And it being further moved to this Court by John Funk the eldest Son that he hold the Tract of 120 Acres part of the said Plantation and pay thereout to the Widow and othee Children their respective shares of the same. . . . .

£

It is Ordered. . . . accordingly. . . . Note in the above Sum of 1331  
£  
is included the Sum of 330 being the Appraisement of the Eighty

Acres of Land given in the above Will to Martin Funk on certain Conditions"

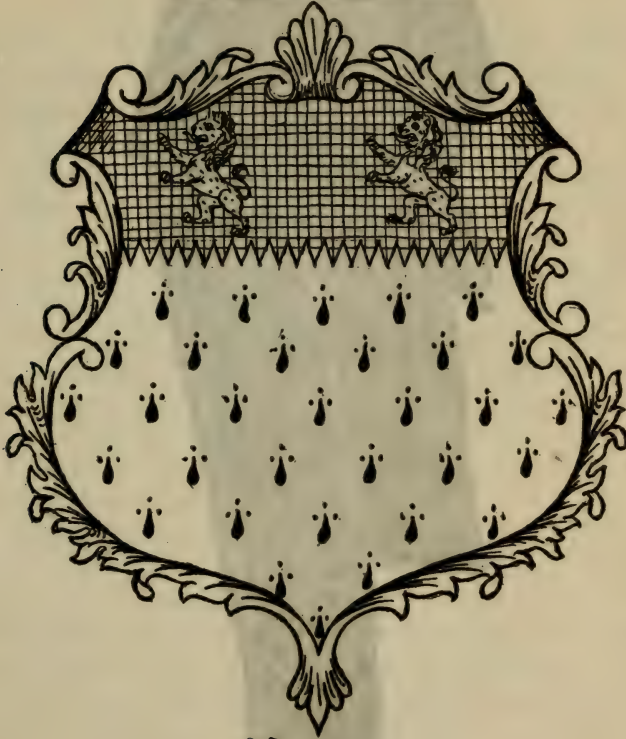
Lancaster, Pa., Register's Office, Miscellaneous Book, 1742—1760, p. 26.

"Henry Funk) Michael Moyer is appointed Guardian in the Room deceased) of Jacob Nisley decd over Martin Funk and Henry Funk Orphan Children of Henry Funk deceased"

Lancaster Pa., Orphan's Court Miscellaneous Book 1742-60, p., 3. In Index Record from 1750 to 1754 this item under 1750 in Miscellaneous Bk.

(To be Continued)





Burr





JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

# The Adams Family

A Genealogical Strain Unique in the Number of Eminent Americans It  
Has Produced

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

Editor-in-Chief



HENRY ADAMS, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled about 1636 in Braintree, Massachusetts, founded a family which is unique among American ancestral stocks for the number of eminent individuals it has produced. The Lee family of Virginia can be compared with it for virility; and, if we lower our standard of individual eminence, can be cited as having produced fully as many sons conspicuous in public life. But the Lees give us only one lofty figure, Robert E. Lee, the greatest military genius of our Nation; while the Adams family, besides other distinguished men, has produced three Americans of preeminent rank, two Presidents of the United States, and a third, still greater figure, Samuel Adams, to whom we are more deeply indebted for our independent existence as a Nation than to any other single individual with the possible exception of George Washington.

One other American family, the Harrisons of Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, rival the Adams family in the singular distinction of having given us two of the twenty-nine Presidents we have so far had. Thus two families have produced four Presidents, nearly one-seventh of all our Chief Executives. Furthermore in Governor Benjamin Harrison of Virginia the Harrison family has to its credit a third conspicuous representative, one of the great patriotic figures of the Revolutionary period. Yet the two Benjamin Harrisons and General William Henry Harrison, in their combined abilities and eminence in service, will by most judges be accounted somewhat short of the combined stature of Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams; while in men of secondary eminence and distinguished service, the remaining Adamses leave the Harrisons far in the rear.

The Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica gives

about a page and a half to President John Adams, nearly a page and a half to President John Quincy Adams, nearly a page to Samuel Adams, conceding him "to have done more than any other one man, in the years immediately preceding the War of Independence, to mould and direct public opinion," gives over a half-page to Charles Francis Adams, diplomat, and also contains notices of Henry Adams, historian, of John Quincy Adams, candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Horace Greeley in 1872, of Brooks Adams, legal writer, and of General Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Civil War general, historical author, and president of the Union Pacific Railway. These were all members of the "house of Braintree," as it has been facetiously styled, while three other American Adamses are also given articles in the *Britannica*, Henry Carter Adams, Economist, Herbert Adams, sculptor, and Herbert Baxter Adams, historian and educationalist.

This record is unique; yet the student of genealogy and heredity may raise a question: Is the ancestral strain in "the house of Braintree," which has lifted so many of its members into eminence, the Adams strain itself, or some other ancestral strain blended with the Adams blood?

In other words, is the tendency toward genius, seen in the Braintree Adamses, to be attributed to their inheritance of Adams blood, or to their inheritance of the strain (common to the entire eight Braintree Adams who are noticed in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*) which came to them from four passengers on the *Mayflower*, John Alden, Priscilla Mullins, and the latter's father and mother?

This question is legitimate because the Alden-Mullins strain, found in two Presidents of the United States and in Samuel Adams, the "stormy petrel" of the American Revolution, is also found in two other of America's most eminent men of genius, William Cullen Bryant and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as well as in a considerable number of men of secondary talent. Is there, in the Adams family of Braintree, any evidence of anything above mediocrity prior to the intermarriage with the Bass family which brought the Alden-Mullins strain into the Adams family?

As the writer himself has no claim to the Alden-Mullins blood, his inquiry simply grows out of an interest in the hereditary value of ancestral strains. In this connection he invites contributions or suggestions from any one interested in the particular problem before us—"the house of Braintree"—or in the general subject.





GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Harrison Family Shares with the Adams  
Family (See Preceding Article), the Honor of  
Producing Two American Presidents.



TAYLOR

# The Baird Family of Topenemus, New Jersey

BY

PETER FORMAN AND DAVID V. PERRINE

*(Condensed and Rearranged)*



FROM the tenth to the fourteenth centuries the names of Bard, Barde, and even Baird, are found in different parts of Europe. Migrating from Lorraine to d'Aosta in Piedmont and from there to Normandy, in France, they finally settled in Scotland. MacForbes, in his "Irish Genealogy," thinks it a huge joke to claim for the Bairds an Anglo-Saxon origin—that their origin is in reality Celtic. According to Dr. O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees," Owen MacanBhaird of Monycassen, was descended from Eocha, son of Sodhan. Mac an Bhaird was anglicised Macward, modernized Ward. The descendants of Owen rendered the name O'Bairdam, variously anglicised as Baird, Bard, Barde, Barden, Bardin, Barten, Bartin, Berdan, Purdon, Verdon and Warden.

Seigneur de Barde was among the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066. Henry de Barde was a witness to a charter of lands by King William the Lion of Scotland in 1178, and Hugo de Baird was one of the subscribing witnesses to a safe conduct granted by King Richard I of England to King William the Lion in 1194.

In 1191 Ugone di Bard, of the valley of d'Aosta, made allegiance to Francis I of Savoy. He owned a castle on Bard Rock, a natural defence, and bravely defended the place against large numbers, but at last was driven out. His sons were Marco and Aymone.

On the "Ragman's Roll," giving the names of those who, with Wallace, swore fealty to Edward I at Berwick, in 1296, are the names of Duncan Bard, of Sterlingshire, Fergus Bard, John Bard and Nicholas Bard, of Lanarkshire, Scotland. At the close of the thirteenth century the Bairds were numerous in the Scotch lowlands from Eighton to Sterling, and as far into the highlands as Aberdeen and



Banff. Thomas the Rhymer foretold, "There shall be an eagle in the craig while there is a Baird at Auchmedeen."

During the Scotch war for independence the Bards were hand in hand with Bruce and Wallace. Robert Bard, captured by the English, was held a prisoner in Nottingham, and an order for his removal to the castle of Summerton was issued January, 1317. What was his fate? On the following July, Elizabeth, late the wife of Robert, son of Ralph, made the effort to have Edmund Bard and John de Gemelyng put in her place to seek and receive her dower in chancery at Windsor, she agreeing not to marry without the king's license. Out of an estate at Butterworth, in Yorkshire, held by William Bard, son of Robert, a tenth of a knight's fee was assigned to the widow's dower.

A William Bard was routed and taken prisoner with Sir William Douglass, in 1333, in a skirmish with Sir Anthony Lacy on the English border. Jordan Baird was a constant companion of the brave William Wallace in all his warlike exploits from 1297 to 1305. There was an historian of the Baird family in 1768 to whom Sir William Johnston, of Hilton, reported he had seen a lineal genealogy from Jordan Baird to Sir James Baird, of Auchmedeen, afterwards Captain of the Company of British Light Infantry in 1778 in the American Revolution.

General Sir David Baird held command under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular campaign, after the death of that officer succeeded to the command, and had the honor to report the English victory at Corrunna. He was the son of Sir William Baird, the son of Sir Robert, the son of James, the son of George, who was living in 1588. It may be that John Baird of Topenemus, of whom we will hereafter speak, was of kin to this family.

The coat of arms of the Bards of the Val d'Aosta of Piedmont was a blue ground scattered with cross stars and shafts of gold, and on this two barbi (fishes). Marco di'Bard, son of Ugone, when he became Sarriod d'Introd, chose this device: "On silver a blue band on which three golden lions were decorated with blue."

The other son of Ugone, Aymene di'Bard, when he became Sarriod de la Tour, chose this device: "On silver a blue band on which three golden lions were decorated with blue, and in the left hand corner a red and black tower."

A gentleman by the name of Baird saved the life of King William the Lion of Scotland from a wild beast, when he was separated from

this attendant, and received for this deed large tracts of land and a coat of arms, viz: a boar passant, with the motto "Dominus fecit."

## FIRST GENERATION

I. JOHN<sup>1</sup> BAIRD, of Topenemus, was evidently among the first settlers of the Topenemus neighborhood. Leaving his kindred in the old world he embarked to seek a settlement where he might enjoy freedom of conscience. No doubt he was greatly pleased with his first view of this Jersey land, the beautiful highlands of the Navesinks and the rich alluvial soil inland, and here made his home in one of the garden spots of the world.

We think we have established beyond doubt that John Baird, who settled at Topenemus, emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland, on the good ship "Exchange," Captain James Peacock, Master, which arrived at Staten Island about December 19th, A. D. 1683. We learn from Book A, page 155, State Archives, at Trenton, N. J., the names of various people who were deported from Scotland to America and duly registered December 5th, 1684. Among those named occurs John King, four years' service; John Nesmith, four years' service, John Baird, four years, &c., and forty-four others.

After fulfilling his term of service we gather from various deeds and conveyances that he acquired several tracts of land at New Aberdeen, Topenemus, and on Millstone brook in East Jersey and other places. It is probable that the Topenemus tracts formed his homestead premises and that the tracts lying on Millstone brook were the part of his lands that afterwards went to David Baird, Sr., his son. It is said that John Baird and an Indian for a time dwelt in a cave, traces of which are yet visible on the banks of Topenemus brook, a little back and to the side of the present house, built by his grandson, James Baird, son of Zebulon, on the Daniel P. Van Dorn farm, near Marlboro, formerly John Baird's homestead.

Near the Baird premises at Topenemus the Quaker church was built, on a lot granted by Thomas Boel for that purpose, and there George Keith and his Quaker followers worshipped and buried their dead. John Baird may have known Keith when he was at Aberdeen, Scotland, his former parish, heard him preach as a Presbyterian to the Scotch Covenanters, and afterwards, as a Quaker preacher, admired



him for his worth and often listened to his sermons to the Scotch and Quaker settlers at Topenemus. Afterwards, when Keith turned Episcopalian, Thomas Boel became an Episcopalian, as did many other Quakers at Topenemus. Thomas Boel, who died about March 20th, 1709-1710, in his will gave one and one-half acres of land at Topenemus to the Episcopal Church, with \$6.00 toward the building fund. (See Thomas Boel's will, in Archives at Trenton, N. J., Liber 1, page 309).

John Baird was at last settled in his new home at Topenemus, close to a church where on the Sabbath day he could rest from his labors and worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, but, like Isaac of old, he was comfortless. He needed a companion to share his labors, his joys and sorrows. On page 27 of the Records of the Reformed Church of the Navesinks, in the historical discourse by Rev. Theo. W. Wells, D. D., can be found the following tradition of John Baird's courtship: One day he met in the woods Mary Hall, whom he afterwards married. As both were bashful they halted at some distance from each other under a tree. It was love at first sight. John, who was a Quaker, broke the silence by saying, "If thou wilt marry me, say 'yea,' if thou wilt not, say 'nay.' " Mary said "yea," and proved a noble wife and mother. Another tradition has it that John Baird, having heard of a shipwrecked vessel on board of which were several comely women, hurried on horseback to the scene of the wreck and there selected the woman of his choice, possibly a former playmate in Scotland. Their eyes met, and it was love, clean cut. He wooed, won her, and was comforted.

From what we can gather at this distant time of the life and character of John Baird the first, we think him to have been a God-fearing, upright man, firm of convictions and purpose. On his tombstone in Topenemus is the following inscription:

JOHN BAIRD  
 who came from Scotland  
 in 18th year of his age, A. D. 1683  
 died April——1755  
 aged about 90 years, and  
 of an honest character.

The names of three of his children are known to us:



## THE BAIRD FAMILY

- 2 I *John Baird Jr.*, born 1707, died February 6, 1747, aged forty years and ten days, buried at Topenemus.
- 3 II *David Baird*, born Wednesday, October 19, 1710, married Sarah Compton.
- III *Zebulon Baird*, born in 1720, died January 28, 1804, aged eighty-eight years, three months, fifteen days. He and his wife Anna, who died December 28, 1794, aged sixty-three years, four months, eleven days, are buried at Topenemus.

In the State Archives at Trenton, N. J., we found, under date, October 24, 1747, the marriage record of Rachel Baird and Daniel Logan, both of Monmouth County, New Jersey. It may be that she was kin to John Baird, either a daughter or granddaughter.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> BAIRD (*John*), born 1707, died on February 6, 1747, as above stated.

The will of John Baird, dated February 5, 1747-8, probated July 5, 1749, and recorded in Book E of Wills, page 310, in the State Archives at Trenton, N. J., names his sons Andrew and Zebulon, his wife, Avis Baird, and Peter Bowne executors of the will, and directs that the residue of his estate, after debts and expenses are paid, be given to his wife, Avis Baird, during her widowhood, and in case of her re-marriage be divided equally between his wife and children and family (without naming them).

The above record evidently refers to John Baird, Jr., who died February 6, 1747, and was buried in the old Topenemus yard. Andrew Baird, on June 15, 1755, deeded his property to his brother, Zebulon. Andrew Baird and Zebulon Baird, of New Jersey, removed to Buck County, North Carolina, about 1755 or later. Andrew married there Anna, daughter of Mathew Locke. Zebulon also married, and among his descendants was Zebulon Baird Vance, the noted Governor of that State. The descendants of Andrew are numerous found throughout the South. We think they were the two sons of John Baird, Jr., named in the above quoted will.

3. DAVID<sup>2</sup> BAIRD, (*John*<sup>1</sup>), born October 19, 1710, died June

## THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

20, 1801, married October 27, 1744, Sarah Compton, born April 18, 1716, died May 1, 1810.

Their children were:

- I *Jacob Baird*, born in November, 1744. He moved to Morris County and lived on a farm of his father's, and at his father's death the same became his by will.
- II *Mary Baird*, born September 30, 1747, died 1836, married John Dey, born 1747, died April 26, 1829. He was the son of James Dey and Dinah Tillyer, and they had children: James, John Daniel, Elias, Mary B. and David B. Dr. A. T. Applegate, Mrs. John J. Ely, and Mrs. Josephine Dawes, widow of Dr. Aaron Dawes, deceased, of Hightstown, are descendants in this line.
- III *John Baird*, born October 27, 1750, died October 26, 1834, married, first, Phebe Ely, who died June 17, 1817, second, Elizabeth Edwards. He had no children. Elder of Old Tennent Church.
- 4 IV *Captain David Baird*, born July 16, 1754, died December 24, 1839.

## FOURTH GENERATION

4. CAPTAIN DAVID<sup>3</sup> BAIRD, (*David*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>), joined the American forces at the time of the Rebellion against Great Britain as a private in the first regiment; first sergeant in 1776, promoted ensign, lieutenant, quartermaster, captain of militia in 1777, and also captain of light horse, Monmouth County, N. J., militia. Among his general military services during the Revolutionary War in the above capacities we have it from special family tradition that he served in the line at the battle of Germantown, was called with his company to the aid and protection of Toms River and the Salt Works several times and at Navesink Highlands, and served with General Dickenson's forces during the British March across New Jersey in several skirmishes, and at the battle of Monmouth June 28th, 1778.

Captain David Baird was married three times. On February 27, 1777, he married Rebecca Ely, who died on January 6, 1778. She had



one daughter, Rebecca. His second wife was a widow, Lydia Gaston, formerly a Tapscott. She died February 5, 1791, aged 36 years, survived by her six children. On November 25, 1795, he married his third wife, Mary Edwards, born September, 1771, died June 22, 1840. She was a daughter of Thomas Edwards, lieutenant in the First Regiment, Monmouth Militia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Vaughn). She was the mother of eleven children.

Children of Captain David Baird, No. I being by his first wife, Rebecca Ely, II—VII by his second wife, Lydia Tapscott, and VIII—XVIII by his third wife, Mary Edwards:

- I *Rebecca Baird*, married William Ely and had twelve children: David B., Joseph W., Harvey, John, Isaac, George A., Mary, Sarah, Lucy, Phebe, Elizabeth and William.
- II *Sarah Baird*, born November 1, 1780, died April 7, 1881, over 100 years old, married Thomas Applegate, son of the Anthony Applegate who was killed in his own home by the Tories and Pine robbers during the Revolutionary War. They had eight children: Anthony, Lydia, Abigail, David B., Sarah D., Disbrow, Thomas and John.
- III *Mary Baird*, born November 1, 1782, married Lewis Dey, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 24, 1800. He was a blacksmith and somewhat noted local preacher, born January 21, 1779. They removed in 1826 to Montgomery County, Ohio, and left numerous descendants in the West.
- IV *John Baird*, born March 19, 1784, we have not traced.
- V *Jacob Baird*, born December 19, 1785, died April 8, 1823, we have not traced.
- VI *Lydia Baird*, born February 8, 1788, married William Johnson. They were the parents of four children: Lydia, William B., Mary and John Conover.
- VII *Phebe Baird*, born November 14, 1790, died December 17, 1855, married David Perrine. Her twelve children were: Lydia Ann, John D., Mary, David Clark, Alfred, Rei B., Deborah E., DeLafayette, Caroline, Charles, Edwin A. S. and Margaret.



# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

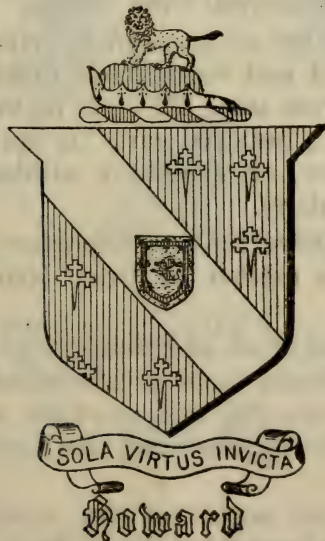
- VIII *David Baird*, born February 22, 1797, married Amy Hendrickson and moved early in life to Clay Township, Hamilton County, Indiana. We learn that they had one son and three daughters.
- IX *General Rei Baird*, born May 16, 1798, died September 7, 1835, married Sarah Clayton, sister to Elias C. Clayton. They were the parents of six children: Matilda, John R., Jacob, Jacob, Mary and Catherine E.
- X *Elizabeth Baird*, born March 2, 1800, died December 14, 1895, married Peter Wyckoff, son of Jacob Wyckoff, and had nine children: Lydia, David B., Jacob P., John B., Mary Ann, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Peter, Gertrude A.
- XI *Thomas Baird*, born February 6, 1802, died October, 1880, married Eleanor P. Bilyeu, daughter of Peter and Maria (Ogbourne) Bilyeu. They were the parents of three children: David, Jonathan and Sarah. Jonathan died in infancy.
- XII *Ann Baird*, born December 3, 1803, married Hartshorne Tatum and had eight children: Hiram, Morrison, Amos, Lena, Mariam, Louisa, Mary Ellen and Mary.
- XIII *Evelina Baird*, born October 25, 1805, died November 26, 1883, married William P. Forman, and had four children: John Baird, Franzincky R., Mary Elizabeth and Peter. John B. died in infancy.
- XIV *Joseph Baird*, born July 4, 1807, died May 5, 1814.
- XV *James Baird*, born June 3, 1810, married Rebecca F. Ely, daughter of Richard and Amy Ely, of Milhurst (then called Blacks Mills). He lived on the Baird homestead on the west side of Millstone brook, westerly of Pine Hill, until about 1854, when he moved to Illinois. They were the parents of six children: John, killed in the Civil War, Mary, Amy, Richard, Rei and Thomas.
- XVI *Rachel Baird*, born September 7, 1812, married Elias Riggs, and had four children: Ida, John, Lewis and David Baird.

## THE BAIRD FAMILY

- xvii *Eleanor Baird*, born Dec. 15, 1815, married George W. Sutphin, and had six children: Matilda, Elizabeth, Jane, Evelina, Eleanor and George.
- xviii *Zebulon Baird*, born June 31, 1819, married Caroline E. Perrine, daughter of Joseph Perrine, and moved to Illinois in 1854. They were the parents of seven children: David, Mary, Rei, Samuel, Amy, Evelina and Rebecca.

In all eighteen children, over ninety-four grandchildren, and more than one hundred and forty-nine great-grandchildren.

The venerable church (Old Tennent) was the religious home of the Baird family in the past. In the subscription list to build the church—1749-50—John Baird, Andrew Baird, Zebulon Baird and David are named as contributors, John Baird and John Baird, Jr., also served at various times as deacons and elders. We learn from the membership and baptismal list of the church the names of twenty-seven persons, fifteen baptized on January 14th, 1808, all children and grandchildren of Captain David Baird. In this hallowed churchyard many of the Baird family are interred.





## Read Family

Noah's Great-Grandson Regarded as First Ancestor by Some Authorities—George Washington a Member of the Family—Redha, Wrede, and Wrede, Forms of the Name



TO TRACE ancestors back to a great-grandson of Noah is not given to every family. More than ordinarily full of interest, therefore, is the tradition regarding the family of Read. According to one historian, Aschanaz, who was the son of Noah's grandson, was the founder of the family. Another historian devotes much space and time to exploiting another tradition, which is even more romantic—that the Read family may trace their ancestry back to Rhea.

Rhea was a goddess, thus named on account of the benefits and patronage she distributed to all her votaries. The word would appear to mean power, and to be derived from "redan," to rule or govern.

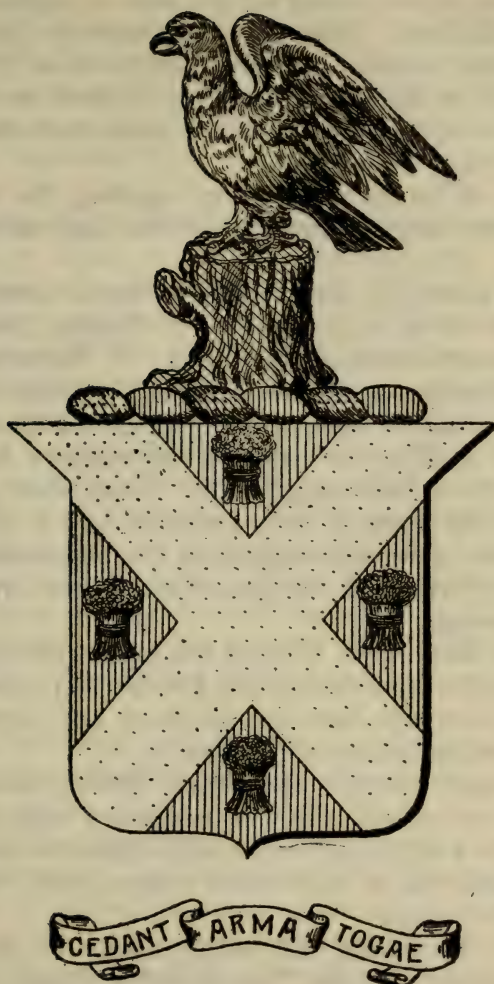
To claim a goddess for an ancestor is infinitely more interesting than to try, in a learned and roundabout fashion, to prove that the name Read is derived from some old verb, no matter how respectable. To be "the daughter of a hundred earls" is nothing in comparison to being the granddaughter, or grandson, although several times removed, of an Olympian deity.

Rhea was a most powerful and important personage, being the wife of Saturn and the mother of Juno, Neptune, and the mighty Jupiter.

One of the principal cities of Phœnicia was Raad, or Ruad, and some of the rulers of India have a title which probably originated from the same source—the title raja or rajah, meaning king or ruler. It may then reasonably be inferred that the Reads come of noble stock and were rulers of men.

The family has been noted for the varied orthography of its name. For example, we have Read, Reed, Reid, Ried, Ride, Red, Rad,





READ

Raad, Rheade, Rheadus, Reda, Rada, Redha, Wrede, Whrede, Wada, and Wrade.

The name was often altered for the sake of euphony or to suit the idiom of various dialects. It has also been more or less connected with other words, making a union of both definitions, as Ethelred, or Reed the Good; Conrad, or Reed the Powerful; Eldred, or Reed the Elder.

Among the words derived from the same root are reign, regalia, reason, and rhetoric.

The present different methods of spelling the word arise in a great measure from fancy; there are not less than eleven orthographical forms.

The Puritan form was usually Reade, but in some cases, Reede or Rede. The Irish form was Reedha, or Redha, from which came "ready." The Scotch method was Raid. A Bavarian general, who fought against Napoleon at the head of the Bavarian troops, wrote his name Reid, while a soldier under Napoleon spelled the name Wrede.

The mode of spelling the name in this country has gradually assumed one of the three following forms: Read, Reed, and Reid.

In Germany the name is very common and is abbreviated from Rhedarium. Some of the descendants of the Rhedariums undoubtedly found their way to Britain at the time of the Saxon invasion, and from them the stock sprung.

Sir Reginald Reed is the first of the family of whom there is any account. He was distinguished in the Border wars, and upon the edge of Carterfell, a mountain between England and Scotland, is Reed's Square, thus named in honor of the knight.

In the fifteenth century flourished Robert Reed, or Robin of Redesdale, as he was called. He was associated with the Earl of Warwick. This Robin was of sufficient importance to have a monument or figure of himself cut in high relief upon a rock; the figure represents a giant clad in armor.

It is here, in Redesdale, that many scenes in Scott's novels and poetical works are laid. In the "Fair Maid of Perth" mention is made of the powerful clan, Chattan. Readeugh or Reideuch was a branch of this clan. This may have been the original name of the Read family.

The portrait of a Peter Read, who was knighted by Charles V., at the siege of Barbary, can be seen in the council chamber at St. Giles, together with an account of the gift of his houses to defray the ex-



penses of the ringing of the bells of St. Giles' Church every morning at four and every evening at eight. He married the Duchess of Brampton.

The first of the name in this country was William Read. He came to America with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Boston. Colonel Read, son of Sir Thomas Cornwall, and grandson of the Lord of Shropshire, came in the same year. Colonel Read settled in Salem and was a prominent man in the colony. He held the rank of colonel about 1643.

Another member of the family, who served in the Colonial Wars, was Captain George Read, or Reed. Bartholomew Read, with his three sons, was in the Revolutionary War. James Read, who commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, was the first brigadier-general appointed by the Provincial Congress.

One of the five signers of the Declaration of Independence who were also framers of the Constitution was George Read. He was tauntingly told that he signed the Declaration with a halter about his neck. Mr. Read replied that he was prepared for any consequences which might ensue. In September, 1776, he was president of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Read lived in great style at New Castle, Delaware, maintaining a state and etiquette peculiar to Colonial times. He always traveled in a splendid yellow chariot drawn by two bay horses. Two original portraits of "the signer" are extant. One was painted by Gilbert Stuart.

The Father of his Country had the honor of belonging to the Read family, his great-great-grandfather being George Reade, who came to Virginia in 1637.

Joseph Read, Washington's military secretary, was probably a relative. He was the man above all others, Washington excepted, who had the confidence of all parties at the time of the struggle for independence. Had his life been spared he would undoubtedly have filled the Presidential chair. General Read—to give him his title—in reply to an offer by the British commissioners of the most important office in the colonies, and £10,000 in cash, to act in the interest of the British government, said that the King of Great Britain had nothing within his gift that would tempt him.

Reads, Reeds or Reids of the present day have no trouble in prov-



ing eligibility to membership with different patriot societies—the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Through Sarah Warren, wife of William Read, and lineal descendant of Richard Warren, one of the signers of the compact, membership with the *Mayflower* Society may be claimed; a membership which is most highly prized.

Among Reads who have won distinction as authors and preachers is Hollis Read, who wrote “The Hand of God in History” and “Read’s Researches.” The Rev. John Reed, who was born in 1673, was famous for his ready wit. It is related in the Connecticut Historical Collections:

A Mr. Walker and Mr. Reed were both preaching at Hartford. At the time a controversy arose as to which of the ministers should go as missionary to the little settlement of Woodbury. The men were requested to deliver sermons on the day when the matter was to be decided. Mr. Walker took as his text: “What went ye out into the wilderness to see—a reed shaken with the wind?” He enlarged upon the propriety of a reed being found in the wilderness. Mr. Reed took as his text, “Your adversary, the devil, walketh about seeking whom he may devour.” He stated that the adversary of man was a great walker, and, instead of remaining with the brethren, ought to be kept walking at a distance from them.

The result was that Mr. Reed came off victorious and retained his place at Hartford.

He was a large landowner; some of his property he purchased for “two coppers per acre”—this was in the township of Ware, in Massachusetts. Another township which he owned he called the Manor of Peace. Although a minister of the gospel—and renowned for his piety—he was also one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time. He was called “Leather-Jacket John,” from the fact that he was a famous pedestrian and always wore a leather jacket upon his long tramps.

The arms borne by Colonel John Read of Delaware, and his son, George, the signer, here shown, are: Gules, a saltire between four sheaves, or.

Crest: On the stump of a tree, vert, a falcon rising, proper, belled and jessed, or.

Motto: Cedant arma togæ—“Let arms yield to the gown.”

## READ FAMILY

Equabiliter et diligenter is another Read motto.

For the family of James City County, Virginia, the arms are:  
Azure, guttee d'or, cross-crosslet, fitchee, of the last.

Crest: A shoveller, close, sable.

George Read, born in England, came to Virginia in 1637, where he became secretary of state. From 1649 to 1656 he was a burgess. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Nicholas Martian, of York County, and they had seven children. He died in 1671.



Willis

## Field Family

Of High Renown and Antiquity—Knight of Arthur's Round Table in  
Story—Sir John Introduced Copernican System in England—Early  
in New World—Always True to Flag and Country



FIELD may be quite as much a member of this well-known and widespread family if he elect to write himself down Field, Feeld, Field, Ffeild, Ffeld, Felde, Feyld, or Fylde. He may even try such variations as del Felde and de la Feld. The last named is perhaps the earliest form of the name, now recognized as Delafield. The present spelling, Field or Fields, has been in vogue for two centuries.

If the name originated in England, the meaning would be self-evident. Feld, used by Chaucer, was the past participle felled of the verb to fell. Fieldland is opposed to woodland, and means land where the trees have been felled. The name then would originate with him who owned fieldland.

The tradition, however, is that the ancestor of the English Fields went over with the Conqueror, that he was Huburtus de la Field, of the Chateau de la Feld in Alsace. What would family history be worth without its traditions? They suggest a train of charming fancies, and don't harm any one.

Field, as a matter of fact, sounds like a good old Saxon word.

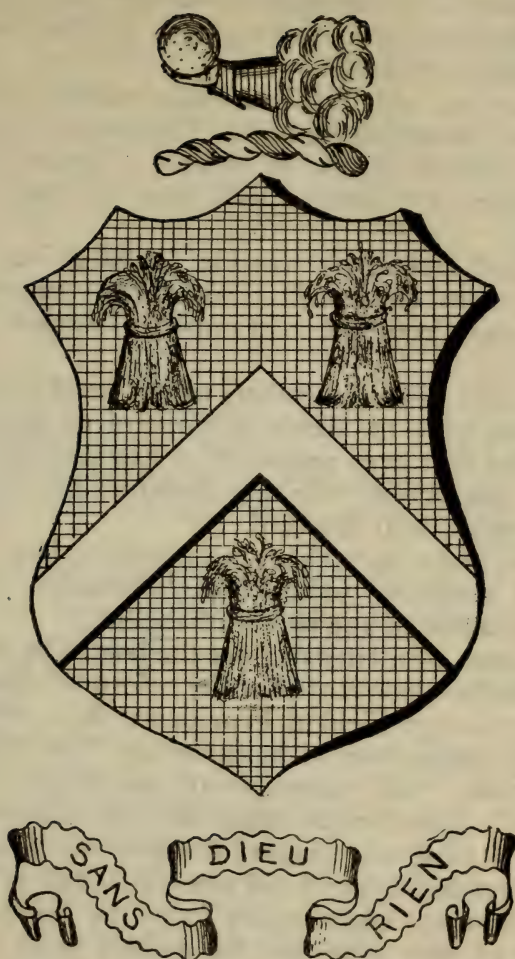
"Ing, hurst and wood, wich, sted and field,  
Full many an English surname yeld."

is an old rhyme; so is this one—an epitaph, which is centuries old:

"Here lieth Jack meadow,  
Whose dayes passed away like a shadow."

"N. B.—His proper name was Field, but changed for the sake of the rhyme."





Field

It is little waifs like these which you come across now and then when running down your forefathers, which keep up your spirits. Otherwise the subject might be depressing—to think that your ancestors are all, or mostly all, dead!

One record begins with William Field and his wife, Katharine, who were living in Yorkshire, in 1480. Connection is claimed by one branch with Sir Kay, a Knight of Arthur's Round Table, through Rosamond, daughter of William Field, who married, 1617, Godfrey Kay, a descendant.

Queen Elizabeth's chaplain was Dr. Richard Field. The family claim connection with Cromwell, through the marriage of Anne, daughter of Thomas Cromwell, a grandson of Oliver, to John Field, of London.

Among the distinguished members of the family is Sir John Field, who thirteen years after the death of Copernicus published the first astronomical tables that ever appeared in England, calculated on the basis of the new discoveries. He was therefore the first to introduce the Copernican system into England.

Another John Field, born about two centuries later, was a musical composer, whose nocturnes were Chopin's models. A dramatist of renown of the Elizabethan age was Nathan Field.

The notable ones of a later day are the poet, Eugene Field; David Dudley Field, who has done more for the reform of national laws than any other person; George Field of Providence, R. I., whose stately and dignified bearing caused him to be called the "Old Roman," and the "Cato of the Senate." Of course, we do not forget Cyrus and "how he laid the cable." John Bright called him the "Columbus of modern times, who by his cable has moored the new world alongside of the old." Only the fact that Cyrus Field was the citizen of another country prevented him receiving high honors from the English nation. The Paris exposition of 1867 gave him the highest prize it had to bestow—the grand medal. King Victor Emanuel of Italy decorated him; America gave him a gold medal and the thanks of the nation; the city of New York presented thanks, a gold snuffbox, and the freedom of the city; the Chamber of Commerce of New York, thanks and a gold medal; the State of Wisconsin a gold medal, and George Peabody a silver service. These were a few of the testimonials bestowed upon the layer of the cable.



## FIELD FAMILY

The first of the name here was probably Zachariah, who came from Suffolk and was one of the founders of Hartford, his name appearing upon the record, 1639. Robert, a Long Island settler, about six years later, was from Yorkshire, a man of affairs, and one of the founders of Flushing.

The Fields had their share of adventures in the early days; they were scalped by Indians; carried captive to Canada; and one makes us her debtor for a romantic story, by marrying an Indian chief whom no persuasion could ever induce her to abandon. Benjamin Field of the Flushing family, in 1691, married Hannah Bowne, of the well-known pioneer family. Hannah was a cautious young woman, judging from the following letter to her parents:

"My Dear Father and Mother:—I may acquaint you that one Benjamin Field has tendered his love to me. The question he has indeed proposed is concerning marriage, the which as yet I have not at present rejected, nor given much way to, nor do I intend to proceed, nor let out my affections too much towards him, till I have well considered the thing, and have yours and my friends' advice and consent concerning it."

Strongly marked features are characteristic of the family, with keen blue eyes and sandy or brown hair. The Fields have tempers of their own and stubborn wills. Their integrity of purpose and indomitable independence indicate antecedents of a haughty race, unaccustomed to servility.

William, James, Jeremiah, Zachariah and Daniel are names which occur in every generation. A very curious Christian name which a Field bestowed upon a helpless, unoffending offspring was "Above-hope." Abovehope apparently could not appreciate a joke, or the distinction of possessing a name unique in the annals of nomenclature, for she passed away from this wicked world at an early age. Perhaps she died of her name, not having the sense of humor which distinguished her parents. An equally meek name was that of another feminine Field—Submit.

If any one doubts the patriotism of the Fields—but no one does—let him be told that they fought at Bunker Hill; they suffered at Valley Forge, and they witnessed the surrender at Yorktown. Captain Timothy was on Washington's staff. Others, good and true, were Lieutenant Ebenezer, Massachusetts; Ensign Nathaniel and Captain-



Lieutenant John, Rhode Island; Captain James, South Carolina; Captains Reuben and Benjamin and Lieutenant Henry, of Virginia.

The arms illustrated, borne by the pilgrim, Robert, of Flushing, are blazoned: Sable, a chevron between three garbs, argent.

Crest: A dexter arm, issuing out of the clouds, fessways, proper, habited gules, holding on the hand a sphere, or.

Motto: Sans Dieu rien—"Nothing without God."

This coat-of-arms is termed in heraldry, "canting," meaning a pun on the name, or "armies parlantes," because of the allusion to a product of the field—wheatsheaves. The simplicity of this coat-armor points to great antiquity. It perhaps goes back to the thirteenth century, when the most ancient roll of arms was made, or 1240. The crest was granted in 1558, when Sir John, astronomer, was authorized by the crown to bear as a crest, over his family arms—three wheat-sheaves—an arm gules, bearing a sphere, or. There was reason, if not rhyme or poetry in this—a red, right arm issuing from the clouds, and holding a golden sphere, showing the splendor of the Copernican discovery—a light from the heavens above.

Similar arms, borne by the Earls of Chester, are: Three garbs, or, granted in the thirteenth century.

Zachariah Field of Hartford was entitled to coat-armor blazoned: Per chevron, or and vert; in chief, two dolphins, respecting each other, gules; in base, a garb of the first.

Crest: A dolphin embowed, per pale, or and gules, in front of two darts, in saltire proper, points upward.

These coat-of-arms are found graven on the monuments of the Field family of centuries ago. The garbs in heraldry signify plenty, and that the first-bearer deserved well for his hospitality. They also denote that "The harvest of one's hopes is secured."

# Goelet and Related Families

BY

GEORGIA COOPER WASHBURN

I

The Goelets



THE revocation of the Edict of Nantes in the Seventeenth Century drove much of the best blood of France to Germany, England and Scotland. At that time the tide of emigration had already set in strongly toward the New World and many of the Huguenots came thither. Among the New York families that are of this origin is that of Goelet. Driven out of La Rochelle where those of the name had lived for generations, the Seventeenth Century Goelets went first to Holland, being established there as early as 1621.

## FIRST GENERATION

FRANCIS GOELET, came to New Netherland, in 1676, bringing with him his son, Jacobus, who was then a boy of ten years. The father was lost at sea, on a return voyage to Holland, and Frederick Phillipse, the famous merchant of New York's early history, took charge of the orphan boy and brought him up to manhood.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. JACOBUS<sup>2</sup> GOELET, (*Francis*<sup>1</sup>) became well established in mercantile life in the city of his adoption and was one of the solid citizens of the metropolis of the New World.

He married Jannetji Coessar who was also a member of a Huguenot family, and died in 1731.

His issue included:

1 *John Goelet.*

THIRD GENERATION

3. JOHN<sup>3</sup> GOELET, (*Jacobus*<sup>2</sup>, *Francis*<sup>1</sup>) followed in the footsteps of his father in mercantile and in social life and added to the good record of the family and the high esteem in which it was already beginning to be held.

He married, in 1718, Jannetji Cannon, daughter of Jean or Jan Cannon and died in 1753. See the La Grande and Cannon Families following, (I).

His issue included:

- I Robert Ratsey Goelet, married Mary Charlotte Buchanan. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Goelet, who married, in 1843, Albert S. Kip.
- II Peter Goelet, born in 1727.

FOURTH GENERATION

4. PETER<sup>4</sup> GOELET (*John*<sup>3</sup>, *Jacobus*<sup>2</sup>, *Francis*<sup>1</sup>), was born in 1727. He became one of the most successful merchants of New York and a man of eminent standing. His place of business was in Hanover Square, being designated according to the custom of that time by the sign of the Golden Key. He was at first in partnership with Peter T. Curtenius, but from 1763 onward carried on business by himself, his name appearing frequently in the public journals and official records of the city as a man of prominence in mercantile life. He was conspicuous in all the activities of the time that commanded the attention of the foremost citizens of the Metropolis.

He married in 1755, Elizabeth Ratse. She was a daughter of a wealthy merchant who had his residence in lower Broadway, near the Bowling Green, which locality was then the home of the leading men of the community.

His issue included:

- I Peter P. Goelet, born in 1764.

FIFTH GENERATION

5. PETER P.<sup>5</sup> GOELET, (*Peter*<sup>4</sup>, *John*<sup>3</sup>, *Jacobus*<sup>2</sup>, *Francis*<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1764. He inherited considerable real estate and other property from his father and throughout his life steadily added to his



## GOELET AND RELATED FAMILIES

possessions. He brought the family into even more business and social prominence than it had before enjoyed. He became one of the leading citizens of New York in the post-revolutionary period and was one of the largest real estate owners of that time.

He married in 1799, Almy Buchanan, who was born August 19, 1768, and died May 6, 1848. See Buchanan and Townsend Families further on (II, III).

Issue of Peter P. and Almy (Buchanan) Goelet:

- I Jean Buchanan Goelet, born in 1802, died September 2, 1882.
- II Peter Goelet, born 1800, died 1879. He was unmarried and resided in the house at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, which until its removal, was one of the landmarks of Broadway. He was retiring in his habits, but was charitable and contributed generously to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War.
- III Hannah Goelet, married, June 30, 1830, Captain Thomas R. Gerry, U. S. N., son of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts and Vice-President of the United States, died September 13, 1895.
- IV Robert Goelet, born in 1809.

## SIXTH GENERATION

6. ROBERT<sup>6</sup> GOELET (*Peter P<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Jacobus<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>1</sup>*), was born in 1809. Intimately associated with his brother, Peter, he joined in continuing the policy which had been pursued by their father by investing in real estate upon the lines of the State's growth and improvement. In this manner the two brothers became the owners of one of the largest and most valuable estates in New York. They were also numbered among the founders of that famous New York financial institution, the Chemical Bank.

He married, October 16, 1839, Sarah Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden of the famous family of that name which has been conspicuous in New York and New Jersey for more than two centuries, and died in 1879. See Ogden Family further on (IV).

His issue included:

- I Robert Goelet, born September 29, 1841.
- II Ogden Goelet, born June 11, 1846.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

7. ROBERT<sup>7</sup> GOELET, (*Robert<sup>6</sup>, Peter P<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Jacobus<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>1</sup>*), was born in New York City, September 29, 1841. Graduated from Columbia College in 1860, he studied law and was admitted to the bar but his business and professional energies were devoted wholly to the care of the properties received from his father and uncle. He added much to his inherited wealth and his public spirit was evidenced in many ways in the development of his property to the beautifying of the city. He took an active interest in yachting and was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Royal Clyde Yacht Club and the Royal Northern Yacht Club of Glasgow, Scotland. He was the owner of the steam yacht Nahma, one of the finest vessels of its class afloat. He was also a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Metropolitan, Republican, Players, Tuxedo, South Side Sportsman's, Manuscript, Tandem and Philadelphia clubs, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the American Fine Arts Society, the Holland Society and the Bar Association. He was one of the original stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House. He not only displayed a notable degree of civic pride in the municipality with which his family has been so long identified, but gave useful lessons to other large real estate owners in New York of the advantage of taking into consideration features of improvement apart from any mere question of revenue. He was a director in some of the largest financial institutions of the country, including the Chemical National Bank, and, while declining public life, took an active interest in national and city affairs.

He married, April 17, 1879, Henrietta Louise Warren, daughter of George H. Warren, a distinguished lawyer of New York, and died in 1899 at Naples, Italy, on board his yacht Nahma. His widow, who survived him, resided in the New York family mansion in Fifth Avenue, also having residences in Tuxedo and in Newport. See Warren, Bouton and Phoenix Families further on, (v, vi, vii).

Issue:

- I Robert Walton Goelet.
- II *Beatrice Goelet*, born in 1885, died in New York February 11, 1902.

7. OGDEN<sup>7</sup> GOELET, (*Robert<sup>6</sup>, Peter P<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>*,



*Jacobus*<sup>2</sup>, *Francis*<sup>1</sup>), was born June 11, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia College in 18. Early in life he devoted himself to the business interests connected with his family, but later on gave himself to the enjoyment of the life of a gentleman of leisure. He was particularly interested with yachting, in which sport he was an enthusiast and which he did much to promote both in this country and in Europe.

He married, November 8, 1877, Mary R. Wilson, eldest daughter of Richard T. Wilson, of New York, and died August 27, 1897 on board his yacht the *Mayflower*, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. See Wilson Family further on (VIII). He was long a member of the New York Yacht Club and other institutions in this country for the promotion of the sport and owned at one time the fine schooner yacht *Norseman* and the cutter *Samphire*. In 1882, he gave to the New York Yacht Club the Goelet Cups, which are annually contested for by sloops and schooners, respectively, the possession of which are considered the chief prizes of the American yachting world. For some years before his death he spent most of his time aboard, pursuing his favorite sport. He chartered the steam yacht *White Ladye*, in which he cruised in English water and in the Mediterranean, and was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and of the principal Continental clubs. He also, while abroad, gave a number of handsome cups and prizes to be raced for at the important regattas, one of which was won in the Mediterranean by the famous cutter *Britannia*, belonging to the Prince of Wales. In 1896, he commissioned the noted designer, George L. Watson, to build for him a steam yacht representing the most advanced ideas that had yet been applied to the construction of such craft. This was the *Mayflower*, which was built on the Clyde at the works of the Messrs. Thompson, the builders of the New York, Paris and other celebrated ocean steamers, and was launched in November, 1896. Many novel ideas were included in the machinery, fittings and adornment of the yacht, which was in fact a luxurious floating home for its owner. After the death of its owner, the *Mayflower* was sold to the United States Government at the time of the Spanish-American War and did admirable service as a war vessel in Cuban waters. In subsequent years it became the Presidential yacht.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet survived her husband, residing in her family mansion in Fifth Avenue, New York and Ochre Court, one of the most beautiful places in Newport.



Issue:

- I Robert Goelet.
- II Mary Wilson Goelet.

### EIGHTH GENERATION

8. ROBERT WALTON<sup>8</sup> GOELET, (*Robert<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>8</sup>, Peter P<sup>6</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Jacobus<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>1</sup>*) graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1902 and since then has been a resident of his native city. He has not devoted himself to business affairs, but has been prominent in the social life of the period. He resides in the family mansion in Fifth Avenue and is a member of the Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, Racquet, and Tennis, Brook, Metropolitan, Jekyl Island, Automobile and Tuxedo and Union Clubs; the St. Nicholas Society and the Holland Society.

8. ROBERT<sup>8</sup> GOELET, (*Ogden<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>8</sup>, Peter P<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Jacobus<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>1</sup>*) graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1902, and since his graduation has been one of the foremost figures in contemporaneous life in the Metropolis. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Union, New York Yacht and Turf and Field Clubs; the St. Nicholas Society and the Holland Society. His town residence is in East Seventy-second Street.

He married, June 15, 1904, Elsie Whelen, daughter of Henry and Laura (Baker) Whelen of Philadelphia. See Whelen, McElwee and Moore Families, further on (IX, X, XI, XII).

Issue:

- I A son born in January, 1907.

8. MARY WILSON<sup>8</sup> GOELET (*Ogden<sup>7</sup>, Robert<sup>8</sup>, Peter P<sup>5</sup>, Peter<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Jacobus<sup>2</sup>, Francis<sup>1</sup>*) born in New York, 1878. She married, in New York, November 9, 1903, Henry John Innes-Ker, the eighth Duke of Roxburghe. See Ker and Innes Families further on (XIII, XIV).

### THE LA GRANDE AND CANNON FAMILIES

#### FIRST GENERATION

I. PIERRE<sup>1</sup> LA GRAND, the first representative of the La Grand family in the New World, came from the La Grand family of Bohain in Picardy, France. He left France and went to England

## GOELET AND RELATED FAMILIES

where he was naturalized in 1682. Three years later he came to the New World, and was in Kingston or Esopus, New York, in April, 1685. A year later he located in New York City. He was admitted a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York and was made a freeman of New York, August 30, 1688. He married Jean de Wendell, who died May 20, 1699.

Issue:

- 1 Marie La Grande.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. MARIE<sup>2</sup> LAGRANDE, (*Pierre*<sup>1</sup>) married Jean or Jan Cannon in the Dutch Church of New York, September 23, 1697.

Issue:

- 1 Jeanne or Jannetje Cannon, born September 24, 1698, married John<sup>3</sup> Goelet.

## BUCHANAN FAMILY

### FIRST GENERATION

The family to which Almy Buchanan belonged was one of the most prominent in New York as far back as the Revolutionary period. It was anciently derived from Buchanan of the Buchanan clan of Scotland.

1. GEORGE<sup>1</sup> BUCHANAN, a gentleman of fortune, resided in Glasgow. He married Jean Lowen, a lady of gentle birth.

Issue:

- 1 Thomas Buchanan.

### SECOND GENERATION

2. THOMAS<sup>2</sup> BUCHANAN (*George*<sup>1</sup>) graduated from the University of Glasgow and came to New York early in the Eighteenth Century. He was a partner with a relative in a mercantile house and became largely engaged in foreign trade. Ultimately he became one of the leading merchants of the Revolutionary period and such was his prominence and his high standing in the community that he was chosen a member of the committee of one hundred which in 1775 was



impowered to take charge of the affairs of the city. He was one of the signers of the Loyal Address to Lord General Howe in September, 1776. His mansion in Wall Street was one of the most imposing homes of that day. He was a promoter of public institutions and charitable affairs and held various offices of responsibility and commercial trust. He married, in 1765, Almy Townsend, daughter of Jacob Townsend of Oyster Bay. He died in 1815.

Issue:

- I Almy Buchanan.
- II Mary Charlotte Buchanan.

### THIRD GENERATION

3. ALMY<sup>2</sup> BUCHANAN, (*Thomas<sup>2</sup>, George<sup>1</sup>*), born August 19, 1768, married Peter P<sup>e</sup>. Poelet, died May 6, 1848.

3. MARY CHARLOTTE<sup>2</sup> BUCHANAN (*Thomas<sup>2</sup>, George<sup>1</sup>*) married Robert Ratsey Goelet, son of John<sup>2</sup> Goelet.

### TOWNSEND FAMILY

#### FIRST GENERATION

1. JOHN<sup>1</sup> TOWNSEND, the pioneer was of Flushing and of Oyster Bay, having originally come from Connecticut with his two brothers, Henry and Richard. He married Elizabeth Coles, daughter of Robert Coles, and died about 1668.

Issue:

- I James Townsend.

#### SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES<sup>2</sup> TOWNSEND, (*John<sup>1</sup>*) married Audrey Almy, daughter of Col. Job Almy, of Rhode Island.

Issue:

- I Jacob Townsend.

#### THIRD GENERATION

3. JACOB<sup>2</sup> TOWNSEND, (*James<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) born in 1712 and



## GOELET AND RELATED FAMILIES

died December 30, 1762. He was a Magistrate and Surveyor General. His wife who was born in 1696, died April 14, 1784.

Issue:

- I Almy Townsend, married Thomas<sup>2</sup> Buchanan.

## OGDEN FAMILY

### FIRST GENERATION

I. JOHN<sup>1</sup> OGDEN, was one of the founders of Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was among the first settlers of Connecticut, being at Stamford in 1641. With the Reverend Robert Fordham he moved to Long Island in 1644 and then and afterward was located in Hempstead and Southhampton, being a Magistrate and a representative to the General Court of Connecticut which then included part of Long Island. Under the English rule he helped to establish the colony on Newark Bay, becoming a Justice of the Peace, member of the Governor's Council and member of the Legislature. His wife was Jane Bond, sister of Robert Bond. Issue:

- I John.
- II Jonathon.
- III David.
- IV Joseph.
- V Benjamin.

### SECOND GENERATION

2. JONATHON<sup>2</sup> OGDEN (John<sup>1</sup>).

Issue:

Sarah Ogden, married, October 16, 1839, Robert<sup>6</sup> Goelet.

## WARREN FAMILY

### FIRST GENERATION

I. RICHARD<sup>1</sup> WARREN (or Waring) was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven, Long Island, being settled there in 1653.

Issue:

- I Edmund Warren.

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### SECOND GENERATION

2. EDMUND<sup>2</sup> WARREN (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was originally of Long Island. He afterwards removed to Connecticut. He died in 1749.

Issue:

1 Eliakim Warren.

### THIRD GENERATION

3. ELIAKIM<sup>3</sup> WARREN (*Edmund*<sup>2</sup>, *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1717 and married Anna Reed in 1738.

Issue:

1 Eliakim Warren.

### FOURTH GENERATION

4. ELIAKIM<sup>4</sup> WARREN, (*Eliakim*<sup>3</sup>, *Edmund*<sup>2</sup>, *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Norwalk in 1747. He removed to Troy, New York, in 1798 where he was senior warden of St. Paul's Church from 1804 until his death in 1824. His wife was Phoebe Bouton, who was born in 1754 and died in 1835.

Issue:

1 Nathan Warren.

### FIFTH GENERATION

5. NATHAN<sup>5</sup> WARREN, (*Eliakim*<sup>4</sup>, *Eliakim*<sup>3</sup>, *Edmund*<sup>2</sup>, *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) who was born in 1777 and died in 1834 was the great grandson of Edmond Warren of Long Island. He was of Norwalk, Conn., and afterwards of Troy, New York. He married Mary Bouton, daughter of Nathan Bouton.

Issue:

1 George Henry.

### SIXTH GENERATION

6. GEORGE HENRY<sup>6</sup> WARREN, (*Nathan*<sup>5</sup>, *Eliakim*<sup>4</sup>, *Eliakim*<sup>3</sup>, *Edmund*<sup>2</sup>, *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Troy, New York, in 1823. He was graduated from Union College in 1843 and was engaged in the practice of law and financial operations in New York throughout

## GOELET AND RELATED FAMILIES

his life. He married Mary Caroline Phoenix, daughter of the Honorable James Phillips Phoenix.

Issue:

- I Henrietta Louise Warren, married Robert<sup>7</sup> Goelet.

## PHOENIX FAMILY

### FIRST GENERATION

1. SIR JOHN<sup>1</sup> FENWICK, of Northumberland, England, where was settled that great landed family, was the Fenwick from whom the pioneer founder of the Phoenix family of America descended.

His issue included:

- I Alexander Fenwick.

### SECOND GENERATION

2. ALEXANDER<sup>2</sup> PHOENIX, (*Sir John*<sup>1</sup>) who often wrote his name Fenwick, arrived in New Amsterdam in 1640. He was a younger son of Sir John Fenwick, who was then head of the English family. He lived in Rhode Island, in 1652, and there married Abigail Sewall.

Issue:

- I Jacob Phoenix.

### THIRD GENERATION

3. JACOB<sup>3</sup> PHOENIX, (*Alexander*<sup>2</sup>, *Sir John*<sup>1</sup>) was born near New Orange (Albany) in 1651. He was a freeman in 1698 and married Anna Van Vleeck.

Issue:

- I Alexander Phoenix.

### FOURTH GENERATION

4. ALEXANDER<sup>4</sup> PHOENIX, (*Jacob*<sup>3</sup>, *Alexander*<sup>2</sup>, *Sir John*<sup>1</sup>) son of the preceding, was born in 1690 and died in 1770. He



was a freeman in 1732 and a member of the Blue Artillery Company. His second wife was Elizabeth Burger, who was born in 1692 and died in 1757. She was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Thomas) Burger.

Issue:

- I Alexander Phoenix.

#### FIFTH GENERATION

5. ALEXANDER<sup>5</sup> PHOENIX, (*Alexander<sup>4</sup>, Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Sir John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in 1726.

Issue:

- I Daniel Phoenix.

#### SIXTH GENERATION

6. DANIEL<sup>6</sup> PHOENIX, (*Alexander<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>4</sup>, Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>*), ancestor of that branch of the family, particularly identified with New York City, was born in 1761 in New York. He was Major of the New Jersey troops in 1798. His wife was Anna Lewis Phillips.

Issue:

- I Jonas Phillips Phoenix.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

7. JONAS<sup>7</sup> PHILLIPS PHOENIX, (*Daniel<sup>6</sup>, Alexander<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>4</sup>, Jacob<sup>3</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Sir John<sup>1</sup>*) son of the preceding, was born in Morristown, New Jersey in 1788 and was a distinguished merchant of New York. He was an alderman, presidential elector, a member of Congress and a member of the State Assembly. He married Mary Whitney, daughter of Steven and Harriet (Suydam) Whitney. Steven Whitney was descended from Henry Whitney, who came from England and settled on Long Island; his wife belonged to the Suydam family of Long Island.

Issue:

- I Mary Caroline Phoenix.

#### EIGHTH GENERATION

8. MARY CAROLINE<sup>8</sup> PHOENIX, (*Jonas Phillips<sup>7</sup>, Daniel<sup>6</sup>*,

*Alexander<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>4</sup>, Jacob<sup>5</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Sir John<sup>1</sup>*) married George Henry<sup>6</sup> Warren.

## WILSON FAMILY FIRST GENERATION

I. RICHARD THORNTON<sup>1</sup> WILSON, was born in Georgia before the middle of the Nineteenth Century. Early in life he engaged in business and was very successful, and during the Civil War he was a commissary General of the Confederate Army. He married Melissa C. Johnston, of Macon, Georgia. When the Civil War was ended he moved, with his family, to New York and became one of the leading and influential bankers of the Metropolis, handling some of the most important financial enterprises of the present generation. The family of Mr. Wilson has been notably conspicuous in the social life of New York and Newport. His sons and daughters are connected by marriage with several of the leading New York families.

Issue:

- I *Marshall Orme Wilson*, graduated from Columbia College in 1882. He married Caroline Astor, daughter of William and Caroline (Schermerhorn) Astor.
- II *Richard Thornton Wilson, Jr.*, was graduated from Columbia College in 1887. He married, in Boston, March, 1902, Marion Steadman Mason, daughter of Dr. Amos Lawrence and Louisa Blake Steadman of Boston.
- III *Mary R. Wilson*, eldest daughter of Robert T. Wilson, married Ogden<sup>7</sup> Goelet.
- IV *Lelia Bell Wilson*, daughter of Robert T. Wilson, married the Honorable Michael Henry Herbert of Milton House, Salisbury, England, representative of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Great Britain.
- V *Grace Wilson*, youngest daughter of Richard T. Wilson, married in 1896, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

## WHELEN FAMILY FIRST GENERATION

- I. MALACHI<sup>1</sup> O'FELAN, in 1657, was the Lord of North



Decies in Munster, Ireland. He was descended through many generations, from Donald O'Fealan, who was the first to assume this surname, which in time became variously Falan, Phelan, Whelan and Whelen. Donald O'Felan, according to the "Irish Pedigrees" of O'Hart was descended from Fedheimidh, who was the one hundred and eighth Lord of all Ireland and traced his descent from Milesius, the founder of the Irish race.

Issue:

- I James Stevens Whelen.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. JAMES STEVENS<sup>2</sup> WHELEN, (*Malachi*<sup>1</sup>) the American pioneer came from England. He was the first member of the family to assume the surname by which this branch has since been known. He married in New York, May 29, 1694, Mary Elizabeth Dennis.

Issue:

- I Dennis Whelen.

## THIRD GENERATION

3. DENNIS<sup>3</sup> WHELEN, (*James Stevens*<sup>2</sup>, *Malachi*<sup>1</sup>) son of the preceding, was born in Chester County, Pa. He married, November 8, 1749, for his second wife, Sarah Thompson of Virginia and had seven children.

Issue:

- I Israel Whelen.

## FOURTH GENERATION

4. ISRAEL<sup>4</sup> WHELEN, (*Dennis*<sup>3</sup>, *James Stevens*<sup>2</sup>, *Malachi*<sup>1</sup>) married, May 13, 1772, Mary Downing and had eleven children.

Issue:

- I Israel Whelen.

## FIFTH GENERATION

5. ISRAEL<sup>5</sup> WHELEN, (*Israel*<sup>4</sup>, *Dennis*<sup>3</sup>, *James Stevens*<sup>2</sup>, *Malachi*<sup>1</sup>) married, November 26, 1810, Mary Siddons, daughter of Edward and Amy Siddons of Salem, New Jersey.

Issue:

- I Townsend Whelen.



## GOELET AND RELATED FAMILIES

### SIXTH GENERATION

6. TOWNSEND<sup>6</sup> WHELEN, (*Israel<sup>5</sup>, Israel<sup>4</sup>, Dennis<sup>3</sup>, James Stevens<sup>2</sup>, Malachi<sup>1</sup>*) was a distinguished resident of Philadelphia. He was born in 1822 and died in 1875. He married, October 21, 1847, Sarah Yeates McElwee, who was born in 1827.

Issue:

- I Henry Whelen.

### SEVENTH GENERATION

7. HENRY<sup>7</sup> WHELEN, (*Townsend<sup>6</sup>, Israel<sup>5</sup>, Israel<sup>4</sup>, Dennis<sup>3</sup>, James Stevens<sup>2</sup>, Malachi<sup>1</sup>*) was an officer of the United States Navy. He married in Philadelphia, October 21, 1875, Laura Baker, daughter of William S. Baker of Philadelphia.

Issue:

- I Elsie Whelen, married Robert<sup>8</sup> Goelet.

### McELWEE FAMILY

### XI

### FIRST GENERATION

I. THOMAS B<sup>1</sup>. McELWEE, was a prominent resident of Philadelphia, where he died in 1843. He married, February 6, 1822, Williamina Elizabeth Smith, who was born in 1797 and died in 1848.

Issue:

- I Sarah Yeates McElwee married Townsend<sup>6</sup> Whelen and was the grandmother of Elsie Whelen.

### XII

### MOORE AND SMITH FAMILIES

### FIRST GENERATION

I. WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> MOORE, of Moore Hall, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1699. He was grad-

uated from Oxford University and became one of the great lawyers and judges of his time. He died in 1783.

Issue:

- I Rebecca Moore.

## SECOND GENERATION

2. REBECCA<sup>2</sup> MOORE, (*William*<sup>1</sup>) was born February 21, 1732 and died October 20, 1893. She married July 3, 1758, the Reverend William Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, who was born September 7, 1727 and died May 14, 1803. The Reverend Dr. Smith was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Duncan) Smith of Aberdeen, Scotland. He was the first provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia and the first president of the Washington College of Maryland.

Issue:

- I Charles Smith, of Lancaster, Pa., son of the preceding, was born in 1765 and died in 1836. He became a distinguished judge. He married, in 1791, Mary Yeates, who was born in 1770 and died in 1836, the daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates.
- II Williamina Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the preceding, married Thomas B<sup>1</sup>. McElwee.

## XIII

### WEMYSS, BRUCE AND STEWART FAMILIES

The wife of Judge William Moore of Moore Hall, Chester County, Pa., who was the ancestress in the sixth generation of Elsie (Whelen) Goelet, was the Lady Williamina Wemyss, daughter of David Wemyss the third Earl of Wemyss. She was born in 1704, married Judge William Moore in 1722 and died in 1784.

*Lady Williamina Wemyss* was descended in the seventeenth generation from King Robert Bruce of Scotland.

*Marjorie Bruce*, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, married Walter Stewart.

*Robert Stewart*, King Robert II, of Scotland, married.

*Elizabeth Stewart*, daughter of the preceding, married Thomas Hay, the Earl of Errol, the Lord High Constable of Scotland. The line of descent from Thomas and Elizabeth Hay of the Lady Williamina Whelen was through the Hay, Leslie and Wemyss families.



XIV

KER FAMILY

FIRST GENERATION

JOHN KER, of the forest of Selkirk, in 1357 and 1358 obtained a charter of all the lands and tenements in Aultournburn, Scotland. Under the charter from the House of Douglas, other lands were bestowed upon the son of this John Ker.

Issue:

I One son.

THIRD GENERATION

3. ANDREW KER succeeded to the barony of Auld, Roxburghe. Since that time the Kers have been great lords of the lowlands, intermarrying with the Douglasses, the Leslies, the Drummands and other noble Scottish families.

*Sir Andrew Ker*, of Cessford, descended, in the sixth generation, from the preceding John Ker, was heir to his grandfather in September, 1511. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert, the second Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. He served in the army of King James and was slain at Melrose July 18, 1526.

*Sir Walter Ker*, of Cessford, was born in 1528. He was a commissary of Mary, Queen of the Scots and of the Dauphin Francis of France to treat with England. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker.

*William Ker*, of Cessford, son of the preceding, was warden of the Middle Marches. He married Jeanette Douglas, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlaurig and widow of James Tweedie of Drummelzier.

*Sir Robert Ker*, of Cessford, son of the preceding, succeeded to the head of the house upon the death of his father and was elevated to the peerage of Scotland as Lord Roxburghe and in 1616 was created Baron Ker of Cessford, and Earl of Roxburghe. He died January 18, 1650. He married, first, Mary Maitland, daughter of Sir William Maitland, of Lettingtoun, Secretary of State. He married, second, Jane Drummand, daughter of Patrick, Lord Drummand.



*Henry Ker*, son of the preceding by his second wife, Jane Drummand, married Margaret Hay, only daughter of William Hay, the tenth Lord of Errol. He died in February 1642.

*Margaret Ker*, daughter of the preceding, married, in 1666, Sir James Innes, Elgin County.

*Sir James Henry Robert Innes Ker*, son of the preceding, was the sixth Duke of Roxburghe. He was born July 12, 1816 and was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Earl Innes in August 1837. He married, December 29, 1836, Susanna Stephenia Dalbiac, the only child of Lieutenant General Sir Charles Dalbiac. He died April 23, 1879.

*James Henry Robert Innes Ker*, son of the preceding, was born September 5, 1839, and succeeded to the estates and titles of his father. He was Marquess Boumont of Cessford, Earl of Roxburghe, Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Roxburghe and Baron Ker of Cessford and Covertoun in Scotland; Earl Innes of the United Kingdom, a Baronet of Nova Scotia and Lord Lieutenant of Roxburgshire. He was graduated from Oxford University with the degree of M. A. and was a member of Parliament in 1870-4. He married, June 11, 1874, the Lady Anna Emily Spencer Churchill, the fourth daughter of John Winston Churchill, the seventh Duke of Marlborough.

*Henry John Innes Ker*, son of the preceding, was born July 25, 1876. He succeeded to the estates and titles upon the death of his father, when he was only sixteen years of age. He was selected by the Prince and Princess of Wales to accompany them on the journey they made as Duke and Duchess of York to the British colonies. He holds a commission in the Royal Horse Guards, for which he prepared at Sandhurst, after leaving Eton, instead of going to a university. He saw service with the Guards in South Africa, and on one occasion there his bravery was especially commended. At the coronation of King Edward he carried the crown of the Queen. He sits in the House of Lords as Earl of Innes. He possesses Floors Castle in Roxburgshire and Broxmouth, Dunbar, in Haddingtunshire.

Arms—Quarterly; first and fourth vert on a chevron between three unicorn's heads, erased, argent, armed and maned or, as many mullets sable for Ker; second and third, gules, three mascles or, for Weapont.

Crests—First, Ker; an unicorn's head, erased, argent, armed and maned, or; second, Innes; a boar's head erased proper, langued gules.

Supporters—Two savages wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, each holding with the exterior hand a club, resting upon the shoulder.

Mottoes—Pro christo et patria and Be Traist.

XV

INNES FAMILY

*Sir Harry Innes*, son of the preceding, married Jean Forbes, daughter of Duncan Forbes of Colloden.

*Sir Harry Innes*, son of the preceding, married, October 9, 1727, Ann Grant, second daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant. He died in 1762.

*Sir James Innes* of Innes, son of the preceding, was born January 10, 1736. He succeeded as the fifth Duke of Roxburghe, by decision of the House of Lords confirming his right to the title in May, 1812. He married, first, in 1769, Mary Wray, daughter of Sir John Wray, of Glentworth, Lincoln County. He married, second, July 28, 1807, Harriet Charlewood, of Windlesham. He died July 19, 1823.





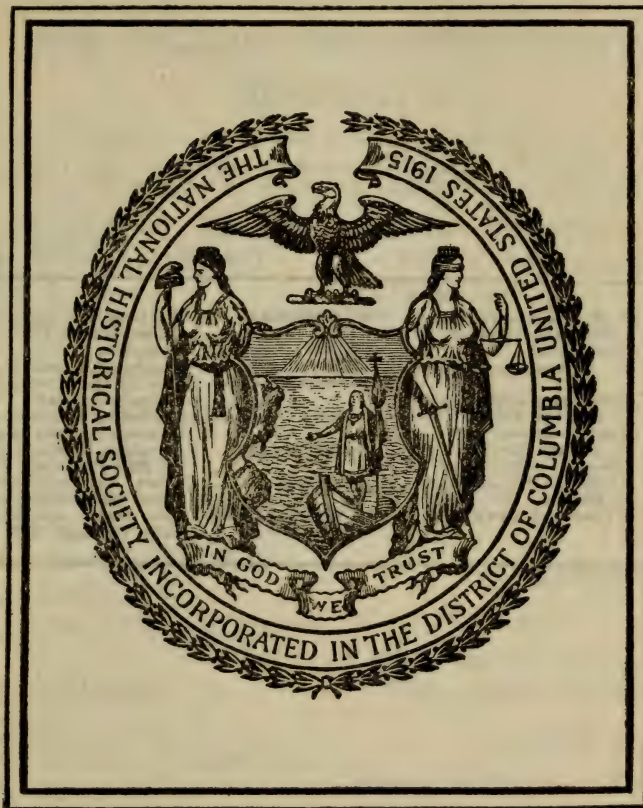
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# Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.



(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

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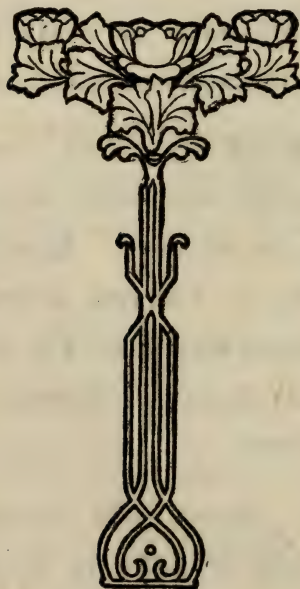
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GULES A CROSS-FLORY, BETWEEN FOUR TREFOILS, SLIPPED, OR. CRESTS AN EAGLE'S HEAD, SABLE, BETWEEN TWO OSTRICH FEATHERS, ARGENT, ISSUING FROM A DUCAL COR- ONET, OR. MOTTO: PER ARDUA STABILIS—"STEADY IN DIFFICULTIES." .....	92
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Morgan



Bartow.



# The Journal of American Genealogy

VOLUME II  
NINETEEN TWENTY-TWO



NUMBER 1  
FIRST QUARTER

## William Swift, Senior and Junior, of Sandwich, Massachusetts

Arranged from a Research Made in 1905

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

FIRST GENERATION



WILLIAM SWIFT probably came to New England from Bocking, County Suffolk, England (Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, iv, 241), and appeared, before 1634, in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1636-7 (Bond's Watertown, I, 5-96). "In 1636 William Swift mortgaged his house and lands in Watertown to John Haines, attorney to Andrew Coleman in England, to whom Swift had given his name as joint security in a matter where Roger Spring was the principal debtor" (Bond's Watertown, II, 956, citing the Massachusetts Colonial Records of 1 September, 1640). In 1637 Swift sold his Watertown estate to Thomas White, of Sudbury, Massachusetts (Bond, I, 596; Savage,

iv, 241-2), and probably removed to Sandwich, in the Plymouth Colony, where his death occurred a few years later.

Savage states that William Swift died in January, 1644; but this is an error, as the inventory to Swift's estate was exhibited 30 January, 1642 (1643, by present reckoning). His wife, Jean or Jane, survived him until 1662 or 1663. Judging from her will, it is possible that she was a second wife, and perhaps a widow before she married Swift, and that some of his children may have been by a first wife.

The inventory of William Swift's estate is recorded in the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Plymouth, Massachusetts, volume 1, pages 44-45; but the following was transcribed, in 1905, from the copy on file in the Registry of Probate, Barnstable, Massachusetts:

"William Swift 1642

"Letters of Administracon granted unto Jeane the wife of Willm Swift of Sandwich lately deceased.

"An Inventory of all the goods and Cattells of the said Willm Swift exhibited the 30th of January Anno: Dom: 1642.

	£. s. d.
"Imps one feather bed two boulsters 2 pillowes . . . . .	04-00-00
2 blanketts and one rigg . . . . .	04-00-00
Item 5 curtaines and vallance and bed stead . . . . .	01-00-00
Item 1 flock bed and boulster 2 blanketts and a rugg . . . . .	01-00-00
Item 5 cusheons . . . . .	01-00-00
Item 12 Napkins and a diaper Cloth . . . . .	01-00-00
Item a table cloth . . . . .	00-07-00
Item 3 paire of sheets at 13s per paire . . . . .	01-19-00
Item 8 sheets at 5s a peece . . . . .	00-15-00
Item 3 old sheets at . . . . .	00-05-00
Item 2 hand towells . . . . .	00-02-00
Item one cloake . . . . .	02-00-00
Item one shuite of apparel . . . . .	00-13-00
Item one other shuite of apparell . . . . .	01-00-00
Item one Coate . . . . .	00-05-00
Item two ruff bands and 4 playne bands . . . . .	00-06-00
Item a chest of Drawers . . . . .	01-00-00
Item one chest . . . . .	00-08-00
Item a . . . . .	00-12-06

# THE SWIFT FAMILY

Item a parcell of books .....	01-00-00
Item two swordes .....	00-10-00
Item two musketts .....	01-00-00
Item two paire of bandeliers .....	00-04-00
Item one feather bed and boulster and one pillow and a blanket .....	02-10-00
Item a cupboard .....	00-16-00
Item 3 blew potts and a bason .....	00-03-00
Item 2 bras kettles .....	01-05-00
Item a little bras pott .....	00-03-04
Item 2 skelletts a chaffing dish a ladle and 2 scimmers .....	00-08-00
Item one Iron pott and an iron kettle .....	00-12-00
Item two paire of hangers .....	00-02-00
Item 2 paire of pott hookes .....	00-01-00
Item 2 paire of tonges and a fier fork .....	00-02-00
Item one spitt .....	00-01-06
Item a short table and two chaires .....	00-06-06
Item 2 scales 2 cupboard clothes .....	00-02-00
Item 2 graters .....	00-01-06
Item a paire of little scales 1£ and a pd waight .....	00-01-06
Item a warming pann .....	00-05-00

---

	27-12-10
Item 4 seives .....	00-01-08
Item 7 platters .....	00-14-00
Item 3 plates .....	00-03-00
Item 6 sawcers 3 porringers .....	00-03-00
Item a salt seller .....	00-01-00
Item 2 candlesticks .....	00-02-00
Item a box for a still .....	00-02-00
Item a cross cutt sawe .....	00-02-00
Item .....	00-01-00
Item a long sawe .....	00-08-00
Item a halbeard .....	00-02-00
Item a French bill & a teapott .....	00-10-00
Item a bedspread .....	00-02-00
Item 4 augours 4 chessells .....	00-02-08
Item 1 judg .....	00-00-04



# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

Item two chests .....	00-03-00
Item an Iron beame .....	00-02-00
Item 2 old sythes .....	00-02-00
Item a trunck .....	00-00-06
Item sechell .....	00-00-09
Item 5 bushells of Indian Corne .....	00-15-00
Item 2 bushels of winter wheate .....	00-09-00
Item 3 pecks of .....	00-03-00
Item a bushell of pears .....	00-04-00
Item 5 Indian basketts .....	00-01-04
Item a sack .....	00-01-06
Item two Chamber potts .....	00-03-00
Item 3 milk at 8 a peece .....	00-04-06
Item a churne a spout and a half pint pott .....	00-04-06
Item a bucking tub 4s a milk payle 12 .....	00-05-00
Item a pick axe 1 axe 1 hatchett .....	00-03-00
Item a trenell .....	00-01-06
Item 12£ of butter .....	00-06-00
Item a beere barrell .....	00-03-00
Item 2 firkins and a buckett .....	00-02-06
Item a spade 12s a spinning wheele 4s .....	00-05-00
Item a parcell of turnips .....	00-04-00
Item a parcell of pumpkins .....	00-03-00
Item a parcell of cabedges .....	00-01-06
Item a grindle stone .....	00-04-00
Item a parcell of earthen potts .....	00-02-00
Item an Iron .....	00-01-00
Item for all old lumber .....	00-05-00
Item for porke .....	05-00-00
Item 2 cowes .....	09-00-00

---

22-01-03

Item 4 younge Cattle at 40s a peece .....	08-00-00
Item a heiffer .....	03-00-00
Item three Calves .....	02-05-00
Item 8 Swyne .....	05-00-00
Item a rick of hay at home .....	01-10-00
Item another rick att Munnus cussett & boards .....	01-00-00

# THE SWIFT FAMILY

Item 2 parts of a hide .....	00-16-00
Item a cheese presse .....	00-02-00
Item 10 pound of yarne .....	00-01-00
Item 7 pound of cotton woll at 9½ .....	00-05-06
Item little barrells and an old cart with broken wheels .....	00-06-06
	<hr/>
	22-17-00
	22-17-00
	22-01-03
	27-12-10
	<hr/>
Sum to'l .....	72-11-01
Item the house land and meddow ground .....	10-00-00
Item a house and land at Sudbury in Massachusetts bay mortgaged to one Mr. Burton tp Bourne a debt of 20£ 10s.	
Debts oweing by the said Willm Swift at his death	£. s. d.
To Mr. Thomas Wallis .....	90
To Mr. John Berkley .....	89-00-00
To Mr. John .....	21-00-00
To Mr. Blackwell .....	06-00-00
To a hat maker .....	02-00-00
To John Barnes .....	17
To Thom Dexter .....	01-10-00
To John Derby .....	00-14-00
To Daniel Wing .....	00-19-00
To Joseph Winsor .....	00-04-00
To Thom Butler .....	00-03-00
To Rob to Allen .....	00-03-00
To Thomas Gibbs .....	00-14-00
To Thomas Johnson .....	00-05-00
To Miles Blacke .....	00-07-00
To Mr. Waterhouse .....	04-18-00
To Goodman Armitage .....	05-00-00
To Heugh Mr. ....	03-00-00
For funall charges .....	02-00-00
For at Sudbury .....	02-00-00
To mor .....	01-04-00
	<hr/>
	248-01-00"

The will of Jean or Jane Swift, widow of William Swift, is recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Plymouth, Massachusetts, volume II, part II, page 16; but the abstract, given here, was made, in 1905, from the copy on file at the Barnstable, Massachusetts, Registry of Probate.

The date of Jane Swift's will is "12 Day 8th month 1662," that is, 12 October, 1662, begins, "I Jane Swift of Sandwich," is signed, "the mark of Jane Swift," and has the following probate note: Witnesses took oath as to the signature 3 March, 1662, and 7 April, 1664; recorded 30 May, 1665 (Delay owing to absence of first witness, Mr. John Vincent). Jane Swift names as legatees "Daniell Wings two sonnes Samuel and John," her "grandchild hannah Swift," her "grandchild Experience Allen," the "two children hannah Swift and Experience Allen," "Mary Darbey," "hannah Winge the Elder" "40 sh. to his daughters," probably Daniel Wing's daughters, names Jedediah Allen and Experience Allen "his 3rd part of my estate," her "son Wm's. children," and Rest of Estate to "my Son Wm. whom I make my exequitor."

Children of William Swift:

- I Hannah, probably, who married Daniel Wing and had sons, (1) Samuel Wing, (2) John Wing, and probably a daughter, (3) Hannah Wing, and one or more others. Daniel Wing appears in the inventory of his father-in-law as a small creditor.
- II A Daughter, probably, who married Allen (perhaps the Robert Allen who appears as a small creditor in the inventory of her father's estate), and had perhaps, (1) Experience Allen and (2) Jedediah Allen.
- III Mary, probably, who married Darby (perhaps the John Darby who appears as small creditor in the inventory of her father's estate).
- 2IV William Swift, mentioned in his mother's will.

SECOND GENERATION

2 WILLIAM SWIFT (William<sup>1</sup>) was probably born in England, and probably came over with his parents, first residing at Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, and later at Sandwich, in Plymouth Colony, where he became a man of some prominence, serving as Deputy to the Plymouth General Court in 1673, 1674, 1677 and 1678.



## THE SWIFT FAMILY

He died 7 January, 1705-6 (see inventory following), leaving a will, dated 15 December, 1705, and proved 29 January, 1705. This document is recorded in the Barnstable County Probate Office, Barnstable, Massachusetts, volume II, page 217, from which the following transcription was taken in 1905:

"I William Swift senior of the town of Sandwich in the County of Barnstable in New England being weake in Body but in good and perfect memory do make this my Last will and Testament making null and void all other and former will and wills which by me has been made whether written or verbal—I Commend my soul into the hands of almighty God and Jesus Christ his only son in and through his merits I hope for salvation first my mind and will is that after my Decease my Body decently buried by the advice of my friends at the Comon burial place of our Town. Secondly that all my Just debts be payed by my executor hereafter named. Thirdly I make my son in law Timothy Bourn my whole and sole executor Item I do give unto my Loveing wife Ruth Swift fifty pounds In money of my estate after my decease fifthly I do give unto my son Josiah Swift this house and Land I now live in and possess excepting that peice of land about the pickett cliffs I bought of Jonathan Morie sixthly I do give unto the three sons of William Swift my son Deceased Thomas Swift Josiah Swift and Ebenszer Swift that Tract of Land I bought of Jonathan Morie lying on the Cliffs as ye go to Plymouth as appears by a deed equally to be divided among the three Brothers and not to be sold or any way disposed of but to the Swifts seventhly I do give unto my son Jirie Swift Twenty pounds In moveables of my estate Eighthly I do Give unto my Grandson William Swift son of the Deceased William Swift twenty shillings Ninthly I do Give unto my Daughter Hannah Tobey and to my Daughter Temperance Bourne and to my Daughter Hester Gibs and to my Daughter Dina Perry the rest of my moveables to be equally divided amongst them four sisters and will that all things herein Contained and mentioned be faithfully and truly performed written this fifteenth day of december one Thousand seven Hundred & five years.

William Swift senir

Signed and Sealed In presence of us

[Seal]

Thomas Gibs Samuel O. Gibs

—his mark

James Steuart"

Probated 29 Jan., 1705.

# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

The inventory of William Swift's Estate was in 1905 transcribed from the record in the Barnstable County Probate Office, Barnstable, Massachusetts, volume II, page 219, as follows:

"An Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels Lands rights and Credits of Mr. William Swift Late of Sandwich In the County of Barnstable in New England who died the 7th day of January 1705 taken and apprizd by us whose names are under written this tenth day of January 1705.

	£. s. d.
Impr to his Cash and wearing apparel .....	125-00-00
Item 5 Cows and the hay provided for them .....	010-00-00
It to one horse at Benjamin Berrys .....	002-00-00
It to one old horse at home .....	000-05-00
It to one negro maid-Servant .....	032-00-00
It to three feather beds & beding and one sute of curtains at	020-00-00
It to 5 pair of sheets all at .....	004-00-00
It to 3 table Clothes & 6 napkins and three pillow beers all at	001-00-00
It to three remnants of new Cloth all at .....	000-01-00
It to brass and Copper all at .....	001-02-00
It to Glass bottles earthen and Stone jugs and other earthen	
Ware all at .....	000-06-00
It to peuter and Tin ware all at .....	001-12-00
It to wooden trayes can and pailles all at .....	000-08-00
It to Iron pots Kettles and Skillit all at .....	001-10-00
It to Sieve Slice and tongs tramels spit & pressing Iron all at	001-00-00
It to axes and old Iron ware all at .....	000-06-00
It to a Cubbard and a settle both at .....	001-10-00
It to 2 Chests at .....	000-14-00
It to 1 Chest and a Joynt Stool all at .....	000-06-00
It to 3 bedsteads and a pair of bellows all at .....	001-00-00
Item to a bare skin 2 deer skins and a fox skin all at .....	000-12-00
It to cards kneading trough dough tub & spinning wheels all	
at .....	000-12-00
It to Chairs and a small table all at .....	000-10-00
It to an old still and a steel trap at .....	000-18-00
It to 5 shoats all at .....	001-00-00
It to one barrel of pork at .....	002-10-00
It to A bible and other Book all at .....	001-10-00



# THE SWIFT FAMILY

It to one hide at 55 lb .....	000-08-00
It to Indian corn at .....	002-00-00
It to meal bag barrels and tubs and other old lumber all at	001-00-00
It to Leather bags some shot and odd things In a chest all at	001-00-00
It to feathers about 120 lb at 1s 2d p lb .....	007-00-00
It to A sword and Cutlash at .....	000-10-00
It to an hour glass, looking Glass and some more skins all at	000-02-00
It to hogs fat and tallow at .....	000-05-00
It to money, scales stilliards and peck all at .....	000-15-00
It to Tobacco at .....	000-03-00
It to one firkin of butter at .....	001-15-00
It to his house Land and meadow all of the homestead ....	160-00-00
It to his Land at the picket Clift .....	020-00-00
It to a small p cel of whale bone & small pcel of wooll & 2 pcels of yarn	
It to A parcel of nails at .....	000-08-00
It In debts due to the estate from Timothy Bourne due .....	£8-8-0
It from John Gibs due .....	0-8-6
It from Benjamin Perry due .....	6-0-0
It Daniel Butler owes about 12s Wm Bassett	
It more In Cash In the Elisha Bourne	
Deceaseds widows hand the sum of £24-14-00 which Shee saith her deceased husband Committed to her in his lifetime and shee saith that he ordered her to keep it untill he Called for it again	
Inventory filed, & swnt to 29 Jan 1705. by Timothy Bourne Executor and Ruth Swift widow—"	

## Children of William and Ruth Swift:

- I Hannah Swift, born 11 March, 1651 (Savage), married a Mr. Tobey, the first daughter mentioned in her father's will—"My Daughter Hannah Tobey."
- II Temperance Swift, married Timothy Bourne. She is the second daughter mentioned in her father's will, "My Daughter Temperance Bourne," while her husband, "My son in law Timothy Bourne," her father names as his "whole and sole Executor."
- III William Swift, born 28 August, 1654 (Savage incorrectly says, 1650).



## THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

- IV Ephraim Swift, born 6 June, 1656 (Savage), may have died early, as neither he nor any issue of his is mentioned in his father's will.
- V Mary Swift, born 7 April, 1659 (Savage), probably died early as her father's will does not mention her nor any issue by her.
- VI Samuel Swift, born 10 August, 1662 (Sandwich, Massachusetts, Records in The Genealogical Advertiser, volume IV, page 10), perhaps died early, as we do not find mention of him or of issue by him in his father's will.
- VII Josiah Swift, who by his father's will inherited "this house and Land I now live in and possess"—the homestead.
- VIII Hester Swift, the third daughter mentioned in her father's will, "My daughter Hester Gibbs," whose husband may have been the John Gibbs listed in her father's inventory as a debtor to his estate.
- IX Jirah Swift, inheritor, by his father's will, of "Twenty pounds In Moveables."
- X Dinah Swift, "My Daughter Dina Perry," the last daughter and the last child mentioned in her father's will.

### THIRD GENERATION

3 WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> SWIFT (William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>) is by Savage incorrectly said to have been born 28 August, 1650 (Genealogical Dictionary of New England, IV, 241-2). That he was born in 1654 is indicated by the following: "1654 William Swift son of William Swift was born August 28, 1654" (Sandwich, Massachusetts, Records in The Genealogical Advertiser, volume IV, page 12). He died prior to the date of his father's will, 15 December, 1705. As this William Swift was not an object of special interest in the research from the notes of which this paper is now arranged, no attempt was made to follow his career or discover other children than the four sons mentioned in their grandfather's will:

- I William Swift, mentioned in his grandfather's will as "My Grandson William Swift, son of the deceased William Swift."
- II Thomas Swift.
- III Josiah Swift.
- IV Ebenezer Swift.

## THE SWIFT FAMILY

The last given are mentioned in their grandfather's will as "the three sons of William Swift my son Deceased Thomas Swift Josiah Swift and Ebenezer Swift."

4 DINAH<sup>s</sup> SWIFT (William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), mentioned as "My Daughter Dina Perry" in her father's will, may have been the youngest child and born about 1672, as her husband, Benjamin Perry (mentioned in the inventor of her father's estate—"to one horse at Benjamin Perry" and "from Benjamin Perry due 6-0-0"), was born 15 January, 1670.

Their children were:

- I Meribah Perry, born 11 June, 1695.
- II Remember Perry, born 13 March, 1696.
- III Seth Perry, born 19 March, 1699.
- IV Benjamin Perry, born 19 March, 1699.
- V Susanna Perry, born 27 December, 1701.
- VI Abner Perry, born 10 March, 1703.
- VII Josiah Perry, born 18 October, 1709.
- VIII Nathaniel Perry, 2 July, 1713.
- IX Eliakim Perry, born 8 May, 1716.

See Sketch of Ezra Perry and Descendants elsewhere in this issue of The Journal of American Genealogy.



Beardsley



YOUNG





Monument of  
 Lady Deane wife of Sir John Deane of Wynton Hall & Gosfield  
 in St. Nicholas Church. Created by her son Sir John.

# Vital Records from Old New York Newspapers

Death and Marriage Records from Tugh Gaines' "Mercury"

COMPILED BY

WHARTON DICKINSON

(Continued from Volume I, Number 4)



SEPT. 6, 1776. Francis Marschalk.

Sept. 22, 1776. At Newark, Katy, dau. of Saml Hake, N. Y., aged 7.

Oct. 16, 1776. Henry Wilmot.

Oct. 8, 1776. Henry Cuyler.

Oct. 20, 1776. Capt. Bourne.

Oct. 16, 1776. Capt. Hoepsfinger of the Hessians.

Oct. 16, 1776. Capt. Joseph Dwight.

Oct. 22, 1776. Hon. William Lin——(?) Lieut. 71 Regt. Foot

B. A.

Oct. 23 (?) 1776. Mrs. Elizabeth Willett a. 65.

Nov. 20, 1776. Capt. William Waynman of Newton.

Nov. 17, 1776. John Bowles aged 35.

Jan'y 9, 1777. Isaac Pierson.

Jan'y 17, 1777. Capt. James Creighton a. 52.

Jan'y 10, 1777. Capt. Hugh Nevin 45th Regt. Foot.

Feb'y 24, 1777. Lieut. John Coghlan 1st (7th?) Eng. Fusiliers  
to Margaret dau. of Thomas Moncrieffe.

March 4, 1777. Rev. Samuel Auchmuty D. D., Rector of Trin-  
ity Church.

March 11, 1777. Thomas Derck Clerk of the Royal Artillery.

March 12, 1777. Elizabeth wife of Samuel Deall.

March 23, 1777. Isaac Winslow of Boston at N. Y.

March 20, 1777. Lieut. William Jepson to Miss Appe.

March 20, 1777. Frederick Philipse to Mary dau. of Nathaniel  
Marston.

VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

- April 8, 1777. Cornelius Lowe.  
 April 8, 1777. James Emmitt.  
 April 23, 1777. Capt. John Taylor.  
 April 28, 1777. Dr. Danl Atwater.  
 May 8, 1777. William Smithers, Surgeon to Miss (Margaret) Burgess.  
 May 8, 1777. Wife of Dr. Richard Bailey.  
 May 8, 1777. Joseph Hildreth clerk of Trinity Church, 1737-77.  
 July 6, 1777. Edward Kerin son of Terrence Kerin, aged 17.  
 July 28, 1777. Wife of Gov. William Franklin of N. J., aged 42.  
 Aug. 8, 1777. Hon. James Jauncey, Jr., Master of the Rolls, aged 29.  
 Aug. 7, 1777. John, son of Major John Martin, Roy Art., aged 13.  
 Aug. 15 (13?) 1777, Richard Colden, Surveyor & Searcher, Port of N. Y.  
 Aug. 17, 1777. Frances, wife of William Brown of Mamaroneck & dau. of Peter Barbarie of N. Y., aged 66.  
 Sept. 3, 1777. Catherine wife of Dr. Jonathan Mallett Chief Surgeon B——t (?) Army Hospitals N. Y.  
 Sept. 6, 1777. Hannah (Aspenwall) ("Aspinwall" placed above line. No caret. G. W.) wife of Lawrence Kortright aged 38.  
 Sept. 5, 1777. Ensign Hector McNiel aged 26.  
 Sept. 18, 1777. Lieut. (Edward Pierce) Wellington 26th Regt, to (Arabella) dau. of John Roberts, H. S. N. Y., aged 86.  
 Oct. 7, 1777. Rev. Richard Charlton.  
 Oct. 20, 1777. Helena wife of Samuel Hake.  
 Oct. 23, 1777. Elbert Hegeman of Flatbush, L. I., aged 90.  
 Oct. 29, 1777. Charles Duncan of Mamaroneck.  
 Nov. 5 (3?), 1777. Mary wife of Francis Stephens, Royal Store Keeper, to dau. of Hon. Joseph Read, Kings Councillor.  
 Nov. 14, 1777. Margaret dau. of John Simpson.  
 Nov. 16, 1777. John son of John Simpson.  
 Dec. 4, 1777. John Wall, Lieut. 45th Regt. Foot to Miss (Hannah) Winslow.  
 Jan'y 7 (1?) 1778. Wife of Lieut. Col. Joseph Barton aged 47.  
 Jan'y 11, 1778. Sally Colvil of N. Y., at Newton, L. I.



Jan'y 14, 1778. Thomas Brooks of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Sarly.

Jan'y 22, 1778. John Barton aged 15 Joseph Barton aged 6, sons of Lieut. Col. Joseph Barton (See above).

Jan'y 21, 1778. Lieut. Col. Beverley Robinson Jr. to Nancy dau. of Rev. Henry Barclay, D. D.

Jan'y 24, 1778. Col. George Turnbull, N. Y. Vol. to Catherine dau. of Cornelius Clopper.

Jan'y 29, 1778. John Richards of New Barbadoes Neck, Bergen Co., N. J.

Feb'y 10, 1778. Susannah wife of Hon. Samuel Cornell aged 46.

March 11, 1778. Wynant son of Peter Keteltas.

March 27, 1778. John McAdam, Jr., to Glorianna Margaret, dau. of William Nicoll.

March 26, 1778. Elias Desbrosses aged 59.

April 9, 1778. Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Fish of Newton, L. I., and Dorothea wife of William Elphinston R. A.

April 16, 1778. Wife of Abraham gave birth to tripplets all did well.

April 9, 1778. Elizabeth widow of Col. Richard Floyd.

April 9, 1778. Rev. Benjamin Morse (?) to Charity dau. of Major Clement Clarke.

May 4, 1778. Ensign Lewis Thomas 52d Regt. Foot.

May 12 (11?) 1778. John Couwenhoven, John Van Dyke and Aens (?) Remsen all of Brooklyn.

May 15, 1778. Dr. William Poole Chief Surgeon Naval Hospital on Long Island.

May 17, 1778. William Anthony Halstead.

May 18, 1778. Elizabeth wife of Peter Van Schaick of Kinderhook, & dau. of Henry Cruger.

May 28, 1778. In New York Francis Woolsey of the Isle of Granada a. 34.

June 16, 1778. Dr. Richard Bayley to Charlotte Amelia dau. of Andrew Barclay.

July 2, 1778. Anne wife of John Grant, Commissary B. A., & dau. of Dr. John Campbell.

July 5, 1778. Philip Livingston Mem Con Congress.

Aug. 18, 1778. Capt. Thomas Ord, 28 Regt. of Foot.

# VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

- (No date here) Lieut. James Lamb, Adj. 35 Regt. Foot to (G. W.) (Catherine) dau. of David Matthews.
- Sept. 23, 1778. Hon. David Horsmanden, C. J. N. Y. S. C. aged 87.
- Oct. 4, 1778. At Brooklyn Elizabeth wife of Hon. Josiah Martin, Gov. of N. C.
- Oct. 5, 1778. Capt. Lieut. George McKay.
- Oct. 21, 1778. Nathaniel Marston aged 74.
- Nov. 3, 1778. Anne widow of Hon. Joseph Reade, Kings Councillor, aged 76.
- Nov. 21, 1778. Hon. Josiah Martin, Gov. of N. C., at Rockaway, N. J., aged 78.
- Nov. 23, 1778. In N. Y. John Hunter of Va.
- Nov. 27, 1778. Daniel Chamier aged 57.
- Dec. 3, 1778. Capt. Francis Graham 37th Regt. Roy. Grenadiers.
- Dec. 12, 1778. John Martin late of Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Dec. 15, 1778. Helena dau. of Theophyl —t (?) Bache.
- Dec. 23, 1778. Mary wife of Charles McEvers at Jamaica, L. I.
- Dec. 29, 1778. In New York Habijah eldest son of Hon. Abijah Willard, Mem Mass. Council.
- Jan'y 5, 1779. Wife of John Byvanck—Bellien Dukinke, Oct. 24, 1666.
- Jan'y 5, 1779. William Vredenburgh.
- Jan'y 18, 1779. Lieut. Barnabas Atkinson, 44 Regt. Foot.
- April 14, 1779. Mary wife of Elisha Lawrence of Skinner's Brigade, dau. of Hon. Lewis Morris Ashfield, aged 26.
- April 22, 1779. Francis B. Winthrop to ———, dau. of Thomas Marston.
- April 29, 1779. Capt. Jordan.
- April 24, 1779. Capt. David Laird H B M. S. Jersey to (Mary) dau. of William Butler, Asst. Commissary General B. A. (?).
- May 23, 1779. Capt. Robert Fenwick, R. A.
- June 17, 1779. James son of John Long, aged 27.
- June 17, 1779. Henry Nicoll to Elsie Willett grand dau of Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden.
- July 5, 1779. Robert Gault to Elizabeth dau. of Joseph Hallet.
- Aug. 8, 1779. Stephen Kebble, Asst. Com. Gen., B. A.

Aug. 9, 1779. (Elizabeth) wife of Robert Deal (—Eliz Lambert, Jany 18, 1774).

Aug. 24, 1779. John son of Thomas Gregg, late of Belfast, Ire., aged 29.

Sept. 1, 1779. William Myers, Capt 26th Regt. Grenadiers, to Elizabeth, dau. of James McEvers.

Sept. 2, 1779. Grace, 2d dau. Capt. Thomas William Moore, aged 16. (10?).

Sept. 11, 1779. Col. George Brewerton of De Lancey's Brigade, aged 39.

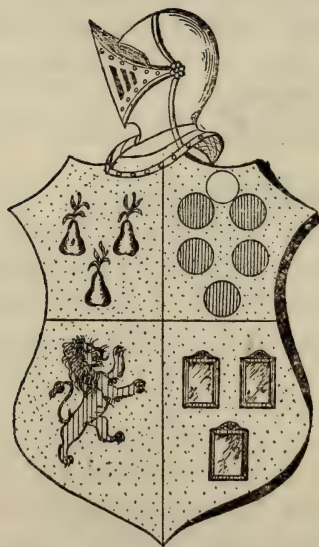
Oct. 1, 1779. William McAdam, a. 53.

Oct. 1, 1779. Elizabeth wife of Capt. Arthur Leed.

Oct. 1, 1779. Charles Chandene a. 82.

Oct. 2, 1779. Capt. John Keteltas.

Oct. 6, 1779. John son of Henry Cuyler.



Beern



# Ezra Perry of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants

From a Research Conducted by Frank Allaben

ARRANGED BY

CLARA CATHERINE ATWOOD

FIRST GENERATION



**E**ZRA<sup>1</sup> PERRY, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, was born about 1625; died 16 October, 1689; married 12 February, 1652, Elizabeth Burge, only daughter of Thomas Burge, or Burgess, of Sandwich, Massachusetts (Savages' "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," volume III, page 399). Ezra Perry was named as legatee and executor of his father-in-law (Will of Thomas Burge, dated 4 April, 1684, proved 2 and 5 March 1684-5—"Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Wills, volume IV, page 92). Ezra Perry's gravestone was standing in the old burying-ground at Sandwich, Massachusetts, and legible, in 1905. His will, made 16 October, 1689, proved 18 April, 1690, as copied from the Probate Office, Barnstable, Massachusetts (Wills, volume I, pages 34-35), is as follows:

In ye Name of God Amen ye 16; day of october 1689 I Ezra perry snr of manumont and Towne of Sandwich being sick of Body but of good and perfit memory thanks to Allmighty God and calling to Remembrance ye uncertaint estate of this transitory Life and that All flesh must yield unto death when it shall please God to call do make Constitute ordaine and declare this my Last will and Testament in manner and forme following Revoking and Annulling by these presents all and every Testament and Testaments Will and Wills here to fore by me made and declared either by word or writing And this is to be taken for my Last Will and Testament and none other And first being penitent and sorry from ye bottom of my heart for my sins past most humbly desiring forgiveness for ye same I give and comit my Soule unto Allmighty God my saviour And Redeemer in whom and by ye

merrits of Jesus Christ I trust and believe Assuredly to be saved and to have full Remission and forgiveness of all my sins and that my soul with my Body at ye General day of Resurrection shall Rise againe With Joy and threw ye merritt of Christs death and passion passess and Inherite ye Kingdom of heaven prepared for his elect and chosen. And my body to be burried at ye ordinary place of burring, And now ye settling of my Temporal Estate and such Goods and Chattles and debts as it hath pleased God far above my desarts to bestow upon me I do order give and dispose the same in manner and forme following (that is to say) all my outward moveables with out doars and With in doars to my truly and well beloved wife as my true undoubted and Lawful execrutrix to order and dispose of as shee pleases And shall see cause to dispose of at her pleaseure. Excepting what I Leave and bequeath to my well beloved son Samuel perry that is two stiers of two and one heifer of four years one Mare Coult one Bed and furniture Be Longing there to one gun and sword and Bandaleers one Iron pot, to my well beloved son Benjamin perry two coves two steeres about three years old one bed and its furniture one gun one sword To my Daughter Remember two cows one bed and its furniture one meare and all her Increase also to my son Ezra one shilling to John perry my son one shilling to Deborah my Daughter wife to seth pope one shilling To Sarah wife of Ephraim Swift one shilling As witness my hand and seal day year and month first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered

in presence of

Ezra (his mark) perry (seal)

Jacob C Burg

his mark

James Stewart

The inventory of his estate, dated 24 October, 1689, and filed 18 April, 1690, is as follows:

As copied, in 1905, from the same volume containing his will.

The inventory of ye goods and estate of ye deceased Ezra perry of Sandwich which was Taken and apprized pr Elisha Bourne and Nathaniel Wing October ye 24th 1689 which is a followeth viz.

To 2 oxen at .....	05-05-00
To more oxen of a small Growth .....	04-05-00



## THE PERRY FAMILY

To 1 Bull at .....	01-15-00
To 4 steers of 2 years and vantage at .....	05-00-00
To 2 Cattle more of one year and vantage at .....	01-15-00
To 8 Cowes att .....	14-00-00
To 4 Calves att .....	01-06-00
To one Hors att .....	02-15-00
To 3 mares att .....	04-10-00
To one Mare Coultt att .....	00-13-00
To 9 Swine at .....	03-15-00
To 9 shotes att .....	01-07-00
To 1 old Carte e plow and hoes and ax and one beam Rinf all at .....	07-10-00
To leather dressed and undressed and Allum all at .....	07-10-00
To 5 heads and beding e bedstead and their furniture all at ..	20-00-00
To 3 guns and sword and bandalears all at .....	03-05-00
To his wearing clothes and purce att .....	06-00-00
To tobaco and other Lumber .....	00-07-00
To pewter and Brass and other Lumber att .....	04-05-00
To Butter and Chees at .....	05-10-00
To Debts due to ye estate .....	08-10-03
Debts Due from ye estate in all .....	24-13-00
more Charge of Taking ye Inventory .....	00-04-00

### Children:

- I Ezra Perry, born 11 February, 1653; mentioned in his father's will.
- II Deborah Perry, born 28 November, 1654; mentioned in her father's will as wife of Seth Pope.
- III John Perry, born 1 January, 1657; mentioned in his father's will.
- IV Sarah Perry, mentioned in her father's will as the wife of Ephraim Swift.
- v Samuel Perry, born 15 March, 1667; mentioned in his father's will.
- 2VI Benjamin Perry, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 15 January, 1670; a legatee in his father's will.
- VII Remembrance Perry, born 1 January, 1676 or 7; mentioned in her father's will.



## THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

### SECOND GENERATION

2 BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> PERRY (Ezra<sup>1</sup>) was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 15 January, 1670; married Dinah Swift, daughter of William<sup>2</sup> Swift, of Sandwich, Massachusetts; mentioned in her father's will, 15 December, 1705 as "Dina Perry." (Barnstable County, Massachusetts, Probate Office, Wills, volume II, page 217). Benjamin Perry was mentioned as a legatee in his father's will.

Children (Old Records, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Sandwich, Massachusetts, page 3):

- I Meribah Perry, born 11 June, 1695.
- II Remember Perry, born 13 March, 1696.
- III Seth Perry, born 19 March, 1699.
- 3IV Benjamin Perry, born 19 March, 1699.
- V Susanna Perry, born 27 December, 1701.
- VI Abner Perry, born 10 March, 1703.
- VII Josiah Perry, born 18 October, 1709.
- VIII Nathaniel Perry, born 2 July, 1713.
- IX Eliakim Perry, born 8 May, 1716.

### THIRD GENERATION

3 BENJAMIN<sup>3</sup> PERRY (Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, Ezra<sup>1</sup>), was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 19 March, 1699; married 27 May, 1723, Deborah Johnson of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. (Old Records, Births, Marriages and Deaths, Sandwich, Massachusetts, page 284). She was the daughter of Captain Isaac<sup>3</sup> Johnson and Abigail Leavitt, granddaughter of Sergeant Humphrey<sup>2</sup> Johnson (a soldier in King Philip's War) and Ellen Cheney, and great-granddaughter of John<sup>1</sup> Johnson of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1630, Surveyor-General of Arms of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Benjamin<sup>1</sup> Perry bought forty-six acres of land in "South Purchase," Middleborough, 19 January, 1726-7, but he sold this land, 21 May, 1734, when he is described as of Stoughton, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as the following records, copied, in 1905, from the Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Deeds, volume XXVIII, page 215, show:

"Nehemiah Bennett of Middleborough to Benjamin Perry of Sandwich for all sold 46 acres of land in South Purchase, Middle-

## THE PERRY FAMILY

borough, originally in right of David Allen," (Deed, dated 19 Jan. 1726-7, recorded 22 May 1734).

"Benjamin Perry of Stoughton in the County of Suffolk, Mass., yeoman, to Ephraim Washburn and Joshua Beison of Plimton for £30 sells the above-mentioned 45 acres of land in South Purchase." (Deed, dated 21 May 1734, recorded 22 May 1734. Witnesses, David Johnson, Isaac Johnson).

Children (Old Records, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Sandwich, Massachusetts, page 77):

- I Rebecca Perry, daughter of Benjamin Perry and Deborah his wife, was born May 2, 1724.
- II Ruth Perry, daughter of Benjamin Perry and Deborah his wife, was born April 1, 1726.
- III Jerusha Perry, daughter of Benjamin Perry and Deborah his wife, was born May 10, 1727.
- IV Rowland Perry, son of Benjamin Perry and Deborah, his wife, was born May 23, 1729. Rowland Perry removed to Saratoga District, Albany County, New York when he made his will, dated 10 January, and proved 8 March, 1787. (Calendar of Wills, Court of Appeals, Albany, New York, page 307).

## FOURTH GENERATION

REBECCA<sup>4</sup> PERRY (Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, Ezra<sup>1</sup>), was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 2 May, 1724; died in Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, 4 December, 1792; married, 16 December, 1742, Elder Simon Dakin. (The date of marriage of Rebecca Perry and Elder Simon Dakin is given on the authority of William A. Kardeley—Thomas Esquire, of Philadelphia). The inscription on her tombstone, as copied in 1905, is as follows:

In memory of Mrs.  
Rebekah wife of Mr.  
Simon Dakin, Elder  
of a Baptist Church in  
North E-town; she died  
December 4th 1792 AE 69



Behold and see as you pass by,  
As you are now so once was I;  
As I am now so you must be,  
Prepare to die and follow me.

Saratoga County  
State of New York, ss.

Frank Allaben declares upon his oath that the above is a correct and complete copy made by him of the inscription upon an old gravestone in the old burying-ground on the farm of Mrs. H. J. Paire in the town of Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, as witness his hand this 9th day of December, 1905.

Frank Allaben.

E. D. Clements  
Notary Public, Saratoga Co., N. Y.  
Saratoga County  
State of New York, ss.

I, E. D. Clements, a notary public in the County of Saratoga and State of New York hereby certify that I have compared the above copy with the original inscription on the tombstone in the above mentioned burying-ground and that it is a correct and complete copy of the original, as witness my hand this 8th day of December 1905.

E. D. Clements,  
Notary Public,  
Saratoga Co., N. Y.

The "Memoir of Rev. Horace Holley, L. L. D.," Boston, Massachusetts, 1826, page 112, gives the following statement made by Luther Holley, son-in-law of Elder Simon and Rebecca (Perry) Dakin, to his son, Rev. Horace Holley, which is confirmative of the preceding pedigree: "Your mother says that her great-grandmother's name was Swift, her grandmother's name Deborah Johnson, her mother's name Rebecca Perry; that they were bred Calvinists; that her father became a Baptist after he was married, and that he lived at Quaker Hill. Thence he removed to what was called Phillips' Patent, where the family were brought up. Then they came to Oblong, N. Y., where, as you know, he lived and died at an advanced age."

The children of Rebecca Perry and Elder Simon Dakin will be given in an article on the Dakin family to appear later in this magazine.





Beatty



Beckwith

# The Funk Family

One of the Pioneer Mennonite Families from Switzerland Which  
Settled on Large Tracts of Land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,  
in 1710

Part III

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Genealogical Editor

THIRD GENERATION

*Henry Funk*

(Continued from Volume I, Number 4)



ENRY<sup>3</sup> FUNK (Henry<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>), as has been shown, was a minor in 1747 and 1750. Before 21 June, 1761, Henry Funk had obtained a tract of land in Manor Township, Lancaster County, amounting to something over one hundred and seventy-seven acres. This land had belonged to Henry Killhover, and it is among the possibilities that it had come into Henry Funk's possession through his marriage. (The maiden surname of his first wife, Martha, is not known). This land was confirmed by the proprietaries patent to Henry Funk on 3 June, 1761, as follows: Pennsylvania, ss.  
(SEAL)

WHEREAS *Henry Killhover* of Manor Township in the County of Lancaster Weaver did in the year 1738; contract and agree with James Steel our then Receiver General and Agent for the purchase of a certain Tract of Land situate in our Manor of Conestoga, then surveyed and laid out for *Henry Killhoover* after making divers payments to our Receiver Genral towards the said purchase sold his right to the said Tract of Land AND WHEREAS the right under the said *Killhover's* contract, to part of the said Tract of Land is now *vested in Henry Funk* of Manor Township aforesaid Yeoman which part hath at his special instance and Request, and by our order and direc-



tion, been lately surveyed for him by George Stevenson Surveyor and found to contain one hundred and seventy seven acres and seventy perches & allowance of six acres P Cent for Roads as by the said survey thereof more fully appears; these are therefore to require you to accept into your office the said survey of the said one hundred and seventy acres & seventy five perches of Land and make return thereof into our Secretaries Office in in order for confirmation to the said Henry Funk and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant: GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Land Office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries at Philadelphia this twenty first day of March Anno Dom: 1761.

*To Nicholas Scull Surveyor General.*

*James Hamilton*

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be hereto affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of March, A. D. 1913.

*Henry Houck*

(S L)

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THOMAS PENN AND Richard Penn, Esquires, tru and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of NEW CASTLE, KENT and SUSSEX, upon Delaware:

Patent to Hen. Funk. To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greetings

Whereass Henry Killover of Manor Township in the County of Lancaster Weaver did in the year One thousand seven hundred & thirty eight Contract and agree with James Steel our then Receiver General and Agent for the purchase of a certain Tract of Land situate in our Manor of Conestogo thence surveyed & laid out for the said Henry Killover at the Rate of fifty pounds P Hundred acres And the sid Henry Killover after making divers payments to our Receiver General towards the said purchase sold his right to the sd Tract of Land AND WHEREAS the right under the said Killovers said Contract, to part of the said Tract of Land is now vested in *Henry Funk of Manor Township aforesaid* Yeoman, which part hath at his special

instance and request and by our order & Direction been lately surveyed for him by George Stevenson Deputy Surveyor and is bounded and described as follows vizt. BEGINNING at a marked Black Oak a corner of *John Millers Land* thence by the same South fifteen degrees East one hundred and eighty perches to a post by a black oak a corner *John Brubakers Land* thence by the same South seventy five degrees West one hundred and eighty three perches to the middle of little Conestogo Creek thence *up the middle of the said creek* one hundred and ninety perches thence by the *Lands of Melchior Frizman and Samuel Overholser* North seventy five degrees East one hundred & sixty perches to the place of beginning CONTAINING One hundred & seventy seven acres and seventy five perches and the usual allowance of six acres P Cent for roads and Highways AND WHEREAS at the like instance and request of the said *Henry Funk* a warrant bearing date the twenty first day of March last under the Seal of our Land Office was issued to our Surveyor General requiring him to accept into his Office the Survey of the said *Henry Funk's* part of the said whole Tract and to make return thereof into our Secretaries Office in order for Confirmation to the said *Henry Funk* which hath been accordingly done as in and by the Survey remaining in our Surveyor Generals Office and from thence certified into our Secretaries Office more fully appears. KNOW YE, That in Consideration of the Sum of Eighty eight pounds fifteen shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, to our use paid by the said *Henry Funk* (the Receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said *Henry Funk* his Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents) and of the yearly Quit-rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, WE HAVE given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said *Henry Funk* his Heirs and Assigns, the said One hundred and seventy seven acres and seventy five perches of Land, as the same are now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; with all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Libertis, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits, aforesaid, (Three full and clear Fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, free from all Deductions and Reprisals



for digging and refining the same; and also One-Fifth Part of the Ore of all other Mines, delivered at the Pits Mouth, only excepted and hereby reserved), and also free Leave, Right and Liberty to and for the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish, and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any Part thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said one hundred and seventy seven acres of Land and Premises hereby granted (except as before excepted) with their appurtenances, unto the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns, to the only Use and Behoof of the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns forever: TO BE HOLDEN OF US, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor of Conestogo in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, in free and common Socage by Fealty only, in Lieu of all other Services: YIELDING AND PAYING there for yearly unto us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Town of Lancaster in the said county, at or upon the First Day of *March* in every year, from the First Day of *March*, last One half penny Sterling for every Acre of the same, or Value thereof in Coin-Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of *London*, to such Person or Persons as shall from time to time, be appointed to receive the same. AND in case of Non-payment thereof within Ninety Days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our Heirs and Successors, and their Receiver or Receivers, into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to re-enter, and the same to hold and possess until the said Quit-rent, and all Arrears thereof, together with the charge accruing by Means of such Non-payment and Re-entry, be fully paid and discharged.

WITNESS James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said province, who, as well as in his own right as by Virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose into Alia, Granted by the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixe at *Philadelphia* this third day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty one the first Year of the Reign of King George the third over Great Britain, & and the forty third year of the said Proprietaries Government.

James Hamilton (L. S.) Recorded ye 4th June 1761.



## THE FUNK FAMILY

*In Testimony*, that the within is a copy of a Patent as recorded in Patent Book AA Volume 1 page 298 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of March A. D. 1913.

(L. S.)

Henry Houck  
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

On 31 December, 1782, Henry Funk and his wife, Martha, deeded to their son, Christian Funk, a part of this land, as follows:  
This Indenture made the thirty first Day of December—one thousand seven hundred and eighty two Between Henry Funk of the Town ship of Manor and County of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, Yeoman and Martha his wife of the one Part And Christian Funk of the same Place yeoman of the other Part—sd Henry Funk and Martha his Wife for—nine hundred and fifty Pounds—paid by Christian Funk—Have—granted—unto the said Christian Funk—All that certain Tract—of Land—Beginning at a Stone in the Middle of Conestoga Creek thence by Land of John Brubaker North seventy five degrees East one hundred and eighty three perches, to a Post near a Black Oak Thence by John Millar's land North fifteen degrees west Seventy one Perches to a Post, Thence by other Land of sd Henry Funk North eighty five degrees West eighty four Perches and a half to a Post South two degrees East eight Perches and a half to a Post South eighty eight degrees West six perches to a Post North two degrees, West nine Perches (sic) and a half to a Post North eighty six degrees West twelve perches to a Black Oak North eighty six degrees West thirty four Perches to the middle of the Aforesaid Creek, Thence Down the same—abut ninety five Perches to the Place of Beginning Containing eighty eight acres a half of an acre and thirty seven perches—It being part—of a larger Tract of one hundred and seventy Acres and seventy five Perches—Which—the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania by their Patent—the third day of June A Dom. one thousand seven hundred and sixty one, granted—unto—the said Henry Funk (Party hereto)—

Recorded the 19th April A. D. 1783 pme

John Hubley  
Recorder"

Recorder's Office, Lancaster Pa., Bk. U, p., 367.

Henry Funk was residing in Manor Township in 1771, when his name was entered on the taxlist, as Henry Funk, Jr. (*Pa. Archives, Series 3, Vol. 17, Returns and Assessments, County of Lancaster, 1771, III, "Manner Township"*). In 1773 his name is entered as Hen'y Funk Jun'r m. (*Pa. Archivs, Series 3, Vol. 17, 330, Returns for the County of Lancaster, Manner Township, p. 440*). The Effective Supply Tax, 1779, mentions Henry Funck (*Pa. Archives, Series 3, Vol. 17, "Mannor Township," p. 534.*) The next tax list, for the year 1782, has the name of Christ. Funk and Henry Funk placed together. This is the Christopher Funk to whom Henry Funk, as above stated, gave land. (*Pa. Archives, Series 3, Vol. 17, Returns and Valuations, County of Lancaster, 1782, p. 742, "Manner Township"*).

The original tax lists for Manor Township, now in existence, go back only to 1780, and are not complete for every year thereafter. All the original lists in the County Commissioner's Office, at Lancaster, Pa., were examined.

Henry Funk is mentioned in the lists for 1780, 1781, 1785 (no lists now exist for the intervening years.) Two persons of the name of Henry Funk appear in the 1786 list and the 1787 list. Henry Funk is listed among the taxable residents of Manor Township, in an undated list, which is placed next to the 1787 list and is probably the list for 1788.

In 1789 a Henry Funk was taxed in Manor Township, and in 1790 a Henry Funk also appears on the tax list. The next list, that of 1793, has the name of Henry Funk. The list of 1799 is almost undecipherable, and the name of Henry Funk is apparently not recorded. This omission is to be accounted for by the fact that Henry Funk had removed to the Borough of Lancaster, for in September, 1798, he is mentioned in a land transaction with his daughter and her husband, Magdalen and Jacob Stahl, as follows:

"This indenture made the fifteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and ninety eight Between Jacob Stahl Junior of Manor Township in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania Innkeeper and Magdalen his Wife of the one part, and Henry Funck of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of



# THE FUNK FAMILY

Lancaster and State aforesaid Gentleman of the other part Whereas the said Jacob Stahl Junior in—a certain Obligation or writing—bearing date even herewith standeth bound unto the said Henry Funck in the sum of Seven hundred and twenty two pounds—conditioned for the payment of Three hundred and sixty one pounds—the fifteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof—Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Jacob Stahl and Magdalen his Wife as well for and in consideration of the aforesaid—Three hundred and sixty one pounds and for the better securing the payment—unto the said Henry Funck his Executors Administrators and assigns, in discharge of the said recited Obligations of the further sum of Five Shillings to them in hand paid by the said Henry Funck—Have granted—unto the said Henry Funck—All that—Tract of Land situate in the Township of Manor in the County of Lancaster—Beginning at a post near a white Oak Tree near the River Susquehanna thence along Christian Melinger's Land—by Jacob Stemans Land—to the place of Beginning containing Fifteen Acres—besides an allowance of Eighty perches for a Road along the River Susquehanna—To have and to hold—unto the said Henry Funck—Provided—that if the said Jacob Stahl Junior—shall—pay—unto the said Henry Funck—the aforesaid—Three hundred and sixty one pounds on the day and time herein before mentioned—for payment—then—this present Indenture—shall—become absolutely null and void—In Witness—said parties—their Hands and Seals have—set the day and Year first within—written———[sic]

.....Jacob Stahl (Seal)

.....The mark of

Magdalen X Stahl (Seal)

Recorded the 15th day of September A D 1798

P

G. Ross

Recorder"

Between the years of 1761 and 1782, when Henry Funk and his wife Martha gave land to Christian Funk, one transaction in the name of Henry Funk was recorded, as follows: 28 March, 1772, Philip Shertzer, for £150, sells to "Henry funk Jr" of Manor Township, Lancaster County, a lot in Millersburg, Manor Township (Lancaster, Pa., Deeds, p. 159).



After 1782 Henry Funk is not known to have figured in any land transaction until that of 1798, given above, between Henry Funk and Jacob Stahl, wherein it is stated that Henry Funk was at that date a resident of the Borough of Lancaster.

Henry Funk died between 22 March, and 23 May, 1800, the dates, respectively, of the making and proving of his Will, which follows:

“Henry Funck  
Deceased

In the name of God Amen

I Henry Funck of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman being sick and weak of Body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life and that it is ordered for all men once to die I therefore make my last will & Testament in manner following (to wit) First I order and it is my will that all my Just debts and funeral expences be paid and discharged as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Magdalen such and so much of my household and Kitchens furniture as she may choose which choice she shall make before an Inventory is taken of my said House hold & Kitchen furniture. Item it is my will and I order that my Executors & the survivor of them shall as soon as possible after my decease put and keep the sum of two hundred pounds of my money at Interest on good Security and pay the Interest arising therefrom unto my said wife Magdalen yearly and every year during her life if she remains my widow. Item it is my will and I order that my said wife Magdalen shall hold and possess my house and half Lot of ground situate in King street in the Borough of Lancaster and to have take & receive the rents & income thereof for & during the terms of her natural life if she remains my widow. But if my said wife at any time after my decease should consent to sell the said house and half lot of Ground then I do hereby impower my Executors & the survivor of them to sell and convey the said house & half lot with the appurtenances at private or public Sale and the money raised by the sale of my said house & lot of ground I order that my Executors shall put and keep the same at Interest on good security and pay the Interest arising therefrom to my said wife yearly & every year during her life if she remains my widow. But if my wife should not

consent to sell the said house & half lot of ground then and in that case I will and order that my Executors and the survivor of them shall as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of my said wife sell my said house & lot of ground by private or public sale empowering them and the survivor of them to make sign seal execute and deliver a good & sufficient deed of Conveyance [sic] to the purchaser or purchasers thereof and this I empower them or him to do in either cases—Item I do hereby declare that the bequests articles and things herein given and allowed to my said wife are and are to be deemed & taken for and in Lieu of her dower or thirds of in to & [sic] my Estate real & personal. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Christian Funck the sum of five shillings specie in full for his share out of all my Estate real & personal and this I do on account of the lands which I have heretofore given to him which amounted to more than an equal share. Item I give and bequeath unto my son John Funck the sum of fifty pounds specie aforehand and over and above his equal share. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Iacob Funk the sum of fifty pounds specie aforehand & over & above his equal share. Item the rest, residue and remainder of my Estate including therein the two hundred pounds left for the support of my wife and the money raised by my said house & lot of Ground (after the death or marriage of my said wife), and including also all those monies and Effects which I have heretofore given to my hereafter named Children and by me entered in a Book and also all other monies & Effects come to the hands of my Executors to me belonging and not herein before particularly bequeathed I order to be equally divided among my Children (towit) Iohn Funck, Abraham Funck, Henry Funck, Iacob Funck, Daniel Funck, Barbara the wife of Iohn Eberly, Mary the wife of Peter Gander Elizabeth the wife of Christian Miller, Magdalen the wife of Iacob Stahl & Catharine the wife of James Philip (that is to say) I give to each of them one equal tenth part thereof—And lastly I do hereby nominate make and appoint my trusty Friends Michael Bender of the Borough of Lancaster and Ioseph Carley Iunr. of Hempfield Township Executors of this my last will and Testament making hereby null and void all former and other will or wills by me made declaring this and no other to be my last will & Testament. Witness my hand & seal the twenty second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred—Henry Funck (seal) Signed sealed published pronounced & declared by the



Testator as his last will & Testament in the presence of us witnesses thereto called Frederick Remly, Cas: Shaffner—Lancaster County sst. on the 23rd day of May ADom: 1800 Before me the Subscriber personally appeared Frederick Remley and Casper Shaffner the two subscribing Witnesses to the foregoing will and upon their Corporal oaths according to law did Severally depose and say that they were personally present and saw and heard Henry Funck the Testator therein named sign seal publish pronounce and declare the foregoing instrument in writing as and for his last will and Testament and that at the time of the doing thereof he was of sound and well disposing mind memory and Understanding according to the best of their Knowledge Observation & Belief. G. Ross Register.—Be it remembered that on the 23rd day of May ADom. 1800 The last will and Testament of Henry Funck late of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster deceased was proved in due form of Law and Letters Testamentary thereon were granted to Michael Bender & Joseph Carly Junr the Executors therein named, they having first been duly affirmed well and truly to Administer the Estate of the said decedent and especially to exhibit a true and perfect Inventory thereof unto the Registers office at Lancaster in one month and to render a just and true account of their Executorship on said Estate in one year or when thereto lawfully required. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the sd office pme: G: Ross Register  
 Ex. d. Recorded

*Cross Register"—Register's Office, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Will Book G, Vol. 1, page 616.*

From his Will, it is seen that Henry Funk's second wife was named Magdalen. His first wife, Martha, was living in 1782 (see deed of Henry Funk and wife, Martha, to Christian Funk, as quoted above). She was probably the mother of all but two of Henry Funk's children. She was the mother of Elder John<sup>4</sup> Funk, as the latter was old enough to have a son born in 1783. Martha was also the mother of Christian and Henry, as is proven, for the former, by the above cited deed to him from his parents, and as will be shown later in the case of Henry. In all probability she was the mother of the other children, with the exception of Daniel and Abraham, whom two records prove to have been the children of Henry Funk, and his second wife, Magdalen.



## THE FUNK FAMILY

Daniel was of an age to choose a guardian in 1802, and was probably just over fourteen years of age, which would have made him born about 1787. The power of attorney which Abraham gave in 1803 (see below), shows that he was of age, and in this he calls Magdalen Funk his mother. He must, then, have been born soon after 1782, and would therefore have been older than Daniel, who is thus proved also the son of Magdalen. One of the records reads:

"Daniel Funck a minor son of Henry Funck late of the Borough of Lancaster deceased, being above the age of fourteen years comes into Court and Chooses Joseph Carly Jr of Hempfield Township his Guardian accordingly." (Orphans' Court, Lancaster, Pa., Miscellaneous Book 1801-1803, p. 53, "January 12th 1802").

The power of attorney reads:

"——I Abraham Funck of Richland Township in the County of Fairfield and State of Ohio, one of the sons of Henry Funck late of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania yeoman deceased Do make constitute and appoint James Philips and Henry Funck both of the County of Lancaster aforesaid my true and lawful Attorneys for me and in my name to ask—and receive the Share—coming to me the said Abraham Funk—in the Estate of the said Henry Funck deceased or out of the Estate of my Mother Magdalen Funk Widow and Relict of the said Henry Funk deceased at and immediately after her Death,—And it is hereby agreed between the said Parties—That this Power—of Attorney shall be irrevocable until the said Abraham Funck his Heirs Executors or Administrators shall have—paid—a certain Bond bearing even date herewith and its Interest, given by him the said Abraham Funk unto—James Philips and Henry Funk for Four hundred Dollars—Witness my Hand and Seal the Twenty ninth day of December—One thousand eight hundred and three.

..... Abraham Funk (Seal)" Lancaster, Pa.,  
Recorder's Office, Deed Book, T. V. 3, p. 196, recorded 26 November, 1805).

The children of Henry Funk were the following, though, in most cases, the exact order of their births is not known. Their order, as given in their father's will, clearly does not indicate their order in age, for it has been shown that their father's first wife, Martha, was living

in 1782; that Abraham and Daniel were born of his second marriage, to Magdalen; and it would not have been possible for the three daughters (married in 1800, as mentioned in Henry's will) to have been born between the date of birth of their brother, Abraham (shown, above, to have been older than Daniel, and born soon after 1782—this doubtless, the first child of Henry Funk's second marriage), and still old enough to be married by 1800.

Children:

- I Christian Funk, of whom subsequently.
- II John Funk, of whom subsequently.
- III Henry Funk, of whom subsequently.
- IV Jacob Funk, of whom subsequently.
- V Barbara Funk, married John Eberly.
- VI Mary Funk, married Peter Gander.
- VII Elizabeth Funk, married Christian Miller; married, second, Daniel Hoffman.
- VIII Magdalen Funk, married Jacob Stahl, married, second, John Davis.
- IX Catharine Funk, married James Philips.
- X Abraham Funk; as shown above, a son of Henry Funk's second marriage to Magdalen, and born not long after 1782; removed to Richland Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, by 1822. (See document below, showing his mother's decease by 1822).
- IX Daniel Funk, as shown above, a son of Henry and Magdalen Funk, and younger than Abraham.

Magdalen, the second wife of Henry Funk, had died by 5 October, 1822, as shown by the following record.

"To all People—Abraham Funk of Richland Township in the county of Fairfield in the State of Ohio by his certain attorney James Philips and Henry Funk duly constituted by letter of Attorney bearing date the 29th day of December Anno Domini 1805, Send Greeting whereas there is now in the hands of John Bender and Michael Bender decd who was one of the executors of the Last will—of Henry Funk late of the Borough of Lancaster deceased And Joseph Carle who is also one of the executors of the said Henry Funk decd which said Abraham Funk is one of the children of the said Henry Funk decd A certain sum of money being an equal ninth part of the estate which the said Testator devised to his wife Magdalen—during her natural life And



## THE FUNK FAMILY

the said Magdalen being now deceased the said one ninth part is now rested in the said Abraham Funk agreeable to the direction of the Last will—of the said Henry Funk decd Now know ye that the said James Philips and Henry Funk have on the day of the date hereof had—of John Bender Michael Bender and Joseph Cale the sum of one hundred and seventy two Dollars and fifty three cents—in full for the part—of the said Abraham Funk of—the Estate of his late Father the said Henry Funk Decad—whereof the said James Philips and Henry Funk hath hereunto set their hands and seals this 25th day of October 1822.

Abraham Funck (seal)  
by his attorney  
James Philips (seal)  
Henry Funck (seal)

Recorded Feby 5th, 1823

John Reitzel Recr." Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Deeds Book 24, p. 416).

The following documents are in reference to daughters of Henry Funk (who died in 1800).

An Indenture between James Phillips, of the Township of Hempfield in the County of Lancaster, yeoman, and Catherine his wife (daughter of Henry Funk), of the one part, and Magdalena Stahl, of Manor Township in the same County, innkeeper, of the other part.

"This Indenture, made the Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, Between James Phillips of the township of Hampfield in the County of Lancaster—yeoman and Catherine his Wife of the one part, and Magdalena Stahl of Manor township in the same County, Inkeepr, of the other part Witnesseth that—James Phillips and Catherine his wife for—Five thousand six hundred dollars—paid by—Magdalena Stahl—have—sold—unto—Magdalena Stahl—All that—Tenement and parcel of Land—in the said township of Manor—Begining at a post near a white oak tree near the River Susquehanna thence by Land now of David Shultz North sixty one degrees and one half East sixty two perches and three tenths, to a post, thence by Land now of Joseph Charles South twenty seven degrees East forty perches to a post thence by the same South sixty one degrees and a half West sixty two perches and three tenths to a post near the said river thence up—river—forty



perches to the Begining containing fifteen Acres—besides an allowance of Eighty perchs for a road—Being the same—Tenement and parcel of Land which—Magdalena Stahl and Isaac Kauffman Administrators of—Jacob Stahl late of Manor township—who died intestate (by virtue—of an order of the Orphans Court—for the sale of the real estate of the said intestate) by Indenture—this seventh day of December instant,—did grant—and confirm unto—James Phillips (Party hereto)—To have and to hold—unto—Magdalena Stahl. Lancaster, Pa., Recorder's Office, Book 1, p. 235. Recorded 21 April, 1812.

On the 6th day of July, 1822, Ezekiel Williams and Barbara his wife, late Barbara Funk, John Davis and Magdalena his wife, late Magdalena Funk, James Philips and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Funk, said Barbara, Magdalen, and Catharine, being three of the children and legal representatives of Henry Funk, late of the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster, yeoman, deceased, released the executors of the will of Henry Funk, as well as the executors of the will of Michael Bender, of and from all claims, as follows:

"Ezekiel William et al to Henry Funcks Exec ? [?]	}	To all People to whom these presents shall come Ezekiel Williams and Barbara his wife late Barbara Funk of East Hempfeld [sic] township in the county of Lancaster John Davis and Magdalena his wife late Magdalena Funk of Manor township in the said county James Philips and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Funk of Manor Township in the said county of Lancaster which said Barbara Magdalen and Catharine are three of the children and Legal representatives of Henry Funk late of the Bor- ough of Lancaster in the county of Lancaster yeoman deceased, Know ye that the said Ezekiel Williams and Barbara his wife, John Davis and Magdalen his wife James Philips and Catharine his wife for— Five hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty nine cents—to them— paid by Joseph Charles one of the executors of the Last will—of the said Henry Funk deceased and John Bender and Michael Bender the executors of the Last will—of Michael Bender deceased who was also one of the executors of the Last will—of the said Henry Funk de- ceased being our distributive share of—the estate of the said Henry
--	---	---

## THE FUNK FAMILY

Funk deceased have remisssd released quit claimed and forever discharged—the said Joseph Charles John Bender and Michael Bender—of and from all—claims and demands—which against the said Joseph Charles John Bender and Michael Bender—we ever had—or—may have—In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands and seals this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two Ezekiel Williams (L C) [?] Barbara (her X mark) Williams (seal) John Davis (seal) Magdalena Davis (seal) James Philips (seal) Catharine (her X mark) Philips.” Recorded 28 June, 1823, Lancaster, Pa., Recorder’s Office, Book 25, p. 336).

Daniel Hoffman of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., husband of Elizabeth Miller, the widow of Christian Miller, deceased, and one of the daughters and legal representatives of Henry Funck, late of the Borough of Lancaster, to the Executors of Henry Funk:

“——I Daniel Hoffman of the town of Sunbury in the County of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania intermarried with Elizabeth Miller the Widow of Christian Miller late of the sid County of Northumberland, deceased, and one of the daughters and legal representatives of Henry Funck late of the borough, now City of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster deceased, sends greeting: Whereas John Bender of the township of Manor in the County of Lancaster, one of the Executors of Michael Bender, deceased, who was one of the executors of the last Will and testament of the said Henry Funck, deceased, has lately in conjunction with Joseph Coale, [who is the surviving Executor of the said Henry Funck deceased filed in the register’s office at Lancaster their account taken on the estate of the said deceased. Now know Ye, that the said Daniel Hoffman hath on the day of the date hereof had—of—John Bender, the sum of one hundred and seventy two dollars and fifty three cents, in full for the—share of the said Elizabeth—in the estate of her deceased father, the said Henry Funck deceased In consideration whereof the said Daniel Hoffman—doth release—the sd John Bender and Joseph Carle—from all—claims——— In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of July A. Dom. 1823.

Daniel Hoffman (Seal)

Before me—came the within name Daniel Hoffman and acknowledged



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the within Release to be his act and Deed, and desired the same—  
recorded—this 4th day of July 1823 [sic]

William Bausman (Seal) [?]

Recorded, May 15, 1824.

Pr Henry Hibs hman

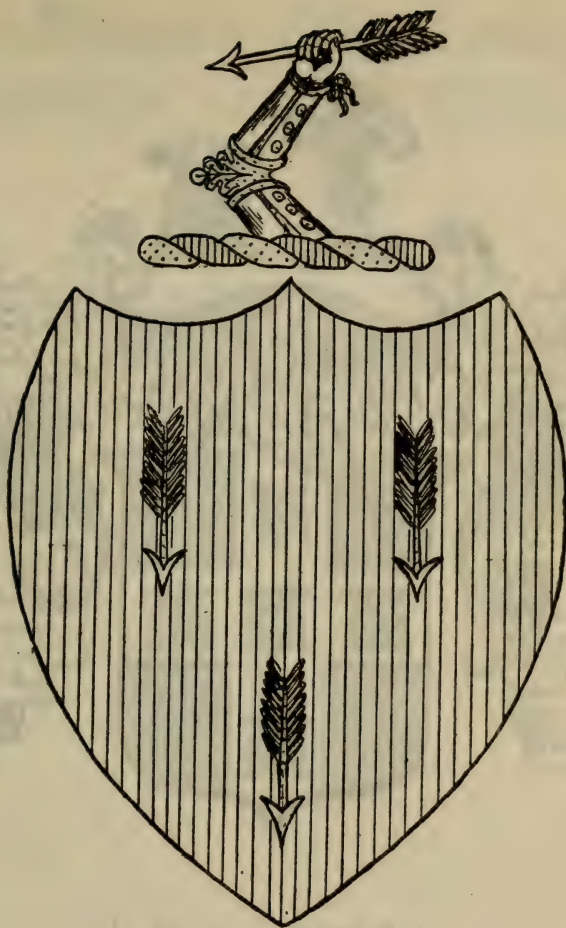
Recorder.” (Lancaster, Pa., Recorder’s Office, Book B, V. 5, p. 266.)

(To be continued)



Roberts





Hale



Digges.

# Thomas Burgess of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and His Children

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

FIRST GENERATION



THOMAS BURGESS was born in 1603, according to the Joy MSS. possessed, in 1905, by Miss Mary G. Joy of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and written by her father, Captain E. C. Joy. He died between 4 April, 1684, the date of the making of his will, and 7 February, 1684-5, the date of the inventory of his estate, although the Joy MSS. state that he died on 13 February, 1685, while Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*, volume 1, page 302) names 27 February, 1685, as the date of death. His wife, Dorothy, died 27 February, 1687, according to the Joy MSS. and the Burgess Genealogy.

Thomas Burgess is said to have arrived at Salem, Massachusetts as early as 1630, and to have lived for a while in Lynn. We have not seen proof of this early date, but find him in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. "Tenn acres of lands are granted to Thomas Burgess, lying on Ducksborrow side," 3 July, 1637 (*Plymouth Colony Records*, volume 1, page 63). This grant was surrendered by him on his removal, in 1637 or 1638, to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, 2 June, 1640 (*Plymouth Colony Records*, volume 1, page 155), became a member of the military company in 1643, and was a deputy to the Plymouth Colony General Court between 1642 and 1668 (*General Register of the Society of Colonial Wars*, 1902, page 583). He was surveyor of roads, a chief man in the town, and one of the eleven male members of the Sandwich Church in 1649 (*Waterman History of Sandwich, Massachusetts*, in the *Barnstable Patriot*, 1883, article 2, page 12.) The fact that his grave is marked by a stone, said to have been "imported from England," led Amos Otis to the excited remark, "This was the only monument set up for any pilgrim of the



first generation." If Burgess was "of the first generation," where does Elder Brewster come in?

The will of Thomas Burgess is recorded in the Plymouth County Probate Office, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Wills, volume 4, page 93. A copy of the Plymouth record is also on file in the Barnstable Probate Office, and from this copy the following transcription was made:

"I Thomas Burge senr of Sandwich being through gods goodness full of years and waiting for my Chang and yet haveing my understanding remaining with mee blessed be god and also through gods great goodness am possessed of a Competent outward estate and doe now upon serious Consideration make this my last will and testament touching ye Disposall of my estate and after my Dear wife and selfe be Decently buried and all necessary charges defraied and debts paid ye remaining part I give as followeth. It. I give unto my eldest son Thomas Burg of Rhode Island five pounds out of my moveable estate to be paid by my executors after our decease.

It. I give unto my son Jacob Burg upon good Considerations all my house lott dwelling house bard and out housings all my upland on both sides ye Cart way all that belongs to my home dwelling I also give him all my meadow that I have lying below Michael Blackwell his Dwelling house on both sides scussett River. for him my son Jacob Burg to enjoy use and possess during his natural life and after his decease I give ye said housing my dwelling barns and all ye fore mentioned lands both upland and meadow to his son Thomas Burg my grandson to him and his heirs for ever but if my said grand son Dye without heirs then my will is that ye said house and lands above mentioned shall returne to ye next heir of my son Jacob Burg his body.

"I also give my said son Jacob Burg all that my land lying near the adjacent to Thomas Tupper his lands below ye cart way, having Mr. (?) Freeman his land upon ye wester side. I give to him upon this Condition that he my said son Jacob Burg pay or cause to be paid unto my grandson Thomas Burg son of John Burg my son, ten pounds in good pay to be made to him my grandson at twenty and three years of age.

"Item I give unto my son Joseph Burg ye first and second lott that lyes adjoining to his other lands near his house if my said son accept of it so as to pay unto my son John Burg five pounds but if my son Joseph refuse said land upon such termes, as to pay said five pounds as

# THE BURGESS FAMILY

afore said then my will is that said land returne to my son Ezra perry and he to performe ye condition. I only mean by two lotts those lotts that were once . . . .these I give them.

"I give my said son Ezra perry all my other lands that lyes above ye said two lotts for him to injoy for ever ye which land I bought of Mr. Edward Freeman Junir. "Item I give my dear Wife all my moveable estate to be at her own disposing. at her Decease I meane Cattell of all sorts that I have.

"And I doe appoint and ordaine my son Ezra Perry and my son Jacob Burg to be my executors to see this my Last will performed as I witness my hand and seal this fourth Day of Aprill 1684.

Witnesses

"Thomas X Burg

"Thomas Tupper

His mark and seal.

"Martha Tupper

"March 2nd & 5th 1684. The witnesses swore to the signature."

From the same souch the following transcription of the inventory of the estate of Thomas Burgess has been made:

"An Inventory of ye estate of Thomas Burge senr of Sandwich deceased taken this seaventh Day of february one thousand six hundred eighty and four 1684.

1 The house and barne with all ye upland and meadow land that unto ye said Tenament priced at . . . . .	80-00-00
2 feather beds, 6 paires of sheets with pillow coat (viz) with all that belongs to ye said beds . . . . .	07-00-00
1 warming pan, potts, Kettles and other lumber . . . . .	05-00-00
2 Hatts 3 pair of stockins gloves and other things . . . . .	00-15-00
3 pair Drawers with her other wearing Clothes . . . . .	02-10-00
4 yards home mad Cloth . . . . .	00-12-00
15 Bushells Indian Corn . . . . .	01-15-00
24 Pound butter and Cheese . . . . .	01-10-00
8 bushells of wheat Rye and barely . . . . .	01-07-00
2 oxen, 2 other steers that work and one bull 2 steers . . . . .	26-00-00
1 Horse, bridle and saddle . . . . .	02-00-00
7 Cowes at . . . . .	14-10-00
1 Heifer 3 yearling Calves and 2 other smale Cattle . . . . .	05-10-00
4 Acres of upland at Towne a butting upon town . . . . .	06-00-00
8 Acres more adjoining to said 4 acres . . . . .	08-00-00



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I silver mony .....	12-05-19
In goods from Boston .....	01-18-06
6 yards linnen Cloth ax and hoe .....	01-00-00
1 plow and Chain and wedges and other iron things .....	00-16-00
1 whip saw	

"Thomas Tupper  
"John Gibbs

"Sworn to 5 March 1684-5."

Children of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess:

- I Thomas Burgess, styled in his father's will, "my eldest son Thomas Burg of Rhode Island." He must have been born in England, for he was married to Elizabeth Basset, at Sandwich, Massachusetts, as early as 8 November, 1648. "1648, Sana-widg Register for Marriages & Burials. Tho. Burgis married to Elizabeth Basset the 8th of November" (Plymouth Colony Records, volume 8, page 6).
- II Elizabeth Burgess, who married Ezra Perry, of Sandwich, Massachusetts.
- III John Burgess, of Darmouth, Massachusetts, who married 8 September, 1657, Mary, probably daughter of Peter Worden, second (The Joy MSS. and Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, volume 1, page 302). John is mentioned in his father's will as having a son, Thomas.
- IV Jacob Burgess, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he inherited his father's homestead. He married, 1 June, 1660, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Nye, and had a son, Thomas Burgess, mentioned in the will of Thomas Burgess, senior.
- v Joseph Burgess, probably the youngest child, is mentioned in his father's will and had a wife named Patience.

## SECOND GENERATION

Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Burgess (Thomas<sup>1</sup>) married Ezra Perry, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, on 12 February, 1652 (Joy MSS. and Savage, 1, 302). The will of her father, Thomas Burgess, mentions "My son Ezra Perry" and makes him one of his executors. Elizabeth (Burgess) Perry died 26 September, 1717, according to the Joy MSS. For her children, see the sketch of Ezra Perry and some of His Descendants, elsewhere in this issue of The Journal of American Genealogy.





• LANGFORD •



# The Ackerly Family of Long Island

BY

H. FRANCIS SMITH



HIS name, which is spelled in a multitude of ways, appears in England towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, but probably people by the name lived there many years before that time. There is mentioned a Radulphus Acorlie, who in 1568 married Alicia Wysdon, and in 1570 apparently the same Radulphus married Joanna Bishop. Also, in Shropshire, appears Thomas Acherly of Stanwardine, who had a son Sir Roger, "Lord Major [sic] of London." The latter spelled his name both Acherly and Ackerly. His Arms were listed in the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, 1623, published by the Harleian Society, as follows:

Gules, on a fesse engrailed argent, between three griffin's heads erased or, three crosses patee fitchee sable.

It is probable that these are connected, at least collaterally, with the American family, and the absence of the name in other parts of Britain tends to make it more certain. There are also names in the records very similar to Ackerly, such being Adderly, Atterly, Aderrey, Asheley, etc. There is a place in England called Acherly.

The first of the name that came to America probably was Henry Ackerly, who was in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640. The town records there mention him in several places,—as fined "for digging a cellar without the Town's permission, and selling same," and also as a witness to several deeds. The name in the records is variously spelled Acorly, Akerly, Acerrely, and even Ayckriley.

His wife's name was Ann, and he had a daughter, Mary, who married in Stamford, Connecticut, Vincent Simkins. They had sons, John and Daniel, the latter removing to Bedford, New York, where he died, in 1699. Mary Simkins survived her first husband, and married William Oliver. Nothing further is known of her.

Henry Ackerly probably also had sons, of which little is known. Perhaps Robert Ackerly of Southold, Long Island, was his son; but



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this has not been verified. Also Nathaniel Ackerly, who came "from Nova Scotia" (?), may have been his son. Nathaniel went to Ulster County, New York, where he had Jesse and others.

### FIRST GENERATION

Robert<sup>1</sup> Ackerly appears in the town of Southold, Long Island, in 1651. He is the first definitely known ancestor of the Ackerly family of Long Island. According to the Town Records in Southold, he had a "whom" (home) lot immediately west of that of the Rev. John Youngs, the first minister. On April 29, 1652, he sold his dwelling and lot to John Elton; and the records show that he was an extensive landowner. In 1657 Robert Ackerly and his wife, Isabella, sold all their remaining lands in Southold to Thomas Cooper, and then removed to Setauket, where he was the owner of many allotments and his name often appears in transactions concerning real estate. His wife was Isabella. When or where he died is not known. He had issue:

- I Samuel, born in 1642; married Hannah.
- II Lydia, married Richard Waring, of Oyster Bay.
- III A daughter (Isabella?), who married Jacob Longbotham.

### SECOND GENERATION

Samuel<sup>2</sup> Ackerly (Robert<sup>1</sup>) was with his father at the time of their arrival in Southold. He married Hannah, and had issue:

- I Joseph, born in 1675; married Zipporah, daughter of Samuel Weekes. In 1700 and 1705 he is spoken of as late of "ye Pleasant Springs," i. e. Gibb's Patent, Islip.
- II Benjamin, baptised as an adult at Huntington, Long Island, in 1733; removed to Smithtown.
- III Robert, who married and lived at Brookhaven.
- IV Jacob.
- V Samuel, who married Hannah, and went to Huntington, Long Island. Samuel Ackerly perhaps had other children.

### THIRD GENERATION

Benjamin<sup>3</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) had issue:

## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

- I Moses.
- II Benjamin, who married Sarah Dennis and probably went to Ulster County, New York. He was in Hempstead in 1744.
- III Arthur.
- IV Isaac, who married and had descendants.
- V Joseph.

Benjamin probably had other children.

Robert<sup>3</sup> Ackerly (Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>), issue:

- I Nathaniel, probably the eldest son, born June 26, 1704; married Dorothy, daughter of John and Dorothy Tooker, about 1734, in Brookhaven. She was born February 7, 1713.
- II Philip, born September 29, 170-; married Joanna Leeke; died February 8, 1785.
- III Ebenezer, born September 20, 1713; died February 19, 1756 or 1757. He was mentioned by Alexander Fordham, of Brookhaven as brother-in-law, the latter's sister, Hannah, having married Ebenezer Ackerly. Mr. W. S. Pelletreau says that she married Samuel, son of Samuel and grandson of Robert Ackerly, but as Hannah Fordham was born in 1707 and Samuel Ackerly had a son married in 1727, that becomes impossible.
- IV Jeremiah.
- V George.
- VI Robert.

Samuel<sup>3</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>), married Hannah, perhaps Weekes, of Huntington and had issue:

- I Abel, married Ruth Higbie.
- II Samuel, married Rachel Udall January 1, 1727.
- III Bethuel.
- IV Keziah.
- V Rachel.
- VI Sarah.
- VII Rebecca.
- VIII William, probably his son, though not mentioned in his will; married Elizabeth Wickes, April 2, 1733.

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### FOURTH GENERATION

Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> Ackerly (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) married Dorothy Tooker and had issue:

- I Nathaniel, born August 1, 1735.
- II Elijah, born October 26, 1737, married Mary Tooker, who died July 20, 1811. He died June 24, 1807.
- III Ruth, born March 22, 1740; died in infancy.
- IV Dorothy, born December 7, 1744; married Stephen Ackerly, her cousin.
- V Martha, born October 17, 1747.
- VI Charity, born September 23, 1750.
- VII Jemima, born February 4, 1754.

Philip<sup>4</sup> Ackerly (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>), married Joanna Leeke and had issue:

- I Joanna, married William Longbotham.
- II Isabella.
- III Sybil, married Ketcham.
- IV John, born in 1742; died 1816; married.
- V Mary, born December 8, 1745; married John Newton.

Ebenezer<sup>4</sup> Ackerly (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert) and Hannah (Fordham) Ackerly had:

- I Stephen, born Brookhaven, New York, August 19, 1742; died May 26, 1819; married his cousin, Dorothy Ackerly.
- II Hannah, married Benjamin Smith.

Abel<sup>4</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ruth (Higbie) Ackerly had:

- I Keziah, probably married Uriah Gritman, December 24, 1777.
- II Rebecca, probably married Jacob Sammis, May 29, 1770.
- III Augustine.
- IV Gilbert.
- V Platt.
- VI Johanna.
- VII Finch.
- VIII Zadock.
- IX Sarah, probably married Platt Titus, February 27, 1766.



## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

Samuel<sup>4</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Rachel (Udall) Ackerly probably had:

- I Samuel, married Hannah Wickes, October 3, 1751.
- II Daniel, married Elizabeth Wickes, January 15, 1760.
- III William, married Mary Newton, August 6, 1755.
- IV Deborah, married William Sands, 1757.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Elijah<sup>5</sup> Ackerly (Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary Ackerly had:

- I Nathaniel, born October 25, 1771; married Deborah, daughter of Elnathan and Mary (Reeves) Satterly, February 14, 1797. He died June 5, 1851. She was born October 25, 1772.
- John<sup>5</sup> Ackerly (Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) had issue:
  - I Mary, married Gideon Wells. She was born April 9, 1795, and married February 14, 1810. He was born August 26, 1788.
  - II Hannah, married Richard Oakley, May 5, 1812.

Stephen<sup>5</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Dorothy Ackerly had issue:

- I Jemima, born July 26, 1769; married Benajah Risley; she died September 27, 1850.
- II Ebenezer, born August 3, 1773; married Hannah, daughter of Matthew Beale; died April 4, 1826.
- III Hannah, born April 6, 1775, married Harned; died August 13, 1850.
- IV Ruth, born September 28, 1777; died February 26, 1853; married about 1798, John, son of Zebulun and Dorothy (Risley) Furman.
- V Samuel, born August 20, 1780; died November 21, 1811, unmarried.

Hannah<sup>5</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Benjamin Smith had:

- I Dorothy, married Nathaniel Munsell, about 1800. She married, second, Phineas Petty.

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### SIXTH GENERATION

Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> Ackerly (Elijah<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Deborah Ackerly had:

- I Mary, born August 12, 1798; married Madan.
- II Deborah, born February 26, 1800.
- III Dorothy, born September 15, 1801; married December 30, 1819, William Wallace.
- IV Ruth, born March 22, 1803.
- V Elijah, born April 16, 1805.
- VI Catherine, born September 19, 1808.
- VII Nathaniel, born August 2, 1812.
- VIII Sophia, born July 8, 1814.

Mary<sup>6</sup> Ackerly (John<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Gideon Wells had:

- I Selah Smith, born December 23, 1848.
- II Alonzo, died December 20, 1849.

Jemina<sup>6</sup> Ackerly (Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Benajah Risley had:

- I Samuel.

Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> Ackerly (Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Hannah Ackerly had:

- I Matthew Beale, born at Patchogue, Long Island, March 10, 1808; married Hannah Vail, of Southold, Long Island, November 24, 1838; died March 22, 1835. She was born January 13, 1805; had no issue by him. She married second, Burnett.
- II Elisha, born at Patchogue, June 27, 1808; married February 27, 1831, Mary Ann Mitchell, born and died at Patchogue, May 1, 1891. She died July 4, 1885.
- III Debera, married Walter Dickerson, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Swezy) Dickerson, who was born April 5, 1810, married March 20, 1834, died December 20, 1887. She died in January, 1899.
- IV Samuel, born in Patchogue, February 21, 1813; married in November, 1840, to Charlotte, daughter of Doctor Sereno and Ruth (Hubbard) Burnell. He died July 20, 1880, and his wife died March 15, 1888.

## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

- v Hannah, married about 1817, Benjamin Franklin Reeve.
- vi Nathaniel, born Patchogue, New York, February 26, 1818; married Ann Munsell, of Patchogue; died Jonesville, Michigan, December 19, 1900.
- vii Moses, born Patchogue, married Mary H. Tyler of Wading River, January 20, 1847, and died July 23, 1866, of Cholera.

Ruth<sup>6</sup> Ackerly (Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and John Furman had:

- I Hesta.
- II Joel, married Lucy Jones.
- III Catherine, married James Smith.
- IV Sarah, married William Downs.
- v Mary, married John Loomis.
- vi John, married Frelove, daughter of John and Naomi Hulse.

Dorothy<sup>6</sup> Smith (Hannah<sup>5</sup> Ackerly, Ezenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Nathaniel Munsell had:

- I Nathaniel.
- II Alexander.
- III Mary, married John Petty.
- IV Nancy, married William C. Booth.
- v Julia, married Cleaves, of Greenport, Long Island.

Dorothy and her second husband, Phineas Petty, had:

- I Louisa, married Samuel Weekes.
- II Dorothy, unmarried.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

Dorothy<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, Elijah<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and William Wallace had:

- I Elijah.
- II Sophia.
- III Nathaniel Ackerly.
- IV Nancy Jane, married William Havens Brewster.
- v Catherine, married Alexander Smith.



Elisha<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary Ann Ackerly had:

- I William Jayne, born at Patchogue, March 25, 1833; married Elvenia Horton, April 29, 1856; died August 13, 1885.
- II Harriet, born July 28, 1834.
- III H. Emily, born at Patchogue, September 14, 1837; married Charles Frederick Wood, and died April 23, 1900.
- IV George Mitchell, born October 1, 1845; married Jessie Mitchell Moger, December 26, 1871. She was born June 27, 1851.
- V Anna Amelia, born February 25, 1847; married John M. Conklin. She died October 26, 1890.

Debera<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Walter Dickerson had:

- I Hannah Elizabeth, born November 19, 1839; died June 20, 1847.
- II Emma Amelia, born January 13, 1842; died June 12, 1847.
- III Mahlon Walter, born April 24, 1846, died June 25, 1847.

The death of these children within a few days of each other suggests that they died from some contagious disease.

Samuel<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Charlotte Ackerly had:

- I Orville Burnell, born at Patchogue, February 7, 1842; married at Yonkers, New York, April 17, 1883, Carrie Pauline Baily, daughter of William Nelson and Matilda (Hallett) Baily. Mr. Ackerly was Clerk of Suffolk County for many years, and much information has been found on the Ackerly family through his kindness.
- II Ernest Burnell, born at Patchogue, March 10, 1845; married about 1865, Mary Dalzell.
- III Clifford Burnell, born at Patchogue, May 26, 1851; married E. Adelaide Howell, daughter of Joseph Chauncey and Prudence Maria (Young) Howell.
- IV Preston Burnell, born and died at Port Jefferson, Long Island.
- V Marion Lelia, born at Patchogue; married Van Dyke.

Hannah<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Benjamin Franklin Reeve had:

## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

- I Walter Franklin, born November 15, 1840; married Jennie Benjamin; died January 30, 1921.
- II Anna Maria, born November 22, 1846; married April 20, 1869, Joseph Lester Dickerson.

Nathaniel<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ann Ackerly had:

- I Josephine Adelia, born at New York City, June 6, 1845; married, Ransome; lives at Jonesville, Michigan.
- II Charles Winfield, born at Brooklyn, New York, October 11, 1847.
- III Henry Clay, born at Brooklyn, January 13, 1850.
- IV Lewis Kossuth, born at Brooklyn, September 27, 1852.
- V Francis Marion, born at Brooklyn, June 25, 1855.

Moses<sup>7</sup> Ackerly (Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary Ackerly had:

- I Edwin Forrest, born November 5, 1847; married Hawkins.
- II John Tyler, born September 15, 1850, married Wiggins.
- III Evelyn M., born July 9, 1852; married Giles Turner Loomis.
- IV Archibald Finn, born September 24, 1860; married.
- V Moses H., born October 7, 1865.

Joel<sup>7</sup> Furman (Ruth<sup>6</sup> Ackerly, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Lucy Jones had:

- I Henrietta.

John<sup>7</sup> Furman (Ruth<sup>6</sup> Ackerly, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Freelove Hulse had:

- I Joel Nelson, married Sarah Ann Homan.
- II James Lewis.
- III Caroline Ann, married James Alexander Kemp.
- IV Salem, married Mary E. Jennings.
- V Jeannette Norton, born March 8, 1842; married October 26, 1861, Jacob Ward, son of Jacob and Henrietta (Ward) Smith.
- VI Mary, married Joseph L. Kelly.
- VII John Thomas, married Harriet Eliza, daughter of Andrew Pell and Lydia (Smith) Sutton.

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### EIGHTH GENERATION

William Jayne<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Elisha<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Elvenia Horton had:

- I A daughter, married Clarence Drew; married second, Frank Müller.
- II A daughter, deceased.
- III A son, deceased.

H. Emily<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Elisha<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Charles Frederick Wood had:

- I A son, deceased.

George Mitchell<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Elisha<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Jesse Ackerly had:

- I Jerome Woodford, born October 24, 1874; married Helen Slater.
- II Leroy Mitchell, born at Patchogue, January 3, 1886.

Anna Amelia<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Elisha<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and John M. Conklin had:

- I George W., married.
- II Bert, married Ashton, at Yaphank, Long Island.

Orville Burnell<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Carrie Ackerly had:

- I Alice Pauline, born at Yonkers, New York, June 7, 1884, married Arthur Millington Ray, October 25, 1906.
- II George Mead Baily, born Yonkers, New York, October 20, 1890; married, March 6, 1920, to Joan, daughter of Philip Henry and Hermione Solger.
- III Orville Burnell, born Yonkers, New York, November 1, 1892, married June 20, 1916, Elsie Caroline Frank, daughter of Frederick and Alice Frank, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Ernest Burnell<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary Dalzell had:

- I Paul, married Henry, daughter of a Congressman from Connecticut. He married second, Dibble.



## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

- II Edith.
- III Lucy Burnell, married Story.

Clifford Burnell<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and E. Adelaide Howell had:

- I Ruth, born in 1883.

Marion Lelia<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mr. Van Dyke had:

- I Florence.
- II Samuel Ackerly, of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York.
- III Marion Lelia.

Walter Franklin<sup>8</sup> Reeve (Hannah<sup>7</sup> Ackerly, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Jennie Benjamin had:

- I Arthur Benjamin, author of the "Craig Kennedy" stories, well known to readers of fiction.

Anna Marie<sup>8</sup> Reeve (Hannah<sup>7</sup> Ackerly, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Joseph Lester Dickenson had:

- I Olinda Reeve, born January 21, 1871.
- II Alice M., born August 14, 1873.
- III Eva Louise, born July 19, 1875.
- IV Emma Rayson, born July 20, 1881.
- V Raymond Lester, born November 10, 1883.

Edwin Forrest<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Moses<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and his wife had issue:

- I Julia.
- II A daughter, who married French.

John Tyler<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Moses<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and his wife had issue:

- I A daughter.

Archibald Finn<sup>8</sup> Ackerly (Moses<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and his wife had issue:

- I A daughter.

Jeanette Norton<sup>8</sup> Furman (John<sup>7</sup> Furman, Ruth<sup>6</sup> Ackerly, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Jacob Ward Smith had:

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- I John Norton, born and died in 1862.
- II Jacob Winton, twin of above, born and died in 1862.
- III Herbert Kemp, born in Helena, Montana, January 13, 1871; married June 19, 1900 at Babylon, Long Island, Marion Frances, daughter of Francis Smith and Lavinia Rebecca (Wicks) Weeks.
- IV Florence Ward, married Henry Jay Chichester.
- V Irmagarde May, married Benjamin Browning Haralson.
- VI Barton Rollo, married Olga Bowman.

### NINTH GENERATION

Miss Ackerly<sup>9</sup> (William Jayne<sup>8</sup>, Elisha<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Clarence Drew had:

- I Clarence Ackerly.

Alice Pauline<sup>9</sup> Ackerly (Orville Burnell<sup>8</sup>, Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Arthur Millington Ray had:

- I John Stanley, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 11, 1910.

Orville Burnell<sup>9</sup> Ackerly (Orville Burnell<sup>8</sup>, Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>6</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Elsie Frank had:

- I Helen Louise, born in Cardondale, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1918.
- II Janet Caroline, born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1920.

Herbert Kemp Smith<sup>9</sup> (Jeannette<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Ruth<sup>6</sup> Ackerly, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Marion Weeks had:

- I Herbert Francis, born at Far Rockaway, Long Island, May 31, 1904.

### UNCONNECTED BRANCHES

Isaac Ackerly and his wife, Mary (Smith) Ackerly had:

- I Julia, wife of David Briggs.

## THE ACKERLY FAMILY

- II Isaac, of Greenport, Long Island.
- III Frances.
- IV Samuel.
- V Mary, married John Whitbeck.
- VI Edward.
- VII Richard, of Northport, Long Island.
- VIII Alfred, born 1818.
- IX Sidney.
- X Hannah.

Sidney, perhaps son of Isaac above, came to Babylon, Long Island, married Mary Hammond, and had issue:

- I Mary Anna, married George Donaldson.
- II Julia, married David Tolhurst; second, Valentine Southard.
- III Evelyn, married Francis Edward Smith.
- IV Francis.

Daniel and George were of Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1775.  
George and Robert, were of Sag Harbor, Long Island, in 1813.  
John Akerly, was an enlisted man in the Revolution.

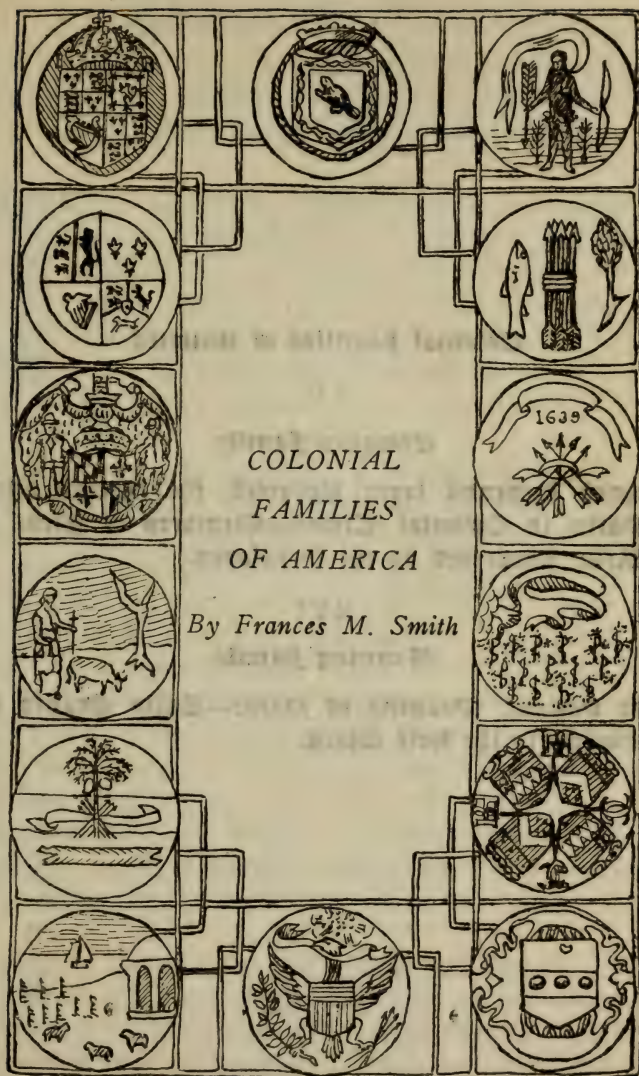
Civil War records include:

Ira W. Ackerly, from Huntington, Long Island.  
Joseph, from Northport, Long Island.  
Nathaniel S., from Northport, Long Island.  
Edwin, from Northport, Long Island.  
William N., from Northport, Long Island.

The Ackerly family in New York City is believed to be descended from Henry, through Nathaniel Ackerly, who went to Ulster County, the said Nathaniel probably being the son of Henry Ackerly, of New Haven.







## **Colonial Families of America**

### **XV**

#### **Edwards Family**

**One Branch Descends from Roderick, the "Great King"—Played Prominent Parts in Colonial Times—Members of First Congress—Interesting Relic Preserved by the Penelopes.**

### **XVI**

#### **Manning Family**

**Brave and Valiant, Meaning of Name—Early Grants of Land in England—Knighted in the Holy Wars.**



## Edwards Family

One Branch Descends from Roderick, the "Great King"—Played Prominent parts in Colonial Times—Members of First Congress—Interesting Relic Preserved by the Penelopes



ANY American families claim Alfred the Great as ancestor. Possibly the Edward or Edwards family put Edward or Eadward, Alfred's son, in the centre of their chart, or rather, at the root of their genealogical tree.

Certainly the Edwardses have been prominent enough in English history to shed a good deal of lustre upon the name, by whomsoever borne.

Edwardes is another spelling. The name probably started out in life as Udward or Adfert. In Anglo-Saxon records we read of Adfer-ton or Edwardes-tune, which means the enclosure of Edward.

The name is an important one in Wales, where one branch claims descent from Tudor Trevor, a chieftain of mighty prowess.

These are the Edwards of Sea Castle. Another branch is of the line of Roderick, the great king. "The Edwards Hall," as it is called, near Cardiff, Wales, has been the home of a powerful line of Edwards. It was built by Godefory de Pomeroy, a Norman knight, in William the Conqueror's time; it came into the Edwards family by marriage, and remained a seat until 1635. The ruins still stand.

In England the noble houses of Kensington and Anglesey are of Edwards blood. Lord d'Elbœuf, a kinsman of the Conqueror, founded one branch of the family, with seats in Somerset, Cornwall, and Bedford.

The title of Sir Herbert Edwards, a famous English general, indeed one of Britain's greatest generals of the nineteenth century, was an inheritance from an ancestor, knighted in 1644 by Charles I.

The Lord Mayor of London in 1679 was an Edwards. An English historian of note was Bryan Edwards. A fashionable sonneteer, ready rhymers and dramatist, was Richard Edwards, born 1533 in Somersetshire. He was a gentleman of the royal chapel, and "master of

singing boys." His life was spent in England, although his death is recorded as taking place at Edwards Hall, Wales.

It was his grandson, William, who was one of the first of the name in the New World. In 1646 he appears upon the records as a land owner in Hartford, Connecticut. He was one of the founders of East Haven.

Daniel Edwards, of the fourth generation from William, the Pilgrim, was a member of the king's council for the colony of Connecticut.

Timothy, born in 1669, of this line, was chaplain of the troops in the Canadian expedition of 1709.

Captain James Edwards served with the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolution. He had the greatest affection for Washington, and on his deathbed said, "I shall soon meet my dear old General Washington."

Asked by his daughter if he thought that warriors like Washington inherited the kingdom of heaven, he replied, "Yes, I believe that he is a bright star in the regions of glory."

He was a Methodist, and so very religious that even a walk of forty-eight miles was attempted by him, in order to be present at a protracted meeting. Becoming weary, he dropped down by the wayside, and was seen sleeping by friends, who reported to another friend that he was perhaps drunk. "Oh, no," he replied, "he is only drunken with salvation. Take my carriage, drive down and bring him to the meeting."

Benjamin, son of Hayden Edwards of Virginia, was a member of the State Convention of Maryland that ratified the Federal Constitution, and a member of the first Congress. His brother John was a member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution, and afterwards a Senator from Kentucky. Another brother, Sanford Edwards, was a surgeon in General Marion's army.

Interesting relics of this branch of the family include the wedding gown of Hayden's wife, Penelope Sanford. It is passed on to the Penelopes of the family and is now owned by one of this name. The dress is of beautiful material, and in a fairly good state of preservation. Penelope Sanford was born in England, and came over with her brother, the only woman in a shipload of colonists, bound for Virginia.

The Southern Edwards are related to the Popes. Other marriage





**EDWARDS**



connections include the Harrisons—President Harrison's family—and the Eli Whitneys.

Ninian, son of Chief Justice Ninian Edwards, the first and only Territorial Governor of Illinois, married a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Chief Justice Ninian was born in Maryland, and was a gentleman of the old school, immaculate in his attire. Like Beau Brummell, he thought "we may not always be wisely, but we cannot be too well dressed." He wore fine broadcloth, and rode in a grand carriage, with a colored coachman in livery of the most correct description. When inaugurated, he was resplendent in a goldlaced coat.

The world-famous one of the family is, of course, Jonathan, of whom the historian Fiske says, "He was one of the wonders of the world, probably the greatest intelligence the Western Hemisphere has yet seen."

Bancroft writes, "Of all the scholars and philosophers produced by America, only two have established a permanent reputation—Benjamin Franklin and Jonathan Edwards."

Jonathan was of the line of William, the immigrant.

The stories of his precocity make interesting reading. At twelve years of age we find him writing a letter refuting the idea of the materiality of the soul. His wife, Sarah Pierpont, called by her descendants "the ancestress of the beautiful eyes," was a charming woman, and Whitfield writes in his diary, "A more devoted couple I have never seen." They had near a dozen children—eleven, all told—of whom Mary was the favorite. Her choice of a husband was such a wise one that her father made it the subject of a sermon, from the text, "But Mary hath chosen the better part." This was something of a reflection upon the choice, in the matrimonial market, of another daughter, who had not chosen so well or wisely.

Mary married Timothy Dwight, and was the mother of a president of Yale College.

The daughter, Sarah Edwards, was the mother of Aaron Burr.

At Stockbridge, Massachusetts, the reunions of this branch of the family take place. Among the anecdotes retailed at these meetings one is of a letter Jonathan wrote to his son Timothy when at Princeton University. Timothy's orthography was at fault. He probably wrote

to his father, "I was very glad to receive your last letter," and forgetting the little rhyme "i" before "e" except after "c," made a mess of it. Jonathan wrote back posthaste, "Next to downright immorality, I consider bad spelling the worst fault."

"The Millennium, or The Thousand Years of Prosperity," by Jonathan Edwards, was "printed at Boston, in New England, 1747; reprinted at Northampton in Old England, 1789, and Elizabethtown, New Jersey, printed by Shepard Kollock, Printer and Bookseller, in 1797." The original edition of this work is of great value.

Characteristics of the Edwards are more than an ordinary share of good sense and intelligence, wit, conversational powers, prudence, good judgment. The men of the family are tall and strongly built, dignified, with polished manners.

It is not down on the records that the family wish to claim the earth, but the "Heirs' Association" is formed to recover \$300,000,000 and the city of Troy! Whether Troy, New York, or of the Iliad, or both, the writer cannot state.

The arms reproduced, those belonging to the Pilgrim William, and his descendants, were granted by Edward III., to an ancestor, for prowess at the battle of Crecy, 1335. They are verified by the Heralds' College, London.

The arms are blazoned: Ermines, over all a lion, rampant, or; in canton, a two-headed eagle.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, or, holding between his paws a castle, argent.

Motto: *Sola nobilitas virtus.*

The Edwards of Kent and Shropshire bear the same arms, but a different crest.

Burke blazons more than a score of arms for the family. One has for crest the three feathers of the Prince of Wales. A ducal coronet is the crest of another branch. There are also a variety of mottoes. That of one Welsh branch is "Everything with God, nothing without God."

"Gardez la foy" is the motto of the Baron Kensington branch. Another is *Nec flatu, nec fluctu*—"Neither by wind, nor by tide."



# Manning Family

Brave and Valiant, Meaning of Name—Early Grants of Land in England—Knighted in the Holy Wars



MANNING is from an old Norse word—manningi—meaning a brave or valiant man, and one of the first forms of the name was Mannin; another orthography was Mannyng.

One historian gives a Saxon origin for the family, which he calls “ancient and noble.” According to him, Manning was the name of a town in Saxony, and from thence the family of Great Britain sprung. Others make Mannheim, Germany, the cradle of the family, and begin its history, with Ranulph, or Rudolph de Manning, Count Palatine, who having married Elgida, aunt to King Harold I., of England, had a grant of land in Kent. His name is also written de Mannheim—Rudolph of Mannheim.

His place in Kent was Downe Court, and there the Mannings have been a power ever since. Simon de Manning, called a grandson of Ranulph, was the first of the English barons to take up the cross, and go forth to the Holy Wars. He was a companion of Richard I., Cœur de Lion, and knighted on the battlefield. We can easily see where the cross, of the coat-of-arms illustrated, comes from. At Downe Court these arms are seen graven upon tombstones of the Mannings. But the thirteenth century the family was well represented in over a score of countries, and several towns bear their names—Manningham, Yorkshire, and Mannington, Norfolk.

In the “new world” the Mannings have always been well represented. In 1634, William of Kent, made a home at Cambridge, Massachusetts; about the same time we find John and Thomas at Ipswich; another John and George at Boston; in 1662, Nicholas at Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1676 Jeffrey Manning in New Jersey. The story of a forefather who “ran away” should come in right here, but details are lacking to make the story complete, and where he ran from or what he ran for must be left to the imagination.

William of Cambridge is regarded as the ancestor of the Man-



nings of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. His grandsons were Ohio pioneers.

A few years ago, and perhaps at the present, the house Samuel, grandson of William, built at Billerica was standing; for 175 years it was the home of the Mannings, and possibly it, or the other, is still owned by the family. The house, a frame one, was built of brick on the north side, like all houses of the time.

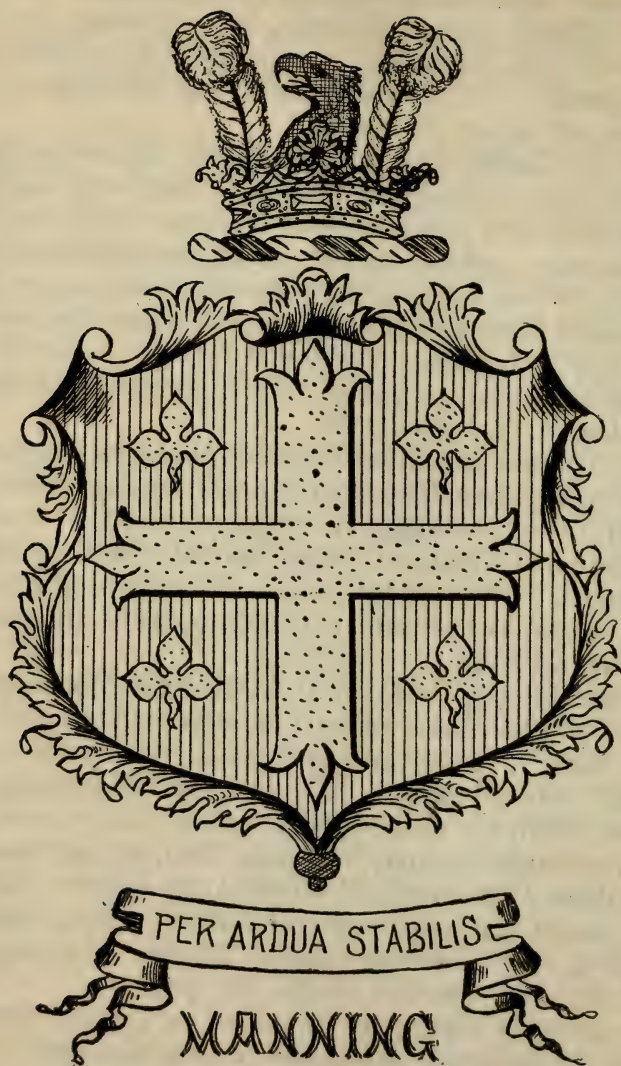
William, of Cambridge, and Susannah, his wife, had one son, William, born 1614, in England—perhaps their only child. He married Dorothy, and they had five children—two were sons. He was a surveyor, selectman, member of the grand jury, and one of the pillars of the church. When it was decided to call a new pastor, he was sent to England to ask Reverend Urian Oakes to accept the position, which he did, and later he became president of Harvard. To William Manning, Jr., and John Cooper was entrusted the task of collecting funds for the building of Harvard Hall.

In 1635, Thomas and John Manning, born in England, were living in Virginia. Stephen Mannering (not Manning, although this may have been the correct spelling), in 1677, confessed, with others: "We have bin notoriously actors in ye late horrid rebellion, set on foot by Nathaniel Bacon." We confess ourselves traitors and will never, no never do so again, is the sum and substance of the confession, al- not exactly thus worded.

Mme. Washington, wife of Colonel John Washington, said to Manning, "If you had been advised by your wife you would not have come to this pass." "Madame," he replied, "if I were to doe, I could doe it again." We all admire his spirit, and, in passing, we ask, did any man ever follow his wife's advise; indeed, did he ever ask it?

In Spottsylvania County, Virginia, Andrew and James Manning were living about 1770, and in Princess Anne County, Henry K. Manning. The family was prominent in South Carolina, where there is a town, Manning, in Clarendon County, Thomas Manning was one of the Council of Safety, South Carolina, in 1775.

The picturesque figure of this story is Captain John Manning, whose career, on both land and water, was noteworthy. He was born in England. In 1667 we find him high sheriff of New York City, a judge, and a commander on the high seas, "fit for any employment in the militia," as the Earl of Clarendon wrote to the King. In 1673,





## MANNING FAMILY

the Dutch fleet arrived with the enterprising purpose of annexing Manhattan Island.

Demanding the surrender of Fort James, it was given up, and straightway Captain John returned to England to explain to the King how impossible it was to hold the fort with but a handful of men. The King, turning to the Duke of York, said, "Brother, the ground could not be maintained with so few men." Manning was thus exonerated, and returned to New York in the same ship with Governor Andros. At one time the Captain was fined twenty shillings, because it was said that he had traded with the Dutch, and his vessel was advertised to be "sould at Milford, on Tuesday next, at three o'clock in ye afternoon by an inch of a candell, he that offers most to have her."

The Captain spent his last years on what is now called Blackwell's Island, New York City. He owned the island, and it was called Manning, or Manningham. His stepdaughter, Mary, married, in 1676, Robert Blackwell, and the island has since gone by this name. It is not known whether the Captain had any children.

The family has its war record, and one to be proud of. Representatives are found in all colonial wars. Benjamin, Daniel, David, Thomas, and Samuel were among the number. Diah of Connecticut, was a drummer of Washington's Life Guards. Lieutenant Lawrence Manning, of the Continental army, was father of Richard Irvine Manning, Governor of South Carolina, where he was born, at Hickory Hill, Clarendon county. Governor Manning entertained Lafayette upon his second visit, and his wife is recorded as the wife, sister, niece, aunt, mother, and foster-mother of a governor. John Lawrence, son of Richard Irvine, was one of South Carolina's Governors, and his wife was the daughter of General Wade Hampton.

Captain Ephraim Manning of Connecticut was in the "Lexington Alarm." Hezekiah, a soldier, who died in 1802, has the epitaph:

"Praises on tombs are  
Trifles vainly spent,  
A man's good name  
In his best monument."

As scholars the Mannings have few equals, and many have been bright and shining literary lights. The first "popular" history of



England was written by Robert Manning, in the time of Edward III., whom he calls "Edward of Ingland."

Owen Manning, of the early part of the eighteenth century, was called the historian of Surrey.

Thomas Manning, the explorer, visited Napoleon at St. Helena. He was a friend of Lamb, who mentions him in the "Essays of Elia." The family also has its statesmen—one of recent years having been a member of the Cabinet. The founder of Brown University, Rhode Island—or one—was James Manning, born 1738, in New Jersey.

Marriage connections include the Ainsworths, Averills, Lockharts, Dempseys, Frosts, Cheneys, Darbys, and Darlings. Favorite names are Alonzo, Anthony, Adella, and all the other names beginning with "A"; Dorcas, Nancy, Elona, Lucius, and Unity, and all the other names beginning with "U"; Mahala, and other like unpronounceable names.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Gules, a cross-flory, between four trefoils, slipped, or.

Crest: An eagle's head, sable, between two ostrich feathers, argent, issuing from a ducal coronet, or.

Motto: Per ardua stabilis—"Steady in difficulties."

A cross often denotes Crusader ancestry; trefoils, peace, joy, and hope; an eagle, one occupied in high and weighty affairs; ostrich feathers, willing obedience.

This coat-armor was borne by William Manning, of Cambridge. Burke gives several arms for the Manning family, but all are similar for the Kent, Sussex, Chester, and Norfolk Mannings.

The Mannings of New York bear the same arms as the descendants of William—that is the one here illustrated.

The bookplate of a William Manning is still extant. It is in a publication entitled "The British Theatre," dated London, 1791. The bookplate is quarterly; azure and gules, a cross-flory, argent, between four trefoils, slipped, or.

Crest: An eagle's head, sable, between two ostrich feathers, argent.

It is suggested that William, owner of the bookplate, may at one time have lived in Virginia, and may have been the William Manning who, during the Revolution, was in correspondence with John Laurens, aide to Washington. Many of their letters have been preserved.





Chapman



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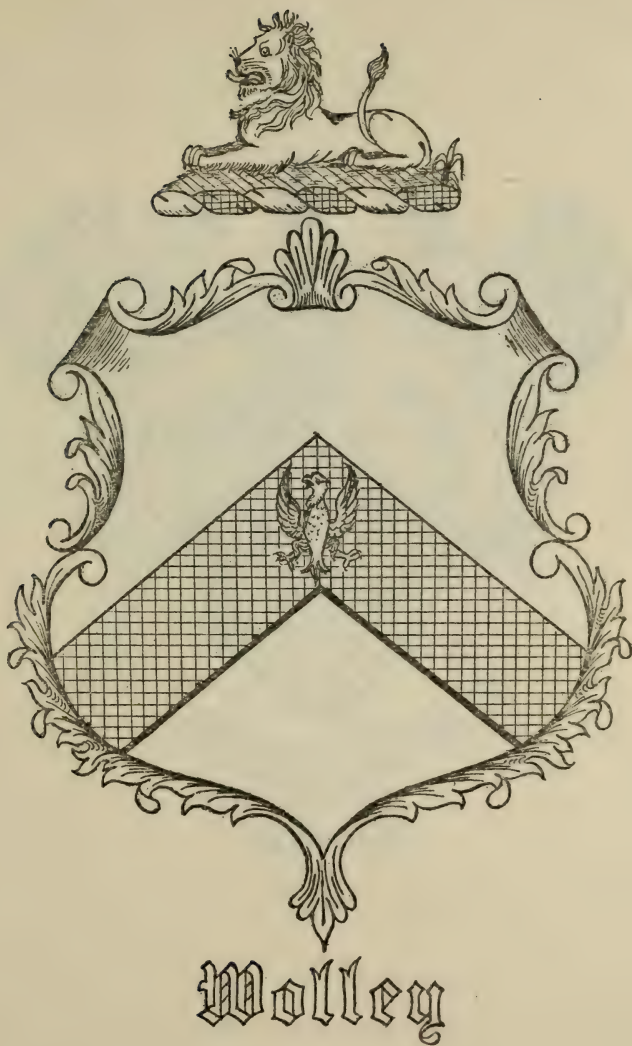
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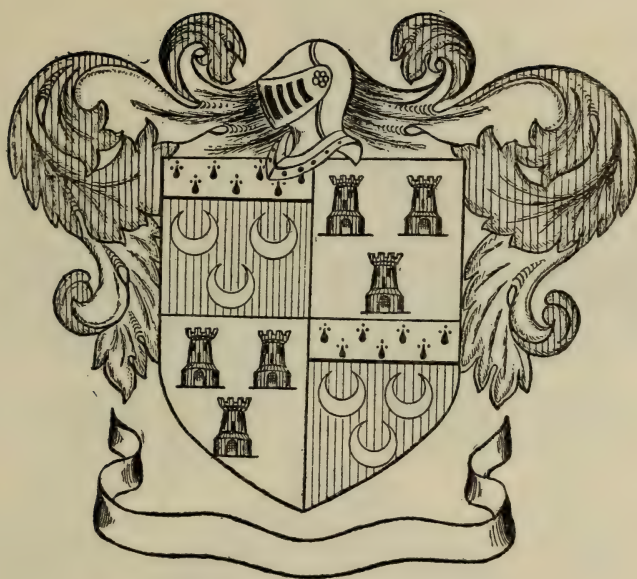






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# The Journal of American Genealogy

VOLUME II  
NINETEEN TWENTY-TWO



NUMBER 2  
SECOND QUARTER

## A Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family, 1670-1780

As Written by Robert Witherspoon, of Williamsburg, South Carolina,  
in May, 1780



MY Grand Father and Grand Mother were born in Scotland about the year 1670; they were cousins and both of one Sir name, his name was John and hers was Janet. They lived, in their younger years, in or near Glasgow, and in 1695 they left Scotland and settled in Ireland in the County of Down and Parish of Drumbo at a place called Knockbracken, where they lived in good circumstances and in good credit until the year 1734, when he removed with his family to South Carolina.

We went on ship-board the 14th of September and lay wind bound in the Lough at Belfast 14 days. The second day of our sail my Grand Mother died and was interred in the raging Ocean, which was an afflictive sight to her off-spring. We were sorely tossed at sea with storms which caused our ship to spring a leak. Our pumps were kept incessantly at work day and night for many days; our



Mariners seemed many times at their wits end, but it pleased God to bring us all safe to land, which was about the 1st of December.

My Grand Father and Grand Mother had seven children, viz., Janet, David, James, Elizabeth, Robert, Mary and Gavin.

The daughter, Janet, was born in Scotland and was married to John Fleming in Ireland. They had a large family of children born in Ireland.

They brought seven children with them to this place, viz., Isabella, John, Elizabeth, James, Janet, Penelope and William.

My Uncle John died in the year 1750, in a good old age.

My Aunt Janet died in 1761 in the 66th year of her age.

My Uncle David was married to Ann Pressley and brought to this place two children, viz., Sarah and Janet. My Uncle David died in the year 1759 in the 62nd year of his age.

My Aunt Ann died in the year 1772 in the 67th year of her age.

My Aunt Elizabeth was married to William James. They brought to this place four children, viz., Mary, Janet, John and William.

My Uncle William died in the year 1750 in the 49th year of his age.

My Aunt Elizabeth died in the year 1750 in the 47th year of her age.

My Uncle Robert was married to Mary Stuart and had two children, viz., Mary and John. His first wife, Mary, died in Ireland. He married his second wife a short time before he left Ireland. Her name was Hester Jane Scot, and brought the aforesaid children to this place.

My Aunt Hester died in the year 1756, about the 40th year of her age.

My Uncle Robert died in the year 1758 in the 54th year of his age.

My Aunt Mary was married to David Wilson and brought to this place two children, viz., William and John

My Uncle David died in the year 1750 about the 50th year of his age.

My Aunt Mary died in 1765 in the 58th year of her age.

My Uncle Gavin was married when he came over Sea.

It is to be remembered we did not all come over in one ship nor at one time. My uncles, William, James and David Wilson, and their

families, with Uncle Gavin, left Belfast in the beginning of the year '32 and Uncle Robert Followed in '36.

As I said, we landed in Charleston three weeks before Christmas.

We found the inhabitants very kind. We staid in town until Christmas and were put on board of an open Boat with tools and a year's provisions and one steel mill. They allowed one broad hoe and one narrow hoe. Our provisions were Indian Corn, Rice, Wheaten flour, Beef, Pork, some Rum and Salt.

We were much distrest in this part of our passage, as it was the dead of Winter and we were exposed to the inclemency of the weather day and night, and that which added to the grief of all pious persons on board were the Atheistical and Blasphemous mouths of our Patroons and the other hands.

They brought us up as far as Potatoe Ferry and turned us on shore, where we lay in Samuel Commander's barn for some time, and the Boat wrought her way up to the King's tree with the goods and provisions, which was the first Boat, I believe, that ever came up so high before.

Whilst we lay at Mr. Commander's our men came up in order to get Dirt-Houses, or rather like-Potatoe-Houses, to take their families to.

They brought some few horses with them. They got what help they could from the few inhabitants to carry the children and necessities up, as the woods were full of water and most severe frosts, it was very severe on women and children.

We set out in the morning and some got no farther that day than Mr. McDonald's, some got as far as Mr. Plowden's, some to James Armstrong's and some to Uncle William James'. The little cabins were as full that night as they could hold, and the next day every one made the best they could to their own places, which was the 1st of February, 1735.

My Uncle Gavin was married to Janet Wilson, sister to David and Robert Wilson, (their Father's name was William and their Mother's name was Jane Witherspoon, sister to my Grand Mother). She died shortly after marriage and left no issue. He afterwards married Jane James, daughter of John James of Ox Swamp and brother to Uncle William James, and had by her a large family of



children. Uncle Gavin died in the year 1773 in the 61st year of his age.

My Aunt Jane died in 1774 in the 64th year of her age.

My Father's name was James, he was my Grand Father's third child and second son, he was born at the beginning of the present century and lived with his parents at Drumbo until he was 25 years old, when he was married to my Mother, Elizabeth McQuoid, daughter of Robert McQuoid, her Mother's name was Sarah Campbell. My Grand Father, Robert McQuoid, died in Ireland in the year 1728 in the 86th year of his age. My Grand Mother also died in Ireland in the 80th year of her age.

My Father and Mother settled in Graba Parish, near the Cunning Burn Mill, where they lived about nine years, when they sold their privileges there in order to embark for America.

My Father brought up his family to Grand Father's at Knock-bracken about the 1st of May and left us there and went and wrought at the Reed making trad until the 1st of September.

They brought on ship board four children, viz., David, Robert, John and Sarah. Sarah died in Charleston shortly after their arrival, and was the first buried in the Scotch Meeting House Grave Yard.

It was the 1st of February when we came to the Bluff. My Mother and we children were still in expectation that we were coming to an agreeable place, but when we arrived and saw nothing but a wilderness and instead of a fine timber house, nothing but a very mean Dirt-House, our spirits quite sank, and what added to our trouble, the pilot we had with us from Uncle William James' left us when he came in sight of the place. My Father gave us all the comfort he could by telling us that we could get all these trees cut down, and in a short time there would be plenty of inhabitants, and that we could see from house to house.

While we were at this place the fire we brought from Log Swamp went out. Father had heard that up the river swamp was the King's tree, although there was no path, neither did he know the distance, yet he followed up the swamp until he came to the branch and by that found Roger Gorden's. We watched him as far as trees would let us and returned into our dolorous huts expecting never to see him, or any human person more, but after some time he returned and brought fire, we were somewhat comforted, but evening coming on the wolves



began to howl on all sides, we then feared being devoured by wild beasts, having neither gun nor dog, nor any door to our house, howbeit, we set to and gathered fuel and made a good fire, and so past the night. The next day being warm in the morning we began to stir about, but about mid-day there arose a cold Southwest high wind, attended by thunder and lightning, the rain quickly penetrating through between the powels, and brought down the sand that covered over, which seemed to threaten to cover us alive. The lightning and thunder were very awful and lasted a good space of time. I do not remember to have seen a much severer gust than that was. I believe we all sincerely wished ourselves again at Belfast, but this fright was soon over and the evening cleared off comfortable and warm.

The boat that brought up the goods arrived safe at Kings-tree. People were much opprest in bringing their things, as there was no house there, and they were obliged to toil hard and carry them on their backs,—consisting of clothing, beds, chests, provisions, tools, pots, bowls, and at that time there were but few roads or paths, every family had to travel the best way they could, which was near double distance to some, for they had to follow swamps and branches as their guides at first, and after some time some men got such a knowledge of the woods as to be able to blaze paths, so that the people soon found out to follow blazes from place to place

As the winter season was far advanced, the time to prepare land for planting was very short, yet the people were generally healthy and strong. All that could do anything wrought dilligently, and continued clearing and planting as long as the season would permit, so that they made provisions for the ensuing year.

As they had few beasts a little served them, and as the range was good they had no need of feeding Creatures for some years.

I remember that amongst the first things my Father brought from the boat was the gun, which was one of the Queen Ann's Musket, he had loaded with swan shot. One morning, when we were at breakfast, there was a travelling 'possum passing by the door. My Mother screamed out "there is a great bear." Mother and we children hid our selves behind some barrels and a chest at the other end of our hut, whilst Father got his gun ready and discharged the load at him, which caused the 'possum to grin in a frightful manner. Father at last ventured out and killed him with a powl.

Another circumstance which gave us much alarm was the Indians, when they came to hunt in the Spring. They came in great numbers, like the Egyptian locusts, but they were not hurtful.

We had a great deal of trouble and hardships in our first settling, but the few inhabitants were favored with health and strength.

We were also much oppressed with fear on divers other accounts, especially of being at some time or other massacred by the Indians, or bit by snakes, or torn by wild beasts, or of being lost and perishing in the woods, of whom there were three persons who were never found.

My Uncle Robert, with his second wife and two children, Mary and John, arrived here the last of August, 1736. He came in the fine ship called the New-built, which was a ship of great burthen, and brought a great many passengers, who chiefly came and settled here, and had to travel by land from Georgetown, and instead of being furnished with provisions, as we were, they had money given them by the public. When they arrived our second crop had been planted and was coming forward, but the season being very warm, and they much fatigued, many were taken sick with ague and fever, some died and some became dropsical and also died.

About this time, August or September, 1736, the people began to form into a religious society, built a church, and sent to Ireland for a minister. One came whose name was Robert Herron, who staid only three years and returned to Ireland.

In the fall of the year 1737 my Grand Father, John Witherspoon, took a disease called Rose-in-the-leg, which occasioned a fever of which he died. He was the first person buried at the Williamsburg Meeting House, which he had assisted to erect.

About the same time my Father had a daughter, Elizabeth, that died, aged 3 years, born at the place called the Bluff, where he lived.

My Grand Father was a man of middling statue, of a fine, healthy constitution, and some-what bow-legged. He was well acquainted with the Scriptures, had great volubility in prayer, and was a zealous adherent to the principles of what was called in his day, the Reformed Protestant Church of Scotland. He had also a great aversion to Episcopacy.

It was his lot to live in a time of great distress to the persecuted church during the reign of James the Seventh of Scotland and Second of England.



## WITHERSPOON FAMILY

Being one who followed field meetings, he and some others of his kindred were much harrassed by the Papists.

Yet, notwithstanding, if his younger years were attended with some trouble, he still enjoyed great peace and tranquility in after life, and had the comfort and happiness of living to see his seven children all creditably married and settled for themselves, and except the death of my Grand Mother, his beloved wife, he never knew what it was to part by death with one of his own immediate family, a blessing which few persons have granted to them, especially at his advanced age.

In May, 1743, the Rev. Mr. John Rae arrived here from Scotland. He came upon a call which his congregation had sometime before sent to the Rev. Mr. John Willison of Dundee. Mr. Rae continued a faithful, zealous and laborous worker in this congregation until the year 1761.

He being abroad on a visit up Black River, was taken sick with the pleurisy and died. The remains of this eminently pious man were brought down from Salem, where he died, and buried at the Church where he had for 18 years labored, being about 46 years of age. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them"!

I was born in Ireland on the 20th day of August, 1728, was my Father's second son; in my youth he taught me to weave, as he also taught my elder brother, David, to make Reeds.

The family lived together at the Bluff until March, 1749. My Father then moved to Thorntree, a place situated between the Lower Bridge on Black River and Murray's Ferry on the Santee.

I there went out and wrought at the weaving business with my Uncle Gavin Witherspoon, who lived at a place called Megart's (or Migerth?) Swamp, until the September following.

I went next to overseeing for a Mr. Flemming, near Black River Church, 25 miles below King's tree, where I remained until January, 1752, and then returned to my Father's.

The reason of my return was that it had pleased God in the last awful epidemic, that prevailed in Williamsburg in the years 1749 and 1750, usually called the great mortality, and which had carried off near 80 persons, many of them the principal people or heads of fam-



ilies,—to remove by death my elder brother, David, and my sister, Jane, both in the year 1750.

My Father being then in a very feeble and infirm state of health, and unable to attend to his own business, I left my own to take care of his. I remained with my parents until 1758, when on the 2nd of March, I married Elizabeth Heathley, a young lady then in the 18th year of her age, and settled for myself four miles below King's tree and near the river. I afterwards removed and settled one mile higher up the river nearer King's tree, in 1761, and immediately on the public road leading from that place to the Lower Bridge on Black River.

There I had a more comfortable and healthy residence, and here also I expect to spend the remainder of my days.

Our first son, James, was born on the 20th of March, 1759.

Our second son, Thomas, was born on March 22nd, 1761, and died on 8th September, 1765, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Our first daughter, Ann, was born January 4th, 1763.

Our third son, John, was born January 20th, 1765, and died on the 24th of July, 1769, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Our fourth son, Robert, was born January 29th, 1767.

Our second daughter, Mary, was born March 20th, 1769.

Our third daughter, Elizabeth, was born July 25th, 1771.

Our fifth son, John, was born March 17th, 1774.

Our sixth son, Thomas, was born July 23rd, 1776.

My honored Mother departed this life on the 23rd day of January, 1777, in the 72nd year of her age, and was the last surviving branch of the old stock of our family.

As I have had an intimate personal knowledge of their lives and deaths, I bear them testimony that they were servers of God, were well acquainted with the Scriptures, were much engaged in prayer, were strict observers of the Sabbath,—in a word, they were a stock of people that studied outward piety as well as inward purity of life.

Indeed God blessed this settlement at first with a number of eminently pious and devoted men, out of whom I choose to set down some of their names, viz., William Wilson, David Allen, William Hamilton, John Porter, William James, David Wilson, John James, James McClelland, Robert Pressly, Robert Wilson, James Bradley, John Lemon,

## WITHERSPOON FAMILY

William Frierson,—to whom I add my own Father, and my three Uncles, David, Robert and Gavin.

These were men of great piety in their day. Indeed they were men of renown.

May the glorious King and Head of His Church, for His own glory, still maintain and keep up men of piety and holiness as a blessing to this place and congregation, to the latest posterity, is the heart request of the unworthy scribe.

ROBERT WITHERSPOON

Williamsburg, S. C., May, 1780.



Inkersall.



Carter.





Huller.



Blair

# Leeper Family of Pennsylvania and New York

From a Report of a Genealogical Research by the Editors of This Magazine

## FIRST GENERATION



ALLEN<sup>1</sup> LEEPER was born in County Down, Ireland, about the year 1720 (Family tradition; note by E. A. Leeper of Fort Recovery, Ohio, on copy of Allen<sup>3</sup> Leeper's diary). We find him in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1744, in which year he obtained from the Proprietaries a grant of one hundred acres of land in Pennsborough Township, of which we have the following record:

"Pennsylvania, ss:

"BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

"WHEREAS, Allen Leiper of the County of Lancaster hath requested that we would grant him to take up one hundred Acres of Land adjoining the land of James Denning situate in Pennsboro Township in the said County of Lancaster for which he agrees to pay to our Use the sum of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, current Money of this Province, for said one Hundred Acres and the yearly Quit-Rent of One Half-penny Sterling, for every Acre thereof

"THESE are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey or cause to be survey'd unto the said Allen Leiper at the Place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said Quantity of one hundred Acres, if not already survey'd or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for further Confirmation; for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant; which Survey, in Case the said Allen Leiper fulfil the above Agreement, within six Months from the Date thereof, shall be valid, otherwise void.



"GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Land Office, by Virtue of certain Powers from the said Proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this second day of March Anno Dom. 1744. "Geo. Thomas."  
"To William Parsons, Surveyor General.

"IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1910.

(Seal) (Signed) James H. Craig,  
Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Ten years later he obtained a further grant of fifty acres, situated in the same locality. Between the dates of these two grants the nomenclature of the county had undergone a change, owing to its subdivision. That part of Lancaster County where Allen Leeper had settled, had been erected into Cumberland County, and Pennsborough Township had been divided into East and West Pennsborough (See County history at end).

"Pennsylvania, ss:

"BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

"WHEREAS, Allan Leeper of the County of Cumberland hath requested that we should grant him to take up fifty Acres of Land adjoining James Dunning and Thomas Patten in West Pennsboro Township in the said County of Cumberland for which he agrees to pay to our Use at the rate of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, current Money of this Province, for one Hundred Acres and the Yearly Quit-Rent of One Half-penny Sterling for every Acre thereof.

"These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey or cause to be survey'd unto the said Allan Leeper at the Place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said Quantity of fifty Acres, if not already survey'd or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in Order for further Confirmation, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant; which survey in Case the said Allan Leeper fulfill the above Agreement, within six Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void.

"GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of the Land Office, by Virtue of certain Powers from the said Proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this

twentieth day of February Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty four.

"James Hamilton"

"To Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General.

"IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1910.

(Seal)

(Signed)

"James H. Craig

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs."

Little is known of the life of Allen Leeper as a pioneer in the virgin forests of that beautiful country. He was evidently a man of considerable wealth for those days, when wealth had literally to be hewed out of the unbroken land. He was a freeman and taxpayer of West Pennsborough Township from 1751 until his death in 1788 (see Tax Roll at end). Whether he married in Ireland, or after he arrived in Pennsylvania, is not known, thus far. We learn from his will that his wife's name was Elizabeth, and that she survived him; also that he had at least five children; all of whom were then married and had children. On 18 May, 1786, he again acquired a large tract of land in West Pennsborough Township, which was known as the Springer Tract, and contained one hundred and sixteen and three quarter acres. This was the old Leeper homestead whose interesting history, down to the present time, we will give from the records of Cumberland County further on. Here Allen died, a comparatively young man if the given date of his birth is correct, two years after he acquired the property. He died sometime between 14 July, 1788, the date of his will, and 29 October, 1788, when Letters Testamentary on his estate were issued to James and Charles Leeper, his sons and executors (Will Book E, p. 138). His will reads as follows:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I, Allen Leeper of West Pennsboro Township, County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, considering the uncertainty of life, more especially in my present sick and weak state, and being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding, blessed be God! do make this my Testament and last Will in manner and form following, viz:—I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it; as for my body I recom-



mend it to be buried in a Christian-like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executors. Also I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Elizabeth, as much of my estate as two free holders shall judge sufficient for maintenance and sufficient attendance either with her children or elsewhere, as she may think proper. Also I give and bequeath unto my son Allen Leeper my large bible and my still and no more of my estate real or personal, he having received his full share formerly.

"Also I will order and direct that all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, be divided between my five grand children, to wit: Allen Leeper son of James Leeper; David Ewing son of James Ewing; Allen Leeper son of Charles Leeper; John Ewing son of Thomas Ewing, and James Leeper son of Allen Leeper; David Ewing to have two shares. And if any of the aforementioned children shall die before they come of age and unmarried then the part or share of such child shall go to the next oldest male of the same family. If it should happen that there should be no male, then the part or share to be equally divided between the sisters of the deceased child.

"Also I authorize and empower my Executors hereinafter appointed, or the surviving of them, to make sale of all my estate real and personal, at such time or times as they in their discretion may think most [?] for my estate, and to make execute and deliver such conveyances and assurances in Law to the purchaser or purchasers, as may reasonably or legally be required.

"And lastly I do nominate and appoint my two sons, James Leeper and Charles Leeper, Executors of this my Testament and last Will, hereby revoking, renouncing and disannulling all former and other wills or Testaments by me heretofore made, declaring this and no other to be my Testament and last Will. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 14th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1788.

"Signed sealed published pronounced  
and declared by Allen Leeper, the Testator, as his Testament and last Will in presence of us

"Samuel Willson

"Daniel Boyle

"John Leslor

"Allen Leeper (Seal)



"Be it remembered that on the 29th day of October, Anno Domini, 1788, the last Will and Testament of Allen Leeper, deceased, was legally proved (of which the foregoing is a true copy) and letters Testamentary issued to James and Charles Leeper, the Executors above named. Inventory and account to be exhibited into the Register's Office in Carlisle in the time appointed by law.

"Witness my hand, Wm. Lyon, Register." (Wills, Book E, page 138).

"At an Orphans Court held at Carlyle the tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

"Came into Court James Leeper & Charles Leeper Executors of the estate of Allen Leeper decd and produced an account of their administration and the Court having examined & passed the same do find a balance in the hands of the Executors the Sum of three hundred & fifty seven pounds eighteen shillings and two pence subject to a further settlement.

"By the Court."—*Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court Docket, Volume 3, page 94.*

"At an Orphans Court held at Carlisle for the County of Cumberland the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three \* \* \*

"Came into Court Charles Leeper and James Leeper Executors of the last will and Testament of Allen Leeper deceased, and produced an account of their Administration and the Court having adjusted and passed the same do find a Balance in the hands of the Executors one thousand pounds six shillings and five pence subject to distribution according to the will.

"By the Court."—*Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court Docket, Volume 3, page 127.*

The first transfer of the Leeper homestead, after the death of Allen, Senior, was the sale of the Springer Tract, the entire one hundred and sixteen and three quarter acres, to Alexander Leckey; of which the following is the deed:

"James & Charles Leeper's deed  
to Alexander Leckey

This Indenture made the thirty-first day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety three Between

James Leeper and Charles Leeper Sons and acting Executors of the Testament and last will of Allen Leeper late of West pennsboro Township deceased of the one part and Alexander Lackey of the Township aforesaid in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman of the other part, Whereas the said Allen Leiper was in his Lifetime seized and possessed of a certain Tract of Land Situate in the Township of West Pennsboro in the said County of Cumberland bounded by Lands of Gabriel Glen Charles Leiper and Atchison Loughlin bounded and described as follows, beginning at a Corner white Oak of Gabriel Glen's Land thence by the Same North Sixty degrees and one half East one hundred and Seventy Seven Perches to a post in the line of land of Charles Leiper Esqr thence by the same south five degrees East one hundred and fifty two perches to a black Oak and South thirty nine degrees west Seventy two perches to a Corner white Oak of Atchison Loughlins Land then by the Same North fifty seven degrees and a half west Eighty perches to a White Oak and North thirty five degrees and and an half west ninety five Perches to the place of beginning Containing One hundred and Sixteen Acres and three quarters and allowance of Six Pr. Cent for roads and highways granted to the Said Allen Leiper by Patent bearing Date Eighteenth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six and therein named Springer recorded in the Tolls office for the State of Pennsylvania in Patent Book No. 6, page 297 And whereas the said Allen Leiper by his last will and Testament bearing date the Seventh day of July one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Eight did after giving and bequeathing some certain Articles therein mentioned ordain in the following words viz thirdly the remainder of My Estate real and Personal I allow to be disposed of to the best advantage, and again, I do likewise ordain and appoint my two Sons James and Charles Leiper to be the whole Executors," etc., therefore the "said James & Charles Leiper for £467 sell the above tract to the aforesaid Alexander Lackey." Signed "James Leiper," "Charles Leiper." (County Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Deeds, Record Book, Vol. 1, Book K, pp. 551-553).

The next deed on record, of the disposal of the real estate of Allen Leeper, is that of a piece of land adjoining the Springer tract, which Allen had acquired one month before the grant of that tract, as appears by the deed, of which the following is an abstract:



## LEEPER FAMILY

16 December, 1796. "Charles Leeper Esquire of Roxbury Town Franklin County and State of Pennsylvania & Margaret his wife" for \$700 sell to "Alexander Lacky of Frankford Township Cumberland County," 58 acres, 32 perches, "in Westpennsborough Township in County of Cumberland adjoining lands of George Lefever William Patton Charles Porte Ewing & Lands formerly Alan & the said Charles Leepers . . . . . thence by Charles Porter Ewing . . . . . thence by Benjamin McKeeghan formerly Charles Leeper . . . . . thence by formerly Allen Leeper now Alexander Lackey," it having been "surveyed to the said Charles Leeper in Trust for the Heirs of Allen Leeper late of Westpennsboro Township County of Cumberland & state aforesaid deceased in pursuance of a warrant granted to him dated at Philadelphia 15th day of April 1786." Signed, "Charles Leeper," "Margrat Leeper." (Ibid, Book M, pp. 178-9).

Before 1817 Alexander Lecky had died, leaving as his executors Daniel and George D. Lecky, who sold the Springer Tract, with the rest of the adjoining land belonging to Alexander Lecky, to various parties, the records of the sales being as follows:

1 April, 1817, Daniel and George D. Lecky, for \$1,504, sold to Alexander Glenn of West Pennsborough Township 19 acres, 39 perches of land in said Township, bounding lands of Atcheson Loughlin and said Alexander Glenn, part of tract "Springer," 116¾ acres, patented to "Allen Lieper," etc. (Ibid, Vol. 1, Book LL, p. 517).

1 April, 1817, Daniel and George D. Lecky, for \$360.22, sold to William McCandlish of Newville 5 acres, 85 perches of land in West Pennsborough, bounding Atcheson Loughlin's land, being part of the tract "Springer," 116¾ acres, patented to Allen Leeper and acquired from his executors by the late Alexander Lecky (Ibid, Book HH, p. 248).

17 April, 1817. Daniel Lecky of Frankford Township, and George D. Lecky of Newville, Cumberland County, executors of the will of the late Alexander Lecky of West Pennsborough, sold to James Irvine of West Pennsborough, for \$1,157.85, 16 acres, 38 perches of land in West Pennsborough, bounding lands of Atcheson Loughlin, Alexander Glenn, and William McCandlish, part of the "tract of land called 'Springer' situate in the township of West Pennsborough," 116¾ acres, patented 18 May, 1786, "unto Allen Leeper." (Ibid, Book CC, p. 493).



1 April, 1829. Daniel and George D. Lecky, for \$1,821.62½, sold to Isaac Crowell of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, 137 acres, 77 perches of land in West Pennsborough, bounding lands of Atcheson Laughlin, Jacob Myers, the heirs of William McCandlish, Alexander Glenn, Abraham Refsnyder, and David Bear; being parts of two adjoining tracts of land the late Alexander Lecky died seized of (Ibid, Vol. 3, Book H, p. 521).

23 November, 1855. Isabella Irwin, Elizabeth Jane Irwin, Mathew D. Lecky and wife Sarah, and Alexander L. Irwin and wife, sold to James Davidson of Cumberland County, for \$1,500, 16 acres, 130 perches of land in West Pennsborough, running north and west by Atchison Laughlin's land and a public road, thence south and east by James Davidson's land, and south and east by the same to the place of beginning; being part of 116¾ acres patented to Allen Leiper 18 May, 1786 (Ibid, Book H, pp. 523-5).

We now retrace our steps to the beginning of the partition of the Springer Tract, to bring in another portion of it, sold to Alexander Glenn, and from him passing through the hands of his heirs to Atchison Laughlin and then to Alexander Lecky, thus being merged once more with the original estate.

13 December, 1842, Atchison Laughlin of West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, for \$808, sold to James Davidson of the same Township 16 acres of land in West Pennsborough Township; part of 19 acres, 39 perches, in West Pennsborough which, on 26 February, 1839, by order of the Orphans' Court, Maria Glenn, administratrix of Alexander Glenn, conveyed to said Atchison Laughlin; the said 19 acres having been conveyed to the said Alexander Glenn, on 31 October, 1793, by James and Charles Leiper, as executors of Allen Leiper; being part of 116¾ acres patented to the said Allen Leiper 18 May, 1786. As sold by the said Atchison Laughlin to the said James Davidson, the land is described as "in West Pennsborough Township . . . . Beginning at a stone corner of James Irvins land north eighty seven and a half degrees west sixty six perches to a post thence by a road running from the Mount Rock Road to the State Road North thirty five and a half degrees west twelve perches and six tenths to a Stone thence by the State Road fifty five degrees East fifty seven perches to a post thence by the same Road North fifty eight degrees east thirty perches to a Stone thence by land of James Davidson

## LEEPER FAMILY

(party hereto) South one degree East sixty one perches and three tenths to the place of Beginning." (Ibid, Book H, pp. 515-16).

4 April, 1860. S. Murray Davidson of Newville, for \$11,584.21, sold to Emanuel Martin of West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, a tract of land in said township containing 178 acres, 5 perches, on the State Road, from a corner of the land of Atchison Laughlin's heirs, north and east to a stone, then north and east to a stone, then north and east to a stone, then south and east to a stone, then north and east to a stone, then by lands of Irving and Myers south and east to a stone, then south and west to a stone, then by land of Robert McCochren south and west to a corner of lands of Atchison Laughlin's heirs, and by said lands north and west "to a Mill road," and along same north and west to place of beginning; it being composed of four tracts of land Alexander Lecky died seized of; of which 5 acres, 5 perches, the said Alexander Lecky's executors, on 1 April, 1817, sold to William McCandlish; whose executors, on 11 September, 1829, sold it to C. Bowmmaster [?]; and of which 137 acres, 77 perches, said executors, on 1 April, 1829, sold to Isaac Crowell, in trust, and the latter and the heirs of said Alexander Lecky, on 5 June, 1829, sold to said C. Bowmmaster [?], who, on 8 April, 1842, sold both of the above mentioned tracts of land to James Davidson; and of which the third tract the said Lecky's executors, on 1 April, 1817, sold to Alexander Glenn, whose administratrix, on 26 February, 1839, sold 16 acres thereof to said James Davidson; and of which the fourth parcel, containing 16 acres, 130 perches, the said executors, on 17 April, 1817, sold to James Irwin, whose heirs, on 23 November, 1855, sold the same to James Davidson. (Ibid, Vol. 2, Book K, pp. 377-9).

11 May, 1864. Emanuel Martin of West Pennsborough Township, for \$11,183.25, sold to Dr. David Ahl of Newville, 172 acres, 8 perches of land; being, with the exception of a small part previously sold by said Martin, the same tract of four parcels bought by said Martin, 4 April, 1860, from S. Murray Davidson, bounded now by lands of John S. Morrow, William M. Glenn, D. Van Kerk, B. Seitz, D. Myers, Robert McCochran, and A. Laughlin's heirs. (Ibid, Book P, pp. 364-6).

21 August, 1879; Orphans' Court. Petition of M. Williams, administrator of the estate of the late Dr. David Ahl, deceased, of the



borough of Newville, states that the deceased died seized of real estate, including "All that certain tract of land situate in the Township of West Pennsborough . . . Bounded and described as follows. On the North by State road and land of William M. Glenn; on the East by land of Prospect Hill Cemetery; on the South by land of Rev. R. McCochran; and on the West by land of Rev. R. McCochran and William Patton; containing one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less." (Ibid, Orphans' Court Docket, Vol. 22, p. 84).

A report to the Court shows that the above tract was sold 17 October, 1879, to W. F. Sadler, Esq., for \$3,728.04. (Ibid, p. 154).

30 March, 1882. W. F. Sadler and wife, for \$6,448.38, sold to Jacob R. Weaver of West Pennsborough Township, the above mentioned tract, 149 acres, 26 perches, "Beginning at a stone on the State road at the corner of land lately of the same tract, now of William Patton, thence by the State road and land of Wm. M. Glenn," north and east to stone, north and east to stone, north and east by land of John Rhoads, north and east to stone, by land of Prospect Hill Cemetery south and east to stone, then by land of same north and west to stone, then by land of same north and east to stone, south and east to stone, by land of B. Seitz south and west to stone, by land of Rev. R. M. McCochran south and west to stone, north and west to stone, north and west to stone, by land of same north and west to stone, by land of Wm. Patton north and east to stone, then north and west to place of beginning. (Ibid, Deeds, Vol. 3, Book U, pp. 12-14).

31 March, 1909. The heirs of Jacob R. Weaver, for \$5,548.85, sold to Jacob T. Swartz of Philadelphia 149 acres, 26 perches, of land in West Pennsborough Township, which the said Jacob R. Weaver, on 30 March, 1882, purchased from W. F. Sadler, "Beginning at a stone on the State Road at a corner of land lately of the same tract, now of William Patton, thence by the State Road and land of William M. Glenn's heirs," etc.; bounded by land of John Rhoads, Prospect Hill Cemetery, Benjamin F. Seitz, the heirs of Robert McCochran and land of William Patton to place of beginning. (Ibid, Vol. 7, Book L, pp. 258-60).

By reference to the will of Allen<sup>1</sup> Leeper it will be seen that he mentions five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom were married at the time of their father's death. Another son, William



## LEEPER FAMILY

Leeper, is named by a descendant of Allen<sup>1</sup> Leeper. The dates and order of their births are not known.

Children:

- I Allen Leeper; received his share of father's estate during father's lifetime; mentioned in will of father; had son, James Leeper, who was co-heir of his grandfather (see will, given above).
- II James Leeper, of Southampton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
- III Charles Leeper, of West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
- IV A daughter; married James Ewing and had son, David Ewing, who was co-heir under his grandfather's will (see will, given above).
- V A daughter; married Thomas Ewing and had son, John Ewing, who was co-heir under his grandfather's will (see will, given above).
- VI William Leeper; of whom below.

## SECOND GENERATION

James<sup>2</sup> Leeper (Allen<sup>1</sup>) of Southampton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was co-executor with his brother, Charles, of his father's will (see will, also deeds of administration quoted under Charles Leeper). He is named as "freeman" of West Pennsborough Township in 1774 (see copy of Tax Roll at end), his name appearing on the records of that place until 1779 (Ibid). In 1783 we find him as a taxable of Hopewell Township (Ibid), Cumberland County, and in 1793 in Southampton Township, Cumberland County (Ibid). This does not mean that he had moved from Hopewell Township, as might at first appear. That part of Hopewell Township in which James Leeper owned land and resided for a time, was set off into Southampton Township, according to the following deed.

9 November, 1793. "James Leeper of Southampton Township in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania Miller and Mary his wife" for £900 sold to "Samuel Allen Rippey and Joseph Duncan both of the Town of Shippensburg . . . Merchants" . . . a "certain Messuage or Tenement Merchant Mill and Saw Mill Planta-

tion and tract of land situate in Southampton Township," bounding lands of John McCulloch, David Glen, James Beatty, William Reed (formerly), and Matthew Henderson; 164 acres part of a tract formerly "in the Township of Hopewell, but now in the Township of Southampton," which on 7 April, 1789, Butler and Mifflin, attorneys for John Penn, the younger, and John Penn, the elder, granted to the said James Leeper in fee (Deeds, Cumberland County, Book K, Vol. 1, p. 20). The deed of the said Penns, by their attorneys, transferring the above described tract of 164 acres to "James Leiper of Hopewell Township in the County of Cumberland in Pennsylvania . . . Miller," 7 April, 1789, is recorded on pages 20 to 22 of the above cited Book of Deeds.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. 6, p. 196, at the close of Captain James Irwin's report of the 2nd battalion, Cumberland County Militia, Revolutionary War, there is the following footnote: "James Leiper leatly from Carolina he fled from the Enemy's Country." This may, or may not apply to the above James Leeper. From the record quoted above we learn that his wife's name was Mary, but we have record of only one child, Allen, as follows:

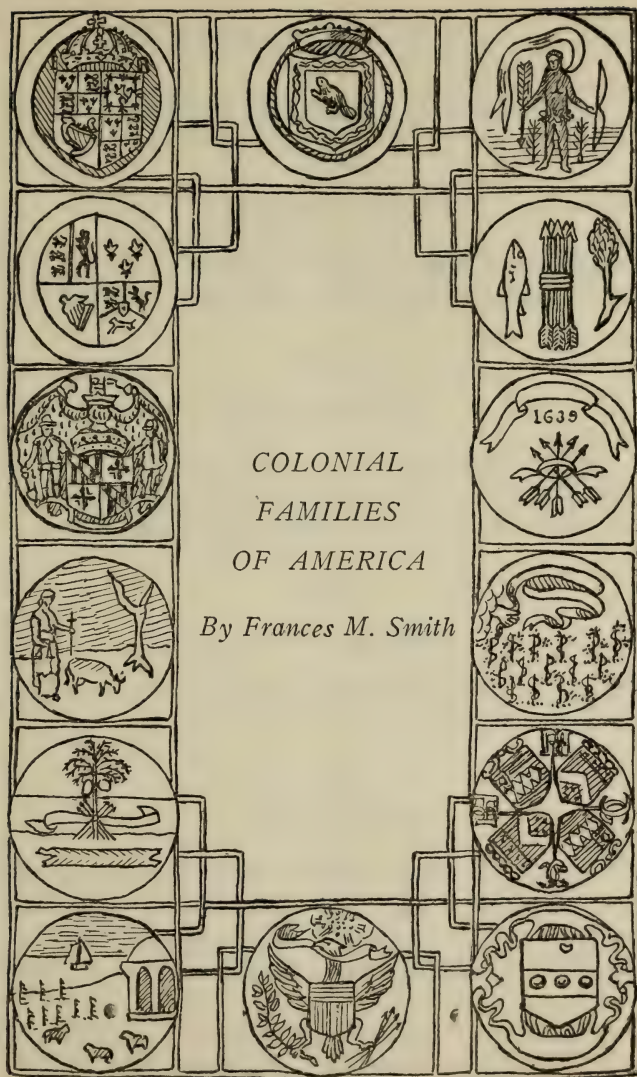
"At an Orphans Court held at Carlyle the tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one \* \* \* "Came into Court Allen Leeper Grandson of Allen Leeper deceased above the age of fourteen years & prayed the Court to appoint his father James Leeper of Hopewell Township Guardian over his person & estate being a legacy left him by his Grandfather the said Allen Leeper deceased during his minority or untill another Guardian be chosen in his room. The Court do thereupon appoint the said James Leeper Guardian over the estate of the said Allen Leeper during his minority or untill another Guardian he appointed in his room.

"By the Court."—*Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court Docket, Volume 3, page 95.*

Child:

- I Allen, probably born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1775.

(To be Continued)





## Colonial Families of America

### XVII

#### Martin Family

A Warlike Race—Name on Battle Abbey Roll—A Puritan of the Good Old Stock, Abraham, Left Money for First Church Bell.

### XVIII

#### Osgood Family

Name of Lofly Significance—Family Flourished in Great Britain Before Norman Conquest—A Colonial Belle Furnishes the Romance—First Bearer of Arms Deserved Well for His Hospitality.

### XIX

#### Savage Family

Name May Be of French Origin—Family Has Its Traditions, Old Castles, and Modern Heroes.

### XX

#### Todd Family

Reputed Origin of the Name Makes Demands on the Imagination—Yorkshire the Stronghold of the Family—Scottish Ancestry Claimed by One Branch—One of the "Women of the Revolution" a Todd—Her Loyalty Personally Acknowledged by Washington.

## Martin Family

**A Warlike Race—Name on Battle Abbey Roll—A Puritan of the Good  
Old Stock, Abraham, Left Money for First Church Bell**



ARTIN is a Norman name meaning warlike.

William Martin of Tours went over with the Conqueror, as a general in the Norman army. To his share fell the barony of Cemmes, or Kemeys, in County Pembroke, and he became Baron of Kemeys, and also Lord of Combe-Martin of Martinshoe in Devon. He had one son, Baron Robert Fitz-Martin (or "son of Martin"), who married Maud Peverell.

They had a son—Baron of Darlington, Devon, who left sons, William and Oliver, and from William, second Baron of Darlington, born 1160, all of English lineage, bearing the name Martin, are descended, and from Oliver, who settled in Galway, are descended all of the Irish lineage.

No sooner had Martin de Tours acquired vast estates than he devoted a portion of his wealth to the founding of a monastery for Benedictine monks at St. Dogmael's near Cardigan. This monastery was dedicated to St. Segwell, and was annexed as a cell to the Abbey of Tyrone in France. This institution was endowed with lands by Robert Fitz-Martin, the son of the founder.

Martin de Tours and his successors were summoned to the King's council, as barons of Cemmaes, and continued to be lords in the English Parliament. The third baron married Augharad, daughter of Rhys, Prince of Wales.

In the reign of Henry II., William Martin, a lord of Cemmaes, was sent with the Abbot of St. Augustine and other persons of note into different counties of England to make inquisition touching the behavior of all sheriffs, bailiffs, and other officers, likewise of all archbishops, abbots, friars, earls, barons, vavasors, knights, citizens, and burgesses.

In 1245 Nicholas, the fifth lord of Cemmaes, for services to the

King, obtained license for a market every week and a yearly fair at his manor.

South Moulton, in Devonshire, was held by the Martin family by service of finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when he was hunting in the neighborhood.

It is believed that from the barons of Cemmaes, whose ancestor was Martin de Tours, are descended those of the family of Martin who came to New England.

More than one knight, or man-at-arms, is recorded in the Roll of Battle Abbey as bearing the name of Martin. It is perhaps superfluous to explain of what this roll of Battle Abbey consisted. On October 4, A. D. 1066, the battle of Hastings was fought, and William the Norman was seated upon the throne of England under the historic title of William the Conqueror. Close by the field of Hastings William caused a stately pile to be erected, which was named Battle Abbey in commemoration of his victory. A roll, or catalogue, was prepared, in which was carefully recorded the names and titles of the Norman chivalry who had followed William's banner in the enterprise. This was the famous Roll of Battle, or "Battel," Abbey. It has been of inestimable service to the herald, the genealogist, and the historian. Some portions of the abbey still remain.

Battle Abbey was dedicated to St. Martin. In the "Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester" are the lines:

"And ther as the bataile was  
An Abbey he let rere,  
Of Saint Martin for the soules  
That there slayn were."

The patron saint of the family is St. Martin, the son of a Roman military tribute, who was born at Sabaria, a city in Hungary, about A. D. 316. The saint attained great celebrity on account of his sanctity. The festival of St. Martin, which occurs November 11, was instituted by Pope Martin, about A. D. 650. Upon that day the casks of new wine were tapped.

Our English ancestors kept the feast by the consumption of roasted goose. The old tradition is that St. Martin hid himself on account of his unwillingness to become a bishop, but his retreat was discovered through a goose.





MARTIN

No less than seven churches in London and Westminster are dedicated to St. Martin. The excessive admiration of the saint led to many towns being named in his honor, and pious parents, when bestowing his name in baptism, felt that they had insured a potent protector for the new-born child.

The variations of the name are Martyn, Marttin, Marten, Martain, Marteen, Martine and Martin.

The immigrant ancestor was John Martin, one of the founders of the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. He had five sons and four daughters, each of whom married and had a family. Robert Martin, in 1640, settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, afterwards Rehoboth. Among other early settlers of the Martin family were Abraham, Isaac, Richard, and Samuel. The latter was born in Lancashire, England, May 2, 1760, and was a son of Richard Martin, nicknamed "Mad Dick," who was a member of Parliament. Samuel Martin's wife was Jane Trotter, daughter of a landed proprietor of Belfast, Ireland.

From the bequests of Abraham Martin, who died in 1670, it may be inferred that he was a Puritan of the good old stock and solicitous for the welfare of the colony. He left three pounds, ten shillings, for the "pastours;" one pound "towards the incompassing of the burying ground;" ten shillings to be laid out in the making of a bier, and one pound "for the procurement of a bell to call the people to God's worship." In those early days, before the introduction of bells, it was customary to beat the drum to give notice of the time of public worship. It is, therefore, possible that the colony was indebted to a Martin for its first church bell.

The Bible of John Martin, the immigrant, is still extant. This he left to all his children, but its home was to be with the eldest son. Similar provision was made for another valuable volume, the "Book Grantham," as he calls it in his will. This book, which is now in the possession of a descendant, is an exposition of the views of the Baptists, and was written in 1678 by a Thomas Grantham, of London. On the margins of the leaves of the book are various curious inscriptions, written by members of the family, whose penmanship was unique, orthography *sui generis*, and punctuation nil.

The most important legend is this:

"You all my friends desired are to wash your hands and read with care."

## MARTIN FAMILY

On another page is written:

"Manasseh Martin, his book, the 9th part; my father gave this book to his 9 children and i am his 4th son, Manasseh Martin."

On one of the last pages is written:

"I find this book was my grait grandfather's John Martin's he brought it out of old England. I have perused this book and find it worthy of any serus parsons considration."

The Martins seem to have been a patriotic family; at least, the number of those who have applied for pensions, at different times, runs into the hundreds. Captain Simeon Martin, of Providence, Rhode Island, fourth from immigrant John, was one of the first to enlist in the Revolution. He was later adjutant-general and major-general of the militia of his State, and at one time Lieutenant-Governor.

Ebenezer Martin served in the first brigade of Massachusetts, 1781. Captain George Martin was engaged in scouting expeditions. Another George Martin was deputy quartermaster in the Revolution.

Martins also served in the Indian wars. A John Martin was interpreter of the Indian campaign during King Philip's war, and a Richard Martin advanced £1 5s. 4d. towards carrying on the war against Philip.

Upon the Martin arms appear two red bars on a white or silver shield, or in the language of heraldry: Argent, two bars, gules.

Crest: A red star of six points, or an estoile gules.

This coat-of-arms is found cut on a tombstone in Copp's Hill graveyard, Boston, with simply the name Martyn underneath.

At what time or for what particular achievement these arms were bestowed is not known, but in 1675, in "The Baronage of England," these arms were given with an account of the Somersetshire family of Martin.

A Michael Martin, born at Pembroke, and living in Boston, 1700, used this coat-armor.

William Martin of Woodbury, Connecticut, 1680, bore: Gules, on a chevron, or, three talbots passant, sable.

Crest: On a globe, or, a falcon rising argent, gorged with a ducal coronet.

The arms ascribed to Colonel John Martin of Virginia are: Gules, a chevron, between three crescents, argent.



No crest is given. Colonel Martin was a burgess from Caroline County, 1738, and from King William County, 1752. He married Martha Burwell.

According to heraldic lore, a star is supposed to symbolize the Creator, its rays, which point in every direction, indicating the all-pervading attributes of the Supreme Being. The presence, therefore, of a star in a coat-of-arms implies the existence of the presumption of pre-eminent qualities in its possessor. Gules, or red, signifies strength or boldness; the spotless white of argent, chaste and virtuous qualities, and, when combined with red, purity and courage.



✧ Oliver ✧

## Osgood Family

**Name of Lotty Significance—Family Flourished in Great Britain Before Norman Conquest—A Colonial Belle Furnishes the Romance—First Bearer of Arms Deserved Well for His Hospitality**



“DIVINELY good” is the meaning of Osgood, which is of Saxon origin. Os is God, or the Divinity. The word in the Norse tongue is quite similar—“as”—pronounced “ouse.” Other words derived from os are Osbert, “handsome as a god”; Ostgood, “good host”; Osmuna, “divine protection”; Oswald, “divine power.” Then there are other forms—Osburn, Osborne, Osland, Osmore, Ostrom, Ostrander. Variations of Osgood or Osgoode are Osgot, Osegod and Ossgood. The Latin form is Osgotus. Two old variations of the name are Osgith and Osyth.

The King of Northumbria in 612 was Oswy. He rang many changes on the name, some of which were Oswin, Osino, Oswius, Osweus, Oswin and Osguid. His successor some years later was Oswulf or Osulf.

Before the Norman Conquest Clapa Osgod was living at Lambeth, and it was at the marriage feast of his daughter, Gytha, in 1402, that Harthacnut, or “Hardicanute,” died, as he drained his goblet. Osgod was second only to the king in power.

After the battle of Hastings the Saxon monks Osgod and Alrik, removed Harold’s remains to their monastery at Waltham. In Domesday Book mention is made of several Osgoods, holding lands in a number of counties. Osgot was a great landed proprietor, probably one of the Saxons who made his peace with the Conqueror, and was confirmed in his possessions. Robertus Osegood was a burgess of Willshire, living in the thirteenth century. In 1316 Adam de Osgoby, of Yorkshire, was keeper of the great seal.

For two centuries the Osgood family has been a power in Massachusetts and New York.

One ancestor was John, who came over in 1638. He came from Herrell, or Wherwell, near Andover, and is said to have named An-

dover, Massachusetts, which town he helped to found. His was the second house there, and religious services were held in it until the church was built. The property has been in possession of the family until within the last few years. According to tradition, John "feared neither the theological devil nor the red ones" who prowled in the neighborhood. He went to church with his musket, and he and his sons went armed to the teeth when trouble with the Indians threatened. John Osgood was a religious enthusiast who "devoted all his leisure to the glory of God," as it has been expressed. No better type of the God-fearing, stout-hearted pioneer can be found. He was the first representative for Andover to the General Court, 1651.

Another ancestor was Christopher Osgood—or Ossgood, as the name was more commonly spelled in colonial times. He and his wife, Margaret, were the first settlers in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Another pilgrim was William Osgood, who went to Salisbury, Massachusetts.

It is said that the three Osgoods were brothers. It is a somewhat singular fact that each reared a family of two sons and four daughters. A curious document is Christopher's will, proved in 1650. "My wish is that my daughters do not marry without the desire of my wife, and the consent of my overseers, and that their several portions be paid when they are 20 years old, if they be not married before that."

All the Osgoods educated their sons well, sending them to the best Boston schools and to college. Nineteen were graduates of Harvard before 1834, and eight at other New England colleges. Few of the family have cared for a commercial career, although it may be mentioned that the first mills on the Concord River were built by Christopher Osgood; nor have the clash and struggle of political life appealed to them. One characteristic is a strong religious nature, with the result that a large number have chosen the ministry of the gospel—so many, indeed, that the name has a distinctly religious sound.

The Osgoods have ever been staunch patriots. Captain John, son of John the first, was one of the number imprisoned by Andross during the opposition to the taxation of 1687. Colonel John and Captain Peter Osgood were members of the committee which drew up resolutions against the stamp act. Peter was a leading member of the committee formed to encourage home manufactures. He would have noth-





ing to do with English importations. Yankee-made articles were good enough for him—everything else was superfluous.

Massachusetts Revolutionary rolls of those who flew to arms upon the "Lexington Alarm" give the names of six Osgoods from Andover, eight from Salisbury, and twelve from other towns. Under "Miscellaneous Service" Benjamin Osgood "marched 26 miles from home," Thomas "enlisted October 16, 1777, discharged October 18, 20 miles from home."

Samuel Osgood, of Andover, the fifth in descent from John, commanded a company of minute men at Lexington and Concord, and served on many important committees in the Provincial Congress. He helped to frame the Constitution of the United States, and was a member of the Cabinet. This position, however, he resigned when the capital was removed from New York to Philadelphia. He was conspicuous in all public movements. The first two names on the list of incorporators of the present public school system of New York are those of De Witt Clinton and Samuel Osgood. Samuel was first Postmaster-General of the United States, and at his house, 1 Cherry Street, Washington stayed when he came to New York for his inauguration.

Another Samuel Osgood, born in 1812, is regarded as one of the literary lights of the family. Samuel is a name of honor; the representative in art is Samuel, born 1808. Many of his canvases are treasured in the great public collections of the country. His wife was Frances Sargent Locke, better known by her pen name, "Fanny Forrester."

One of the few poems of merit suggested by the Civil War was written by Kate Putnam Osgood. "Driving Home the Cows" was its title, and it was copied by nearly every journal in the country. In the realm of philanthropy we find the name of Helen Osgood, of Boston, who won fame and praise for her patriotic labors. Thaddeus Osgood, born in 1775, organized the first church in Buffalo and founded many others. The great philanthropist, George Peabody, was of Osgood lineage.

Martha Osgood, a Colonial belle and beauty, furnishes the romance for the family history by having been obliging enough to elope, in true heroic style, from a second-story window, with her lover, Enoch Poor, the General Poor who commanded a regiment at Bunker Hill.

Her sister, Dorcas, married General Dearborn, a name also honored in the history of the early struggles of our country.

The old-fashioned names, Eunice, Lois, Polly, Dolly, and Susanah have many representatives in this family. Less common, but more curious, are the names Apphia, Farina, Lana, Zuriah and Sabinet. In one family we find the three sisters, Prudence, Patience and Relief. The Beau Brummel of the family was Dr. Kendall Osgood, surgeon in a Revolutionary regiment. Afterward he went to Petersborough, New Hampshire, to practice his profession, but his dress worked his undoing, and he was obliged to abandon medicine and take up farming. His every-day garb was a red broadcloth coat, buff vest, buckskin trousers, silver knee buckles, silk stockings, wig, and cocked hat. The good doctor was so far from resenting the slight put upon him and his rainbow attire that he left \$1,000 by will to the town.

The arms represented belonged to John, the pioneer. They are: Argent, three garbs, in a double tressure, flory counterflory, gules, doubled argent.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, proper, supporting a garb, gules.

In heraldry, the garb denotes plenty, and that the first bearer of the arms did deserve well for his hospitality. Another symbolic meaning is that "the harvest of first hopes had been secured." The tressure flory is an emblem signifying preservation or protection. It is borne in the arms of Scotland, and the legend is that it was given to Achailus, King of Scotland, by Charlemagne, in order to signify that the French lilies should defend the Scottish lion. The double tressure was first assumed by Robert Stuart, to testify his approval of the alliance which he had renewed with Charles V. of France. The lion has always held a high place in heraldry as an emblem of deathless courage. The helmet denotes wisdom and surety in defense. As to the colors, gules stands for fortitude, and argent, for peace and security.



## Savage Family

**Name May Be of French Origin—Family Has Its Traditions, Old Castles, and Modern Heroes**



THIS is a tradition, if nothing more, that Savage was a name introduced into England by a person, thus called, in the train of Isabella of France, who became the queen of Edward II. Earlier settlements, however, had been made by the Savages, for a knight of the name founded the family in Ireland when de Courcey made his invasion.

Le Sauvage was a sobriquet of early times in France. It implied a certain brusqueness of manner, and from this, doubtless, the surname arose. Those who try to be funny at the expense of the Savage family tell stories which, however, may be taken with a grain of salt, several grains, indeed. One story is that a gentleman of fortune, in Kent, rejoiced in the name of "Savage Bear, Esq." Born a Bear, his mother wished to perpetuate her family name of Savage, and gave it to her son for his Christian name.

Another story teller shows us a list of names which, arranged for "ready reference," like a directory, appears this way: "Sharp Walter; Smart Isabella; Savage Solomon."

One seat of the Savage family is in Worcester, England—Elmley Castle. In Cheshire "they have long been people of rank and title"; Lukesland House, and Ardchin Castle, Devon, and Lisanoure Castle, Antrim, are seats of the Savages.

Lord Savage, of the Little Ards, living about 1550, was a man of affairs. There is a book called "The Savages of the Ards."

The Savages here trace back to Major Thomas of Boston, 1635, who came from Chester, or to John of Hartford, who married Elizabeth Dubbin, "ye 10d. of febru, 1652." Dubbin is a name to give one pause. Perhaps you prefer its original French form, D'Aubin, or Daubin. John probably hailed from England, and he was first a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was afterwards at Hartford

and Middletown. In May, 1654, "he was mayd free," and living at Hartford. No one can say a word against John, except that he didn't know his own mind when it came to spelling his name. He begins his will Sanedg, and ends it Sanidg. Savige, Savidge, Savadge, and Sauage are other variations in colonial records. Sauvage is the French form, and in Canada we find many Sauvages. In the United States Savage and Savidge are the usual forms.

In 1680 John had over a thousand acres of land on the Connecticut River, and he helped build the Middletown church.

"Sargnt. Jno. Savidg" is the way we find his name in one record. He died in 1684, and left "to his loving wife Elizabeth Sauedg, my now dwelling hous and hom lott." To son William, "one peice of upland, adioyning to Israell Willcocks (seaven acre)." John was his eldest son, and "Nathanill" was another son, who was to have the home lot after his mother's "decease." Elizabeth, the widow, was executrix of the will, which shows that women had some rights even in those days of no vote.

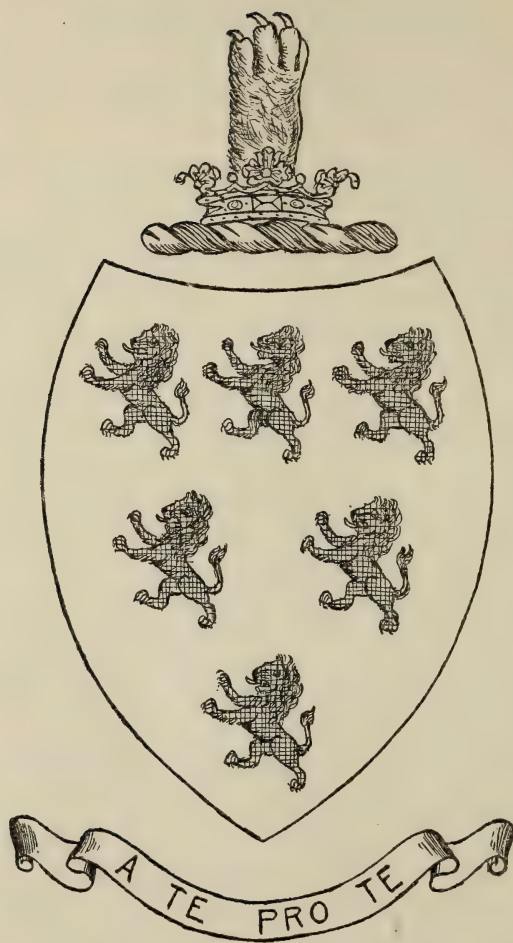
Samuel Hall and Captain Nathaniel White witnessed the will, which was in the handwriting of Captain White, "long the most important citizen of Upper Middletown."

John Savage had a kersey coate, valued at fifteen shillings, according to the inventory. "One smoothing iron, 2sh., and one Large bible and other books, 15sh.," are items of the inventory, which was made by Captain White, William Ward, and Gils Hamlin. The total value of personal property was £480, 15sh., 6d.

Besides three sons, John left six fair daughters.

Marriage connections of the Savages include the Kirbys, Gibsons, Frosts, Knapps, and Montagues. The first savings bank in Boston, and the second in the United States, was founded by James Savage, antiquary, born 1784, a descendant of Major Thomas.

The Savages should have no trouble in proving their eligibility to membership with patriotic societies of various kinds. Revolutionary officers include Captain Abijah, who had also been in the Canadian expedition, and was taken prisoner at Quebec. Captain Abijah was an officer in the guard of Lafayette, and on the latter's visit to this country, entertained him as his guest. Abijah was deputy to the General Assembly. He married Martha Strickland Torrey, and they had fourteen children. Abijah had several brothers in the Revolution—



Savage



## SAVAGE FAMILY

Gideon was one, and Nathan another. A representative of the Pennsylvania Savages was Lieutenant John; of the Virginia family, Joseph, surgeon's mate.

The journal of Corporal Gideon Savage, who was at Valley Forge, is extant, and mighty interesting reading. Nathan Savage, "the archer," was as good a shot as any Indian, and his deeds of prowess were the theme of song and story. Hiel Savage, a soldier of '76, was one of the founders of the New York branch of the family. He made his home in Saratoga County after the close of the war. His father was Ebenezer, fourth from John the first, and he held office at Middletown, Connecticut, was a surveyor, and the proud father of ten.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is blazoned: Argent, six lioncels [or small lions], rampant, sable, three, two, and one.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a lion's gamb [or limb], erect, sable.

Motto: A te pro te—"From thee, for thee." This is the coat-armor ascribed to Major Thomas Savage of Boston, and was granted in 1600. Another Savage motto is *Fortis atque fidelis*. Some branches of the family display arms quartered with those of the King, Bennett, Welstead, and Christian families.



Bennett

## Todd Family

Reputed Origin of the Name Makes Demands on the Imagination—  
Yorkshire the Stronghold of the Family—Scottish Ancestry Claimed by  
One Branch—One of the "Women of the Revolution" a Todd—Her  
Loyalty Personally Acknowledged by Washington



IN SCOTLAND and the north of England tod is a fox, and todhunter a foxhunter. From this must we seek the origin of the name Todd?

The first to assume it as a surname was perhaps a keen sportsman. He followed the hounds, or was a foxhunter. Tod is a name occurring in the writings of Wycliffe, also Todman. We have other forms of the name, Todt or Todte, for one, and the compounds Todcastle, Todenham, and Todlebru.

A good story is told of a market gardener of Middlesex who was brought before a magistrate for not having printed on his cart his name, his place of residence, and the words "taxed cart." In defense, the gardener said that he had complied with the law in every particular, as the Court could judge from inspection of his cart, upon which was the following legend:

"A Most Odd Act on a Taxed Cart."

This looked startling, not to say contumacious, until it was explained that it could be rendered:

"Amos Todd, Acton, a Taxed Cart."

Who have helped to make the name illustrious? To mention but a few, one of the best known Irish scholars of his day—he was born in 1805—was James Henthorn Todd, consulted both by statesmen and theologians. Henry John Todd was editor of Milton; he also edited Johnson's dictionary, and added several thousand words.

Robert Bentley Todd, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a physician of high repute, and his statue may be seen at King's College Hospital. David Todd had a world-wide reputation as an

astronomer; Isaac Todhunter was a mathematician, whose treatises had an enormous circulation.

Shall we also mention Mary Evans Todd, the "Mary" of Coleridge's verse? She was not a Todd by birth, to be sure, but the wife and the mother of one—the mother of Elliott D'Arcy Todd, of Yorkshire, which for centuries has been the stronghold, so to speak, of the Todds. Can there be any connection between the name of the family and that of a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire—Todmorden? The town also dates back to Edward III., and even prior to his reign.

From Yorkshire came the progenitors of the American family. One was Christopher, who was an important personage in New Haven almost from the year of its settlement. He was the son of William Todd, who was the son of William Todd, and he came over with his wife, Grace, and several children about 1639. What is now the campus of Yale College was part of Christopher's estate. Many of his descendants now live in New Haven. Agreeably to the traditional origin of his name, Christopher bore for arms three fox's heads.

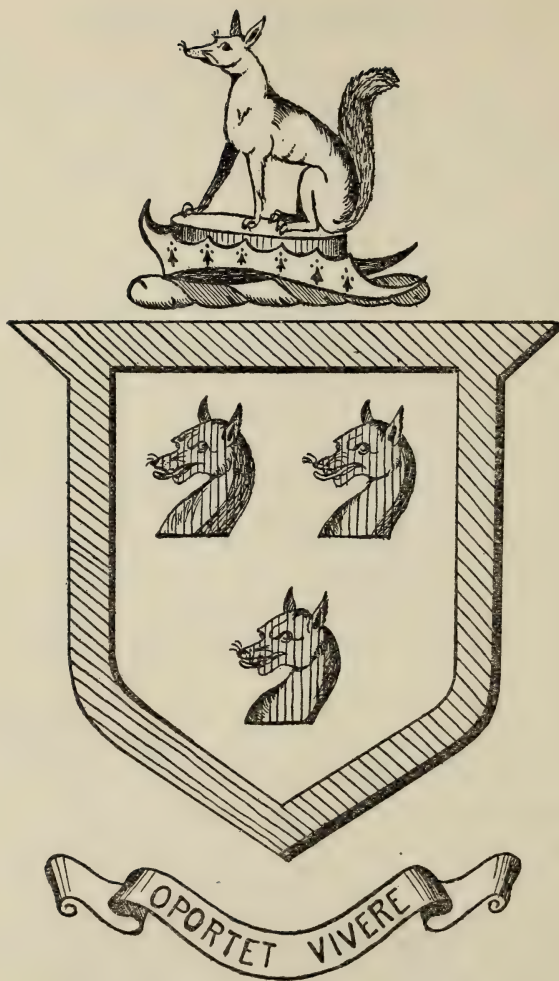
The Massachusetts branch of the Todd family dates back to John, who also came from Yorkshire. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1637, with his wife, Susannah, and six children. He was a representative to the general court for many years. He bore, for arms, a fox, rampant, with a dove for crest, and the motto: "By Cunning, Not by Craft."

Descendants of Adam Todd may claim Scotch ancestry, for he was born in the Highlands and wore the Highland garb. The date of his arrival in the New World is not known, but he died in 1765, leaving a widow and four children—Adam, James, Sarah, and Margaret.

In "Women of the Revolution" we read of Sarah, Adam Todd's wife. Their home was in Cliff street, New York. When the British took possession of the city she left it, but quickly returned when she heard that a servant, whom she had left in charge of her house, was passing herself off as the mistress and was taking boarders. She remained through the war, and, with her daughters, was a ministering angel to prisoners and the wounded in hospitals.

Her house was called "rebel headquarters" by the British, and an officer said of her and her daughters: "They are the d—— rebels in New York." To the house of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Whetten, was first brought the news of peace to the citizens of New York. Mrs.





Codd

Todd received a letter from Washington, expressing thanks and gratitude in behalf of the country, and asked leave to breakfast with her.

During the meal he rose twice to thank her for her devoted loyalty. She is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, New York.

Many interesting anecdotes have been handed down in the family regarding Revolutionary days, and the part she and her daughters took in those times that tried men's souls.

Some British soldiers were once in her house, drinking, and asked her for a toast. "Why, we eat toast," she replied, and with so much simplicity that they supposed her really ignorant of the meaning of the word, and insisted no further. Her ingenuity in avoiding the necessity of pledging her enemies recalls the story of a lady, who, obliged to give a toast in the presence of British officers, pledged "to the baker's dozen"—meaning the thirteen Colonies.

"The sword of the Lord and Washington will prevail," was Mrs. Todd's expression of her faith in the righteousness of the cause.

Her daughter, Sarah, married a Brevoort, one of a family owning a large slice of New York City, whose name is perpetuated in various ways in the metropolis—a family which helped to build up Astor and Vanderbilt connections, it may also be mentioned. Adam Todd, second, married Margaret Dodge, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Vanderbilt Dodge. The wife of the first Astor in this country was Sarah Todd. He was John Jacob Astor, who came from Waldorf, Baden, in 1783.

It is not alone the women of the family who have a Revolutionary record; the men also played their parts. Timothy, of Vermont, a surgeon, was at the battle of Bennington, and a member of the Governor's council. Eben Todd, or Tod, as the name frequently appears in Colonial records, served through the war. Thomas, of Virginia, was also a member of the Continental army. His son, Charles, was one of the four aides who rendered General Harrison most important services during his campaign. He was afterward Minister to Russia. The Kentucky branch of the Todd family also has its war record. There were Lieutenant Levi, and his brother, Colonel John, good and brave soldiers. Levi was the father of Robert, the father of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

In the War of 1812 George Todd was lieutenant-colonel. His son, David, was Governor of Ohio. William Todd, of New Hamp-

shire, born in 1823, won the first victory in a constitutional convention, single handed, on the method of drawing seats, and followed it up by drawing the best seat in the House. This gave him prestige, which ready wit and common sense increased, and it was unusual for a convention to vote down anything which he supported. A preacher, author, and educator was John Todd of Vermont, whose "Students' Manual" had a great vogue. He helped to found Mount Holyoke Seminary.

The arms reproduced, that of Christopher, the settler, and now borne by the Connecticut Todds, are: Argent, three fox's heads, couped, gules, a border vert.

Crest: A chapeau, or cap of maintenance, gules, turned up, ermine, a fox sejant, proper.

Motto: Oportet vivere—"It is necessary to live."

Burke's Peerage credits the Todd family with eight coats-of-arms.



•CHAMBERS•





Asfordby

ARMS OF WILLIAM ASFORDBY WHO CAME FROM LINCOLN-  
SHIRE, ENGLAND, TO ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK



## Plumpton

Elizabeth Plumpton was the great-great-great-great-great-grandmother of William Asfordby, who came from Lincolnshire, in England, to Ulster County, New York. She was born in the early part of the Fifteenth Century, and was descended from Eldred, who, in 1086, held lands at Plumpton, in Yorkshire, as recorded in Domesday Book.

The Arms here shown quarter Foljambe with Plumpton. In 1393 Sir Robert Plumpton married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Geoffrey Foljambe, of Derbyshire. Another quartering is shown, of another Coat, unnamed, brought into the Arms by another marriage.

The blazon is: Quarterly; 1. azure, five fusils in fesse or, each charged with an escallop gules (Plumpton); 2 and 3, sable, a bend between six escallops or (Foljambe); 4. argent, six lions rampant azure, three, two, and one.—The Genealogical Editor.



## Cracroft

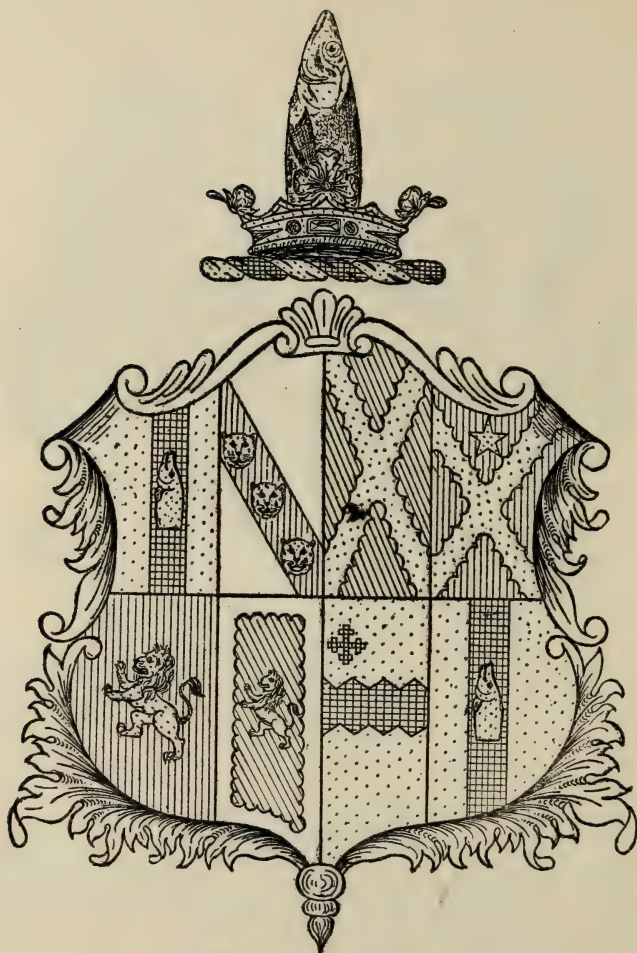
Walter de Cracroft, of Lincolnshire, had a son, Stephen de Cracroft, living in the reign of King Henry III. Descendants, of other surnames, are many in the United States, and it may be that this statement is true also of those here bearing the name.

The blazon of the Cracroft Arms is:

Arms—Per pale, vert and gules, on a bend indented argent three martlets sable.

Crest—A stork proper, supporting with his dexter foot a battle-axe, staff or, headed argent.—The Genealogical Editor.





## Gascoigne

Arms of Gascoigne, of Lasincroft, England, quartering (2) Bolton, (3) Franke, (4) Clitherow of Salisbury, (5) Grace, (6) Heyton, and (7) Vavasour.



## Sandon

Arms of Sandon, of Ashby-by-Partney, England, an old Lincolnshire family. Sir William Sandon, knight, who used these arms, was concerned in the Lincolnshire Rebellion of 1536.



Fleming.



# The Funk Family

One of the Pioneer Mennonite Families from Switzerland Which Settled  
on Large Tracts of Land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1710.

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Genealogical Editor

## PART IV

*(Concluded from Volume 2, Number 1)*



THE proof that Henry Funk, who died in Lancaster in 1800 (whose biography and ancestry have been described in preceding issues of *The Journal of American Genealogy*) was the Henry Funk, son of Henry, and grandson of Henry Funk, the Colonist of 1717, was obtained by a process of elimination of all contemporaries of the same name in Lancaster County.

In 1747 and 1750 there was living in Manor Township, Lancaster County, Henry Funk, a minor, over whom in those years a guardian was appointed (See record of Orphans Court, Lancaster County, Pa., Miscellaneous Book, 1742-60, p. 3, as given above, under the Second Generation). It is not possible, that this Henry Funk a minor in 1750, was the Henry Funk of Manor Township of whom we have record, who made his will in 1787, and in that will wrote of himself as "being far advanced in Years." It would be impossible for a person of minor years in 1750, and probably just over fourteen years of age to write of himself in 1787 as being of great age.

It is therefore evident from this fact that Henry Funk, minor in 1750, and Henry Funk, of "advanced years" in 1787, were not one and the same person. We have the will of Henry Funk, dated 14th August, 1787, and proved 8th November, 1788 with several other documents some referring to the settlement of his estate in which his children are mentioned. That he owned land in Manor Township is evidenced by a warrant for land and a patent, both dated 1760, and a deed of 1781, wherein he is mentioned with his wife, Magdalen, and

that he is not identical with Henry Funk who died in 1800, is evidenced by the proof of his will in 1788.

There follow the said documents referring to the Henry Funk of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, of "advanced years" in 1787.

Warrant. 1760 May 26th Lancaster. Henry Funk 1501/2 a. part of the Manor of Conestogo. . . . .

# BY THE PROPRIETRIES

*Pensylvania ss.*

(Seal) WHEREAS *Henry Funk of Manor Township* in the County of Lancaster Yeoman did contract and agree with our Agents and Attornies (for that purpose lawfully constituted) to wit Richard Peters Esquire our Secretary and Richard Hockley our first named Receiver General, to purchase from us a certain Tract or Piece of Land part of our Manor of Conostogo in the said County; And by order of our Agents, the said Tract of Land hath been since surveyed for the said Henry Funk, and is found to contain One hundred and fifty acres and a half and the allowance of six acres P Cent for Roads, as by the same survey appears. AND WHEREAS the said *Henry Funk* hath paid to our use the full purchase monies for the said Tract of Land amounting to the sum of Two hundred and twenty-five pounds fifteen shillings, and is to pay the yearly Quitrent of an half penny sterling P Acre forever: These are therefore to will and require you to accept and receive into your office, the said survey so made of the said Tract of Land, and to make return thereof into our Secretaries Office in order for confirmation to the said Henry Funk, on the terms aforesaid And for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Land Office, by virtue of certain powers from the said Proprietaries, at Philadelphia the twenty sixth day of May Anno Dom. 1760. . . . .

To Nicholas Scull Surveyor General.

*James Hamilton*

4th of June 1760.

P Huh. Hughes

*for Jno. Hughes Recordr.* . . . . .

IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania,

FUNK FAMILY

(Seal) I have here unto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be hereto affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of March, A. D., 1913.

*Henry Houck*  
*Secretary of Internal Affairs.*

To the Honorable James Hamilton Esquire.

Lieutenant Governor, and Commissioner of Property.

WE HEREBY Certify to your Honor that the within mentioned purchase Money's of Two hundred and Twenty five pounds fifteen shillings Money of Pennsylvania for the within mentioned Tract of one hundred and fifty acres and an half of Land proposed to be granted to Henry Funk (under an half penny sterling P Acre Qt. Rent) is, in our Judgement the full value thereof

*Richard Peters*  
*Richd. Hockley*

On the back of the warrant appears

"1760 *Lancaster*

*May 26th*

*May 26th*

Henry Funk 150 1/2 a. part of the Manor of Conestogo .....

Returned &ca. 5th June 1760.

No Two hundd, fifty two

Wm Brigdale N S "

Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of NEW CASTLE, Kent and SUSSEX, upon Delaware:

of

To all unto whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:

*Patent to Henry Funk*

Whereas Henry Funk of Manor Township in the County of Lancaster Yeoman, did contract and agree with our then Agents and Attornies (for that purpose lawfully constituted) to wit Richard Peters Esquire our Secretary and Richard Hockley Esquire our first named Receiver Generalto purchase from usA Certain Tract or Piece of Land part of our Manor of Conestogo in the said County AND WHEREAS by order of our said Agents the said Tract of Land hath been since Sur-



veyed for the said *Henry Funk* and is found to be situate in Manor Township aforesaid and to contain one hundred and fifty acres and an half and the allowance of six acres P. Cent for Roads as by the Same Survey appears AND WHEREAS the said Henry Funk hath paid to our use the full purchase monies for the said Tract of Land amounting to the sum of Two hundred & Twenty five Pounds Fifteen Shillings and is to pay the yearly Quitrent of a Half penny sterling P. Acre for ever AND WHEREAS in pursuance of our Warrant of the twenty sixth day of May last under the seal of our Land Office requiring our Surveror General to accept and receive into his office the said Survey of the said Tract and to make return thereof into our Secretaries Office in order for confirmation to the said Hnry Funk on the Teems aforesaid, Our Surveyor General hath according made return thereof and the same Tract is therein described to be bounded and limited as follows vizt. *BEGINNING* at a post in a line of *Jacob Hostetors Land* thence by the same West by South one hundred forty five perches to a Post in a line of *Martin Funks Land* thence by the same and *Land of the Widow Atkinson* North by West one hundred seventy six perches to a Post in a line of *Joseph Habekers Land* Thence by the same East by North one hundred forty five perches to a Post a corner of *Samuel Herr's Land* thence by the same South by East one one hundred seventy six perchs to the place of Beginning *CONTAINING* one hundred and fifty acres and an half of Land and the usual allowance for Roads as aforesaid as in and by the said warrant and Survey remaining in our Surveeor Generals Office and from thence Certified into our Secretaries Office as aforesaid more fully appears . . . . .

KNOW YE, That in Consideration of the Sum of Two Hundred twenty five pounds fifteen shillings, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, to our Use, paid by the said Henry Funk (the Receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acqut and forever discharge the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents) and of the yearly-Quit-rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, WE HAVE given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns, the said one hundred fifty acres and an half of an acre of Land, as the same are now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; with all Mines, Minerals, Quarries,

# FUNK FAMILY

Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Libesties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, (Three full and clear Fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, free from all Deductions and Reprisals for diggings and refining the same; and also One-Fifth Part of the Ore of all other Mines, delivered at the Pit's Mouth, only excepted and hereby reserved,) and also free Leave, Right and Liberty to and for the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish, and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any Part thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said one hundred fifty acres and an half of an acre of Land and Premises hereby granted (except as before excepted) with their appurtenances, unto the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns to the Use and Behoof of the said Henry Funk his Heirs and Assigns forever: TO BE HOLDN OF US, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor of Conestogo in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, in free and common Socege by Fealty only, in Lieu of all other Services: YIELDING AND PAYING therefor yearly unto us, our Heirs and Successors, at the Town of Lancaster in the said county, at or upon the First Day of March, last one half penny sterlin for every Acre of the same, or Value thereof in Coin-Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London, to such Person or Persons as shall, from time to time, be appointed to receive the same. AND in case of Non-payment thereof within Ninety Days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our Heirs and Successors, our and their Receiver or Receivers, into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to re-enter, and the sme to hold and possess until the said Quit-rent, and all Arrears thereof, together with the Charges accruing by Means of such Non-payment and Re-entry, be fully paid and discharged.

WITNESS James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said province, who, as well in his own right as by Virtue of certain Powess and Authorities to him for this Purpose inter alia, Granted by the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the



Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty The Thirty third Year of the Reign of King George the Second over Great Britain, &. And the forty second year of the said Proprietaries Government.

James Hamilton

[L. S.]

Recorded ye 27th June 1760

In Testimony, that the within is a copy of a Patent as recorded in Patent Book A Volume 19 page 612 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of March A. D. 1913.

[Seal]

Henry Houck

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

1. This indenture dated the 29th of January, 1781, between Henry Funck and Daniel Lintner, mentions Magdalen, the wife of Henry Funck at that date. (It should be here noted that the Henry Funk who died in Lancaster Borough in 1800 had a second wife named Magdalen, but she was not his wife in 1781, when his first wife, Martha, was still living, as has been seen.)

"This Indenture Made the Twenty ninth day of January....One thousand seven hundred and Eighty one....Between Henry Funk of Manner Township in the County of Lancaster in Pennsylvania Miller and Magdalen his wife of the one Part. and Daniel Lintner of the Township and county aforesaid Miller of the other Part. Whereas Martin Overholtzer and Elizabeth his Wife....by....Indentore.... twenty third Day of August....One thousand Seven hundred and sixty six....did grant....unto John Stoner....Land....on each side of Little Conestogo Creek in Manor Township in the County of Lancaster aforesaid....Beginning at a White Oak in the Line of David Hare's Land thence by other Land of said Martin Overholtzer ....a Corner of John Killeffer's Land....the Line of David Hare's Land thence....to the Place of Beginning containing....Fifteen Acres and One hundred perches, And....Priviledge....to a certain spring of Water situate on the other Lands of the said Martin Overholtzer....And Whereas....by Deed....the Twenty first Day of



# FUNK FAMILY

November....One thousand seven hundred and sixty nine made between a certain John Kilheffer....and the said John Stoner.... after reciting therein that then was erected a Mill....on the said.... Land belonging to the said John Stoner and also a Mill Dam and that by Reason of the said Dam....part of the Lands of the said John Kilheffer were overflown....He the said John Kilheffer....did.... sell unto the said John....Stoner....Priviledge of keeping up.... said Dam....And Whereas the said John Stoner and Barbara his Wife....by....Indenture....twelfth Day of April A. Dom: One thousand Seven hundred and seventy one....did grant....unto the said....Henry Funk....said above described....Land of Fifteen Acres and One hundred perches Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Mill Dam, Liberties, Priviledges and Premisses above mentioned....Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Henry Funck and Magdalen his Wife for....Eight Thousand Pounds....paid by the said Daniel Lintner....All that the above mentioned....Land....It being part of a certain Tract of Ninety five Acres....which Martin Overholtzer and Elizabeth his Wife John Stainman and Elizabeth his Wife, Philip Yenoway and Ann his Wife, Henry Musselman and Magdalen his Wife and Fronica Overholtzer by Indenture....tenth Day of June A. Dom. One thousand seven hundred and fifty eight....did grant ....unto Jacob Overholtzer in Fee And the said Jacob Overholtzer and Catharine his Wife by a certain Instruement of Writing endorsed on the Back of said Indenture and bearing Date the first Day of May ....One thousand Seven hundred and fifty nine....granted....unto the said Martin Overholtzer....To have and to hold the said.... Land Grist Mill Saw Mill, Mill Dam....unto the said Daniel Lintner .....

In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have....set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above said.

Henry Funck (Seal)

her

Magdalen X Funk (Seal)

mark

Recorded the 21st Day of August 1784

P. James Jacks Recorder"

Recorder's Office, Lancaster, Pa.

Deeds, Book AA, p. 236.

2. The Will of Henry Funk of the Township of Manor in the County of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman, dated 14 August, 1787, proved 8, November, 1788.

"....I Henry Funk of the Township of Manor in the County of Lancaster....Yeoman being far advanced in Years,....make this my last Will....unto my Son Samuel Funk....fifty Pounds.... unto my Son Abraham Funk....one hundred pounds....Item I do value and appraise my plantation....whereon I now live situate.... in the Township of Manor....containing one hundred and fifty acres and an half an Acre....at one thousand pounds.... And I do give.... my said Plantation....unto my said Son Samuel Funk....he.... paying....for the use of each of my other Childre, to wit, Elizabeth the Wife of Abraham Strickler, Anna late Wife of Jacob Hershberger Magdalena the Wife of Peter Steigelman, Abraham Funk and Barbara the Wife of Jacob Hochstetter the one sixth part of the said valuation ..... my said five Children ..... Elizabeth the Eldest of my said Daughters....Anna the next eldest or second of my said Daughters....Magdalena my next Eldest or third daughter....Barbara my next eldest or fourth Daughter.... Elizabeth, Anna, Samuel, Magdalena, Abraham and Barbara."

Signed, "Henry Funk."

Register's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Wills, Book F., No. 1, p. 72.

3. A deed from the executors of the will of Henry Funk, proved 1788, to Samuel Funck, son of the said Henry Funck, deceased.

Deed of Abraham Funck and Christian Wissler, Executors of will of Henry Funck late of Manor Township deceased to Samuel Funck" (son of the said Henry Funck deceased)" 1501/2 acres Manor Twp. which said Henry Funck deceased received by patent 12 June, 1760. Samuel Funck pays for above land £833 6sh. 8d. 18 November 1790.

Recorded 18 November 1790.

Recorder's Office, Lancaster Pa., Book MM, p. 8.

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4. "A Suplemntary Account of his Administration "on the estate of the late Henry Funk, as given by the executor of the last will of Henry Funk.

## FUNK FAMILY

"Christian Wisler acting Executor of the last Will....of Henry Funk late of Manner Township in the County of Lancaster yeoman deceased produced to the Court a Supplementary Account of his Administration on the Estate of the said deceased..... Balance.....be paid.....agreeable to.....Will of the Testator as follows

To Samuel Funk.....

To Abraham Funk.....

To Samuel Funk.....

To Elizabeth the Wife of Abraham Strickler.....

To Ann the Wife of Jacob Harshberger.....

To Magdalona the Wife of Peter Stiegleman.....

To Abraham Funk....

To Barbara the wife of Jacob Hostetter.....

To Samuel Funk.....

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5. Several of the heirs of Henry Funk, release the executors of the last will of Henry Funk from all claims.

10 June, 1802.

Elizabeth Strickler of Derry Twp., Dauphin Co., Pa., widow of Abraham Strickler, and Ann Hershberger of E. Pennsborough Twp., Cumberland Co., Pa., widow of Jacob Hershberger, said Elizabeth and Ann "being two of the Daughters of Henry Funk late of the Township of Manor in the County of Lancaster....deceased." Said Elizabeth having received from Abraham Funk and Christian Wisle, Executors of will of said Henry Funk, £110, 9sh., 9d., 3 farthings, her part of Personal Estate of sd. Henry Funk under his will 14 Aug., 1787, with further sum of £166, 13sh., 4d., and said Ann having received from said Executors £110, 9sh., 9d., 3 farthings, and also £166, 13., 4d., said Elizabeth and Ann release said executors from all claims, etc.

Lancaster, Pa., Recorder's Office, Book N, Vol., 3, p., 403.

Recorded 16 June, 1803.

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6. Several others, of the heirs of Henry Funk, released the executors of the last will of Henry Funk from all claims.

14 June, 1802.



Samuel Funk of Manor Twp., and Jacob Hostetter of Hempfield Twp., both Lancaster County, and Barbara, wife of Jacob Hostetter, said Samuel Funk and Barbara Hostetter being children of Henry Funk of Manor Twp., deceased, having received their shares of said Henry's estate as ordered by his will 14 Aug., 1787, from Abraham Funk and Christian Wisler, executors of said Will, relase said executors from all claims, etc.

Lancaster Pa., Recorder's Office, Book N, Vol. 3, p. 407.

Recorded 16 June, 1803.

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There was another Henry Funk in Manor Township contemporary with Henry Funk who made his will in 1787, and Henry Funk of the will of 1800, who was, however, entirely distinct from both of these above mentioned men. This Henry Funk, son of Martin Funk, was born in 1756. The Bible record, (see below) copied and translated from the Bible of Martin Funk, his father, now in the possession of one of his descendants, reads— "In the year 1756, my son Henry Funck was born." As Henry Funk, who died in 1800, the ancestor of this lineage in the Third Generation, was a minor in 1750, this Henry Funk, born in 1756 cannot be identified with him.

#### Bible Record

A translation of the Family Record of Martin Funck, copied from the family Bible of Martin Funck, in the possession of his great grand daughter Miss Mattie Funk of Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa. The copy of the record was made by M. T. R. Washburn of the Frank Allaben Genealogical Company who visited Miss Mattie Funk, April 3, 1911. The children of this Bible record are identical with the children of Martin Funk mentioned by him in his will which was proved 1790.

The first page of the Bible is a title page, ornamented with symbolic scriptural subjects. The title is in the center of the surrounding decorations below it being words indicating that the Bible was printed in Basel. The next page is also a title page printed in red and black. This title states that the Bible contains all of the Holy Scriptures, the Old and New Testaments, etc. Below this title a Coat-of-Arms appears. It has elaborate mantling, and a crest which seems to be a

## FUNK FAMILY

demi-horse in profile facing dexter. In front of the horse and at his back are what appear to be wings, the inner side being toward the horse. On the wing before him is a tower, battlemented at the top. On the wing behind him are three roundles. The shield is quarterly, the motto below being "Festine Lente" Beneath the coat-of-arms the word "Basel" again occurs, this evidently being the name of the place of the printing of the Bible. The arms may be those of that city, and the following names near the lower edge of the page are the names of the printers with the date of the year in which the Bible was printed. "Emanuel und Joh. Rudolph Thurensen (?)—Im Jahr Christi MDCCXXXIV," in the year of Christ 1734. Then several printed pages follow and a list of the Books of the Bible, succeeded by the page on which the family record of Martin Funck appears. The record is written in the German language. The Bible is in excellent condition and it is interesting to note that it has remained with the descendants of the original owner for such a period of time. It was printed at a time when such volumes were valued highly, and much attention given to their production in Germany and Switzerland.

The record begins, "Anno 1716."

"In the year 1716, 4 August (?), Martin Funck was born and my wife Susanna Funck was born 1720, on 6.... (?)"

Funck was born 1720, on 6.... (?)"

In the year 1739, 6.... (?) my son Samuel Funck was born.

In the year 1741, 19.... (?), was born my daughter Anna Funck.

In the year 1743, 6.... (?), my daughter Susanna Funck was born.

In the year 1745, 31 August (?) my son Jacob Funck was born.

In 1747 my son Matin Funck was born.

In the year 1750, 30 J.... (?) my daughter Susanna Funck was born (Winter)?"

In the year 1752, 26 August (?), my son Johannes Funck was born.

In the year 1756, 1.... (?) my son Henry Funck was born.

In the year 1759, 18 May my daughter Veronica Funck was born.

In the year 1762, 29.... (?) my son Michael Funck was born.

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Miss Funk of Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, sister of Miss Mattie Funk, and great-granddaughter of Martin Funk of the Bible Record, told Mr. Bausman, of North Lime and East King

streets, Lancaster, Pa., April 7, 1911 (who told it to the present compiler on April 8, 1911), that her grandfather, Henry Funk, born in 1756, whose wife was Annie Myers, had a daughter who married Christian Heidlauf. This coincides with the will of Henry Funk, proved November 26, 1825, wherein he mentions his son-in-law Christian Heidlauf, and proves that Henry Funk, born in 1756, was the Henry Funk, whose will was made and proved in 1825, (see will as given below), and that he could not have been the Henry Funk whose will was made in 1787, and proved in 1788, neither could he have been the Henry Funk who died in 1800, as described in the preceding issue of this magazine.

Miss Mattie Funk, granddaughter of Henry Funk (who was son of Martin Funk of the Bible Record), and apparently about seventy-five years of age, told the present writer on April 3, 1911, that her father, Martin Funk, son of Henry Funk, lived in Manor Township, that her grandfather, Henry Funk, had always lived in the same township, and that her grandmother was Annie Myers. Miss Mattie Funk lent to the present writer loose pages from the old family Bible belonging to her great-grandfather, Martin Funk. These pages contained the family records of the family of Martin Funk, in the handwriting of Martin Funk, and included the title-page of the Bible. A translation of these records, with a description of the title-page, have been given above.

The following will of Henry Funk of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was dated the 5th of November, 1825, and proved the 26th of November, 1825.

Will of "Henry Funk of Manor township, Lancaster County," "tract of land....whereon I now reside, situate in the Township of Manor afforsaid to my son Martin Funk....land....whereon my son-in-law Christian Heidlauf now resides,....to my son John Funk, ....my son John Funk when he shall arrive to the age of twenty one years,....all my children, viz, Martin, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Ann....trusty friend John Shopp son of Henry Shopp, and my son John Funk....Executors....Hand and Seal....this Fifth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

Henry Funck (Seal) "



## FUNK FAMILY

Witnesses—Christian Habecker

Joseph Habecker

Proved—26 November, 1825

The following is a release from the heirs of Henry Funk, of the will of 1825, to John Funk, his son, 7 April, 1827.

Martin Funck, Christian Heidlauf, and Anna, his wife, Mary Funck and Elizabeth Funck, "being four of the children of Henry Funck late of the township of Manor . . . deceased" said Henry having in will, 5 Nov., 1825, devised to son John land on which said Henry's son-in-law, Christian Heidlauf, was living at the time of will, if said John should pay for same \$550, said Martin Funck, Christian Heidlauf, and wife, Anna, Mary Funck, and Elizabeth Funck, acknowledge having received their shares in the valuation of sd. land, and release John Funck from all claims, etc.

Lancaster, Pa., Recorder's Office, Book H, V. 5, p. 224.

Recorded 7 April, 1827.

A release from Henry Funk's heirs, will of 1825, to John Funk his son, 7 April, 1827.

Martin Funck, Christian Heidlauf and Anna, his wife, Mary Funck and Elizabeth Funck, all of Manor Twp., Lancaster County, "Children and legatees of Henry Funck late of the same place deceased," who made will 5 Nov. 1825, in which he appointed son, John Funck, and John Shopf Executors, release said Executors from all claims, etc.

Lancaster, Pa., Recorder's Office, Book H, V. 5, p. 224.

Recorded 7 April, 1827.

The son of the Henry Funk (who died in 1800), named Henry, removed from Lancaster County, in all probability, before 1790, as he is not mentioned in the Lancaster County Census of that year. He was in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, at a date soon after the arrival there of his elder brother John, who was taxed there in 1786.

The first United States Census of Pennsylvania, taken in 1790, shows only two Henry Funks living in Lancaster County in that year. Both were in Manor Township. We have shown that in the period between 1750 and this time there were but three Henry Funks in Lancaster County, exclusive of Henry Funk, son of the Henry who died in 1800). Of these three . . . Henry who died in 1800 and is the An-

cestor of this Lineage, Henry who died "far advanced in years" in 1787, and Henry, son of Martin, born in 1756, one had died (1787 or 1788) before the Census of 1790 was taken. Therefore, one of these two Henry Funks mentioned in the Census was Henry who died in 1800, and the other was Henry who was born in 1756 and who, as shown above, died in 1825. Henry Funk who died in 1800 had evidently not removed from his estate in Manor Township to Lancaster Borough until after the year of the Census as he is enumerated therein as head of a family in Manor Township.

12 A Henry Funk of Lancaster County was a Revolutionary soldier in 1782.

"A true and exact list of the names of each and every male white person inhabiting or residing within my district in the 4th Co. of the 4th Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, between the age of 18 and 53 years, taken from the year 1782c.....

Henry Funk .....

Sig' d Bernhart Mann, Capt.

..... May 25.. 1782.

Pa. Archives 5th Series Vol. 7, P. 429.

While it is not proven to which Henry Funk, living in Manor Township, at that date, this record applies, from the records which have been given above it seems probable that it refers to Henry Funk, Ancestor in the third generation of this Lineage.

It has been shown that in 1782 there were four of the name of Henry Funk in Manor Township, who could have been in a company of militia at that time.

Henry Funk of Manor Township, whose will was made in 1787 and proved in 1788.

Henry Funk, born 1756, son of Martin Funk.

Henry Funk, a minor in 1747 and 1750, whose will was proved in 1800. Henry Funk, son of Henry Funk who removed to Franklin County, Pa.

It is not likely that Henry Funk who made his will in 1787, and who was "far advanced in years" at that time, was in a company of militia in 1782. Henry Funk, born 1756, died 1825, would have been

## FUNK FAMILY

of suitable age to join the militia but there is no knowledge of such service in the tradition and records of his granddaughters who would apparently have known of such fact had it existed. Henry Funk, (son of Henry who died in 1800), who removed to Franklin County, Pa., may have enlisted at an early age, but his grandson, Mr. Christian Martin Funk of Bascom, Ohio, had no knowledge of Revolutionary service on his part.

Therefore, the only Henry Funk remaining in Lancaster County of an age in 1782 to perform military service, which was between the age of 18 and 53 years, was Henry Funk, the Ancestor in the Funk Lineage in the Third Generation, a minor in 1747 and 1750, who died and whose will was proved in 1800.

There is reason to believe that Henry Funk also did patriotic service as a member of a Revolutionary Committee in Lancaster County.

"The Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, the 5th of September, 1774, continued to the 25th of October;..... November 22d, 1774. The Committee of this borough met and the following hand bill by them ordered to be..... put up at all the public places in this county, viz: 'To the freeholders and electors of the county of Lancaster: 'The committee for the borough of Lancaster, taking in their consideration the.... recommendations of the American Continental Congress, request that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly for the county of Lancaster, would meet at the Court house in Lancaster ....to choose by ballot sixty proper persons for a committee, to observe the conduct of all persons touching the general Association of the general Congress; .....

On....15th day of December,....a general election was held at the borough of Lancaster, for this county, and the following.... chosen as....a committee ..... nor....John Killhafer, Jacob Wistle, James Jacks....." [Mombert's History of Lancaster County, Pp. 226-227].

Wednesday, November 8th, 1775.

A number of the members of Committee....assembled at the Court house, in Lancaster. .... the returns of the elections in the several townships were produced.. ....the following gentlemen thereby appearing to have been duly



chosen in the respective townships as members of Committee in the county of Lancaster, viz: ..... In Manor....Leonard Rodfunk, Jacob Ruple Henry Funk. ...." [Ibid.]

The Henry Funk noted in this record may be the Henry Funk, the ancestor of this lineage in the Third Generation. Of the four of the name in Manor Township in 1782, Henry Funk, who was of great age in 1787, was probably, even in 1775, too advanced in years to be elected to membership in a committee of observation. As mentioned above, there is no knowledge of the fact that Henry Funk, born 1756 who died 1825, gave patriotic service during the War, and in 1775 he was a very young man, and for that reason would scarcely have been selected for so responsible a service.

Henry Funk, son of Henry Funk of the will of 1800, was also under age at the commencement of the War, and what more likely than that the member elected was Henry Funk, the ancestor of this lineage in the Third Generation, who was a man in middle life and of suitable age?

Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that Henry Funk, the Ancestor in the Third Generation of this lineage, was a soldier of our War for Independence and also did patriotic service on this Revolutionary Committee.





♦ Tandem ♦



SLOCOMBE



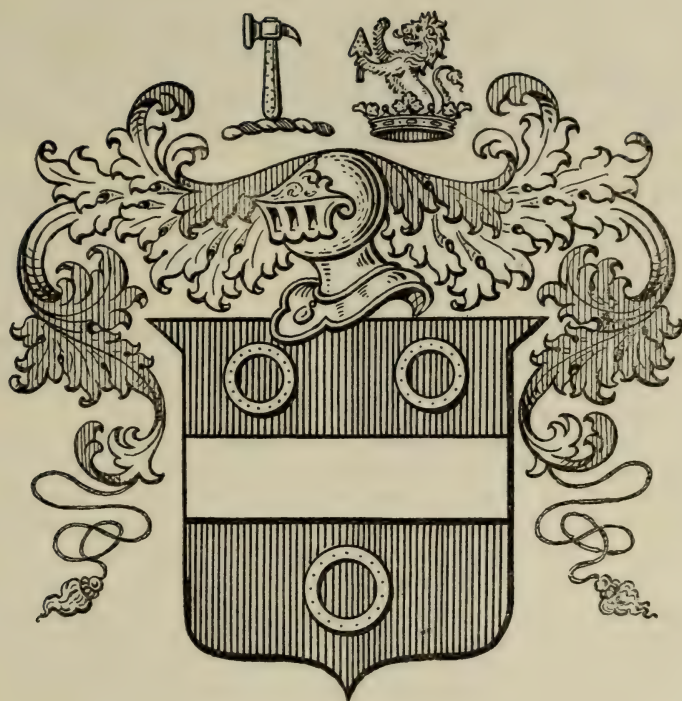




## Corbin

Henry Corbin, born in 1629, settled in Virginia in 1654, died in 1675, owned land in the Virginia Counties of King and Queen, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Middlesex. He served as Burgess, Justice, and Member of the Council. His parents were Thomas Corbin, of Warwickshire, in England, and Winifred, daughter of Gawin Grosvenor, also of Warwickshire.

The Arms are blazoned: Sable, on a chief or three ravens proper.—  
The Genealogical Editor.



Pettus.



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF  
AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of the Journal of American Genealogy published Quarterly at Greenfield, Indiana for April, 1922.

State of New York, }  
County of New York, SS: }

Before me, a Notary in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frank Allaben, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Journal of American Genealogy and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher The National Historical Society, 37 W. 39th St. New York, N. Y.

Editor, Frank Allaben, 37 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

Business Managers none.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The National Historical Society. No stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is— (This information is required from daily publications only.)

"FRANK ALLABEN."

Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12 day of June, 1922.

[SEAL.]

Form 3526.—Ed. 1916.

"E. J. GLIDDEN."

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

# Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "For the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

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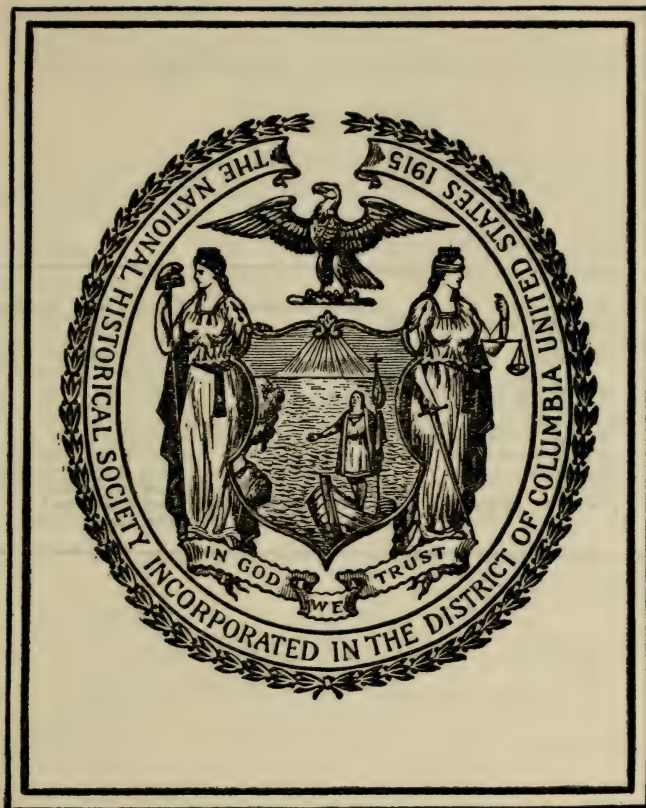
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## Vavasour

Arms of the Ancient English Family of Hazelwood, descended from Sir Mauger le Vavasour, who was vavasour, or magnate, to the King. His grandson, Sir William le Vavasour, Knight, Lord of Hazelwood, who was a judge, 30 Henry II, 1184 A. D.



## Steven

These Arms, almost identical with those blazoned without Crest (in Burke's "General Armory," edition of 1851), for Steven, are ascribed to the family of General Adam Stephen, born in Scotland in 1718, who died in Virginia in 1791. His Virginia estate is now included in West Virginia, at Martinsburg, of which place he was the founder, in 1778.

General Stephen served with Washington in 1754, and both he and Washington were given rewards for their service. He was then a Captain and Washington a Colonel, but Stephen was promoted to the rank of Major at this time. Later he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, at the outbreak of the Revolution a Colonel, in 1776, Brigadier-General, and in 1777, Major-General.—The Genealogical Editor.





## Eskridge

Colonel George Eskridge, a Deputy to the Virginia House of Burgesses for many years in the first half of the Eighteenth Century, was guardian to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

It is stated that Colonel Eskridge, who died in 1735, came to America about 1670, probably from Lancashire. He married, first, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Philpot) Bonum. Rebecca (Bonum) Eskridge had a brother, Samuel Bonum, whose wife was Elizabeth Johnston, the half-sister of Mary Ball. Colonel Eskridge married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Vaulx.—The Genealogical Editor.



## Rolfe.

The Rolfe Coat-of-Arms has especial interest to all Americans, for it was borne by the family to which belonged John Rolfe, of Virginia, husband of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, whose brave and faithful friendship for Captain John Smith, whom she saved from death, was of the greatest service in the perilous days of early Virginia. Lovely in character as in person, there is a shadow of sadness in her history, one of the most romantic and extraordinary in American chronicles.

The Rolfes were of County Norfolk, in England, and their Coat-Armor is blazoned:

Arms—Gyronny of eight, or and azure, on a chief sable three annulets argent.

Crest—A lion's head erased argent, fretty gules.—The Genealogical Editor.

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THIRD QUARTER

## The Patriotic Duty of Genealogical Study

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN



ENEALOGY is history brought into relation with the individual. National chronicles are chronicles of the characters, opinions, and deeds of the men and women of the nation.

As Americans, realizing that the deepest love of our Country must be based on knowledge of her,—of her foundations, her growth, her achievements, and her glory,—we should seek to learn, record, and preserve all that concerns the pioneers and patriots of America.

Let us thus pay honor to those splendid, valiant men and women,—pilgrims of faith or of adventure,—who, beset by savages and by hardships, hewed out of the wilderness a land of ordered peace and law! Let us thus show our gratitude to those who made America a Nation, winning, by sword and ship, and by their life-blood itself, America's right to hold aloft, to all the world, the Lamp of Freedom and Justice.



# Leeper Family of Pennsylvania and New York

From a Report of a Genealogical Research by the Editors of this Magazine.

## SECOND GENERATION

(Continued from Volume 2, Number 2)



**C**HARLES<sup>2</sup> LEEPER (3) (Allen<sup>1</sup>) was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about the middle of the 18th Century. He was probably the second, or eldest child of Allen Leeper and Elizabeth Cummins, as he and his brother, James, are found in the Records of the County before their brother, Allen, who, although mentioned first in the will of their father, was probably the youngest. The first mention we have of Charles Leeper is in 1769, when he obtained a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land in West Pennsborough Township from the Proprietaries, of which the following is the deed:

"Pennsylvania, ss:

### BY THE PROPRIETARIES

"WHEREAS, Charles Leeper of the County of Cumberland hath requested that we would allow him to take up two hundred and fifty Acres of Land adjoining John Patton—Allen Leeper—Catherine Atkinson—James Strahn and the barrens in West Pennsbore Township, in the said County [PROVIDED the same Land does not lie in, or interfere with, the Manor of Lowther or any other of our appropriated Tracts,] for which he agrees to pay to our Use, within the Term of Six Months from the Date hereof, at the rate of fifteen pounds ten shillings current Money of this Province, for every hundred acres; and also to pay to us, our Heirs and Assigns, forever, the Yearly Quit-rent of One half-penny Sterling for every acre thereof Interest from the first day of March, 1760.

"These are therefore to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed unto the said Charles Leeper, at the Place afore-

## LEEPER FAMILY

said, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said Quantity of two hundred & fifty Acres.....

"Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Land Office by Virtue of certain Powers from the said Proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this twenty fifth Day of April Anne Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty nine.

"To John Lukens, Surveyor-General. (signed) "John Penn."

"IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twenty fifth day of May, A. D. 1910.

(signed)

"James H. Craig,

(seal)

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs."

He was co-executor with his brother, James Leeper, of his father's estate (see will, given previously), and as such was frequently before the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, to render his account.

"At an Orphans Court held at Carlisle for the County of Cumberland the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three....." "Came into Court Charles Leeper and James Leeper Executors of the last will and Testament of Allen Leeper deceased, and produced an account of their Administration and the Court having adjusted and passed the same do find a Balance in the hands of the Executors one thousand pounds six shillings and five pence subject to distribution according to the will.

"By the court." (Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court Docket, Vol. 3, p. 127).

Charles Leeper was a freeman and taxpayer of West Pennsborough Township from 1772 to 1788 (see Tax Roll, given at end). In 1782 and 1808 his name appears on the tax roll of Hopewell Township, although, from the deeds quoted below, it would appear that he was a resident of Lurgan Township, Franklin County, sometime prior to 1796. Lurgan Township was bounded by Cumberland County (see County history at end), and it may be that the change of name does not mean a change in actual locality, but merely a subdivision of the

Township or County. He was a man of wealth and position, and was elected Sheriff of Cumberland County in 1786.

"At a meeting of the Supreme Executive Council October 19, 1786, Charles Biddle, Vice President, presiding..... General Election for the County of Cumberland....Charles Leiper....commissioned Sheriff....William Miller....as securities for Charles Leiper." (Colonial Records, Vol. 15, p. 102).

Also, "Oct. 20, 1787,....Sheriff, Charles Liper...." (Ibid, p. 300).

Also, "October 29th, 1788,....Sheriff....Charles Leeper...." (Ibid, p. 580).

The names of William, Robert and John Miller all appear as going security for the faithful performance of the duties of Sheriff by Charles Leeper (Ibid). They were the sons of William and Margaret Miller, natives of Ulster County, Ireland, who settled in the Cumberland Valley, near where Carlisle now stands, in 1729. John Miller and his wife, Mary, had four children: William, John, Mary, and Margaret Miller, the youngest of whom, Margaret, was the wife of Charles Leeper. They were married 4 May, 1775. John Miller made his will 5 August, 1775, in which he mentions his son-in-law, Charles Leeper (Written memo. of Miller Family).

At the time of the marriage of Charles Leeper and Margaret Miller the Revolution was in full swing and Charles was not dilatory in taking his place among the determined wrestlers of their freedom from English service. In 1776 he is recorded as a Captain in the Cumberland County Militia (Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 14, p. 388); as Captain of the 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, Col. John Davis, 31 July, 1777 (Ibid, p. 398), and 14 May, 1778 (Ibid, p. 424). As Charles Leeper, Esq., he was enrolled in Captain Alexander Peeble's Company of Associators; which was the 3rd of the 6th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, commanded by Colonel James Dunlap, 27 July, 1782 (Ibid, 5th Series, Vol. 6, p. 434). Charles, Allen, and William Leeper were all enrolled as Associators, 4th Class, in James Irwin's Company, 2nd Battalion, in 1781 (Ibid, p. 195). "Charles Leeper, Esq.," took the Oath of Allegiance before Judge John Creigh on July 8, 1777 (Ibid, 2nd Series, Vol. 14, p. 471).

Margaret Miller inherited considerable property from her father,



John Miller, and on 23 February, 1779, Charles Leeper and his wife, Margaret, dispose of a portion of this land.

"Charles Leeper of West Pennsborough Township in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania Esquire and Margaret his Wife (which said Margaret is the youngest Daughter of John Miller late of the Township of sd Tavern-keeper Deceased)" for £2000 sell to Robert Semple one half part of two tracts of land, containing together 500 acres, 40 perches; the one tract containing 241 acres, 80 perches, in the aforesaid township, and the other containing 258  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres in the same township; the last adjoining land formrely the deceased John Miller's; which two tracts the said John Miller acquired under a deed poll dated 24 July, 1767. "and whereas the afsd John Miller made his Testament and last Will in writing and afterwards died, and therein and thereby did devise (inter Alia) in the following Words, that is to say, 'I give and devise and bequeath to my Daughter Mary the one half of that Part of my Land now in the Tenure of John Gawan (containing in the whole about five hundred Acres, more or less, as the same now stands surveyed) to be laid off the North West End of said Tract, to her, har Heirs or Assigns for ever. I give devise and bequeath to my Daughter Margaret the other half Part of said Tract to be laid off the South East End, to her, her Heirs and Assigns for ever.' As by the said Will duely proved and remaining in the Register's office at Carlisle, and bearing Date the fifth Day of August which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five And whereas the afsd Margaret the youngest Daughter of the afsd John Miller intermarried with the aforesd Charles Leeper," etc. Signed "Charles Leeper" "Margret Leeper." Dated 23 February, 1779 (County Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., Deeds, Vol. 1, Book E, pp. 293-96).

On 12 April, 1798, "Charles Leeper, Esq., and wife Margaret," give a quit-claim deed, executed in Franklin County, Pa., to the above Robert Semple for the above described tract of land (Ibid, Vol. 1, Book M, pp. 586-7).

The following abstracts of Cumberland County Land Deeds will show that Charles Leeper was engaged in extensive real estate transactions in that county, and indicate the place of his residence during that time.

8 November, 1779, "Charles Leiper Esqr & Margaret his Wife of West Pennsborough Township Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," sold to John McCullogh of the same township, for £1000, two tracts of land in West Pennsborough Township; one, containing 223 acres, being "the one half of said undivided Tract or Parcel of Land that Joins to Allen Leipers Claim Containing one hundred and Eleven Acres," it having been sold to the said Charles Leiper by James Strain, 6 October, 1779. The other tract, "adjoining to the above described Tract of Land," and containing 70 acres, "being a part of a certain Tract of Land which Allen Leiper Senr did by a Deed of Conveyance bearing date the twelfth Day of August one thousand seven hundred and seventy five. . . . grant. . . . unto the above named Charles Leiper Esqr. . . . and the said seventy acres is to be laid off from said Tract that is above described and conveyed to ye said Charles Leiper on the South side thereof the division Line on the West line to be on or near the middle of the Stoney Ridge and to extend a straight course a Cross the Tract in such a Course as it may contain seventy acres on that south side of the Stoney Ridge." Signed, "Charles Leeper," "Margret Leeper" (County Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., Deeds, Vol. 1, Book E, pp. 513-14).

10 December, 1788, "James Cummins of Lurgan Township in the County of Franklin," in covenant and agreement with "Charles Leeper of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland & State aforesaid." The said James Cummins agreed to convey to the said Charles Leeper the said Cummins' interest in "five tracts or surveys of land three of which surveys are adjoining to each other in Lurgan Township aforesaid and the other two lying and being about two miles from the others being all the lands which the said James Cummins hath any title or claim to in the said Township of Lurgan together with all and singular the improvements Barns houses mills and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonging. . . . subject to the principal & Interest due to the Commonwealth on mortgage & subject to all other sums of money due to the said Commonwealth and the said James Cummins doth further covenant. . . . to give up. . . . possession of that part of the said lands which is not leased to David Kerr on the first day of April next, and of that part which is leased to David Kerr on the first day of April 1790 in tenantable repair the still and vessels to be delivered to the



said Charles Leeper on the first day of April next. Note the last mentioned tract of land being an order of survey for land in the Horse valley and the said James doth further promise to put a sufficient fence round and clear out a certain peice of meadow near to the House where he now lives on. . . . And the said Charles Leeper doth covenant. . . .to convey. . . . all the right title and property of him the said Charles Leeper of in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situate in West Pensbro Township in the said county of Cumberland containing about two hundred & fifty acres be the same more or less bounded by Hugh patton John Wright John McCulloch William Laughlin Atcheson Laughlin Allen Leeper George Lefever and other lands of the said Charles Leeper agreeably to a survey made by Samuel Lyon." Signed, "James Cummins," "Charles Leeper." Endorsed, 9 April, 1806, "I Edward Crawford Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County do hereby certify, that the evidence of the Execution of this instrument thereon indorsed of a contract between James Cummins in his lifetime and Charles Leeper was Exhibited at a Court of Common pleas, holden at Chambersburg for the said County, the ninth day of April 1806 and adjudged by the said Court to be sufficient and by the same Court directed to be recorded pursuant to the Act of Assembly of the 31st March 1792," etc. (Deeds, Chambersburg, Pa., Vol. 7, pp. 153-4).

"THE COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

"WHEREAS, Charles Leeper Esq'r of the County of. . . hath requested to take up one hundred and eighty Acres of Land including an Improvement adjoining land of Gabriel Glen—Allen Leeper other land of said Charles Leeper, Hugh Patton—George Leafever—Patrick Ewing and Conedogwinet Creek in West Pennsborough Township, in the County of Cumberland (PROVIDED the Land is not within the last purchase made of the Indians) for which he agrees to pay immediately into the office of the Receiver General, for the use of this State, at the rate of Ten Pounds per Hundred Acres in Gold, Silver, Paper Money of this State, or Certificates, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed the first Day of April, 1784. Interest to commence from the first Day of March, 1781.



"These are therefore to authorize and require you to Survey or cause to be Surveyed unto the said Charles Leeper at the place aforesaid according to the Method of Townships appointed the said quantity of Acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and to make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for Confirmation, for which this shall be your warrant.

"In Witness whereof the Honorable Charles Biddle Esq'r Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council hath hereunto set his Hand and caused the less Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed the fifteenth Day of April in the year 1786."

"To John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor-General." (Unsigned)  
(seal) "IN TESTIMONY, That the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1910.

(signed) "James H. Craig,  
(seal) Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs."

17 December, 1788, "Charles Leeper of the Borough of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania Esquire and Margaret his wife," for £1500 sold to "James Cummins of Lurgan Township in the County of Cumberland," 256 acres, 23 perches, "situate in the Township of West Pennsboro in Cumberland County," bounding lands of Hugh Patton, Robert McCall, John McCulloch, Catherine Atchinson, and "other Lands of the said Charles Leeper . . . .It being the same which the proprietaries of the province (now the State) of Pennsylvania by their Warrant bearing date at Philadelphia the twenty fifth day of April 1769 did Grant unto the said Charles Leeper." Signed "Charles Leeper," "Margaret Leeper" (County Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., Deeds, Vol. 1, Book 1, pp. 235, 6).

On 29 May, 1797, a quit-claim deed was granted by "Charles Leeper of the County of Franklin Esq & Margaret his wife," to Jacob Myers of Cumberland County, for the above described tract of land, for five shillings; it appearing that James Cummins having died, his

administrators, Charles and Thomas Cummins, were authorized to grant the said tract to the said Jacob Myers, but a patent for the said tract had meantime "been issued by mistake in the name of the said Charles Leeper Esq" (Ibid, Vol. 4, Book J, pp. 334, 5).

29 August, 1796, "Charles Leiper of Lurgan Township Franklin County," made a deed as "Guardian. . . for John Ward minor son of John Ward late of Fannet Township in the said County" (Register and Recorder's Office, Chambersburg, Pa., Deeds, Vol. 4, pp. 49, 50).

20 December, 1794, "Charles Leeper and Margaret his wife of Lurgan Township, Franklin County," sold to "James Turner" of same township lot No. 40, "in the town of Roxbury," bought by said Leeper at a Sheriff's sale 18 February, 1793 (Ibid, Vol. 4, pp. 245, 6). On p. 246 is a similar deed, by same parties to same, 7 April, 1794.

14 December, 1794, "Charles Leeper & wife Margaret of Lurgan Township" sold to George Zuver Lot No. 86, in the town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 5, pp. 116, 7).

14 December, 1794, "Charles Leeper & wife Margaret of Lurgan Township," sold to John Russell Lot No. 80, in the town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 5, pp. 167, 8).

14 March, 1796, Charles Leeper and wife Margaret "of Lurgan Township," Franklin County, sold to Arthur Shields Lot No. 36, "situate in Lurgan Township in Roxbury town" (Ibid, Vol. 4, pp. 538, 9).

21 February, 1798, "Charles Leeper and Margaret his wife of Lurgan Township" Franklin County, sold to John Wright of same township, Lot No. 74 in the town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 4, pp. 403, 4).

21 February, 1798, Charles Leeper and wife, Margaret "of Lurgan Township, County of Franklin," sold to Peter Rotz for £4, Lot No. 38 in Town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 6, pp. 378, 9).

27 February, 1801, Charles Leeper and wife, Margaret of "Township of Lurgan," sold to Jacob Zuber Lots Nos. 43 and 44, in the town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 5 pp. 118, 9).

On the same date they sold to George Stake Lot No. 78 in Roxbury (Ibid, pp. 161, 2).

26 December, 1804, Charles Leeper and wife, Margaret, of Lurgan Township, Franklin County, for \$18.66, sold Lot No. 88 in Roxbury to Benjamin Long (Ibid, Vol. 8, pp. 423, 4).



31 December, 1804, Charles Leeper and wife, Margaret of Lurgan Township, sold for £5 to Thomas Patten Lot No. 77 in town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 8, pp. 442, 3).

9 September, 1805, Charles Leeper and wife, Margaret of "Lurgan Township," sold to Daniel Adams Lots 82 and 83 in town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 7, pp. 19, 20).

1 May, 1806, "Charles Leeper Esquire of Lurgan Township, Franklin county and State of Pennsylvania and Margaret his wife," for \$6,400, sold to Henry Fautz three tracts of land in said Lurgan Township, containing 371 acres, 101 perches. The deed recounts the acquisition of said lands by Charles Leeper, and that on 25 April, "in the present year" the State of Pennsylvania had, by two patents, granted and confirmed "unto the said Charles Leeper" . . . "two certain tracts of land, lying and being contiguous to each other, situate in Lurgan Township . . . one of them containing two hundred and seventeen acres and eighty eight perches, and usual allowance of six acres to the hundred, out of which was sold seventeen acres and three quarters for the forge seal and the other containing sixty acres and seventy seven perches . . . recorded in the Rolls Office for Pennsylvania in Patent Book 56 page 374." To the said Henry Fautz, with the above tract of 371 acres, was sold "a certain Grist Mill and saw Mill." The lands were bounded by lands "formerly James Gibson's . . . by mountain North . . . by North mountain . . . by land of John Maclay . . . by land formerly Francis Graham's . . . by James Gibson's formerly . . . to the place of Beginning (Ibid, Vol. 7, pp. 280, 1).

29 November, 1809, "Charles Leeper of the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania and Margaret his wife," for £4 10s., sold to Walter Rutter of the Town of Roxbury, Lurgan Township, Franklin County, Lot No. 37 in town of Roxbury, aforesaid (Ibid, Vol. 9, pp. 274, 5).

30 November, 1809, "Charles Leeper and Margaret his Wife of Lurgan Township in Franklin County," for £5, sold to Benjamin Long Lots Nos. 34 and 33 in the town of Roxbury (Ibid, Vol. 8, pp. 520, 21).

1 April, 1812, "Henry Foutz of Rafo Township Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, & wife Agnes," for £3,000, sold to Rudolph Krysher and Samuel Goodyear of Allen Township, Cumberland County, three tracts of land in Lurgan Township, Franklin County, containing 371



## LEEPER FAMILY

acres, 100 perches, with "Grist Mill & saw mill," the same which, 1 May, 1806, Charles Leeper sold to the said Henry Foutz; bounded by land "formerly James Gibsons....by North Mountain....by land of John McClay....by land formerly Francis Grahams," etc. The deed recites that the Penns patented, 15 February, 1775, 111 acres, 56 perches, of land in Lurgan Township, to James McCarret, and that Henry Work, Esq., High Sheriff of Franklin County, 18 February, 1793, "did by virtue of a certain precept of sale....grant and confirm unto Charles Leeper" the same, and that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by two patents, dated 5 April, 1806, did grant and confirm the same to the said Charles Leeper, namely, "two certain tracts of land lying and being contiguous to each other in Lurgan Township," one containing 217 acres, 88 perches, "out of which was sold seventeen acres & three quarters for the forge seat," the other containing 60 acres, 77 perches, "said patent recorded in Pennsylvania Roll Office in Patent Book No. 56 Page 374," the which tracts "the said Charles Leeper by his Indenture bearing date May the first 1806....did grant ....unto Henry Fouts the (present grantor), with a certain Grist mill & saw mill" (Ibid, Vol. 9, pp. 471, 2).

8 June, 1816, "Samuel Goodyear of the Town of Roxbury, Lurgan Township, Franklin County....and Margaret his Wife" for £30, sold to Samuel Tate of said town, Lot No. 43 "in the said Town of Roxbury,....Being part of a certain tract of land, which Charles Leeper by Indenture under his hand and seal bearing date the first day of May in the year A. D. One thousand eight hundred & six, for a consideration therein mentioned, did grant and confirm unto Henry Foutz," etc. (Ibid, Vol. 12, pp. 525, 6).

11 September, 1816, "Samuel Goodyear of Lurgan Township Franklin County and State of Pennsylvania Millar and Margaret his Wife," for \$30 sold to "Catharine Tate of the said Township.... called and known in the general plan of said Town by No. 72" the deed reciting the patent to James McCarrel of 11 acres, 46 perches, of land in Lurgan Township, who, by his deed of mortgage granted the same "to the Trustees of the Loan Office of the Province now State of Pennsylvania, "and how, on his default, "Christian Firbiger, Treasurer of the aforesaid Loan Office," authorized Henry Work, Sheriff of Franklin, to sell the same, which he did "to Charles Leeper," 18

February, 1793, and "the said Charles Leeper, by Indenture under his hand & seal," 21 February, 1798, did "convey the same unto Henry Foutz," the said Henry Foutz, 1 April, 1812, did "convey the same unto Samuel Goodyear (the present grantor) and Rudolph Krysher," and the said Krysher, 19 November, 1815, did "convey his moiety or equal one half of the same above mentioned tract of land. . . . unto the said Samuel Goodyear" (Ibid, Vol. 12, pp. 523, 5).

Charles Leeper died, presumably, in the year 1818, in which year, 4 December, his will was probated. The will bears date 26 April. . . ., the year being missing, as will be seen in following copy. His wife was his sole legatee; no mention of any children appearing in any of the documents relating to him. From the diary of Allen<sup>3</sup> Leeper, quoted above, and the common thereon by Edward A. Leeper of Fort Recovery, Ohio, it appears he had at least two, Allen and Elizabeth. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, Margaret (Miller) Leeper, 1 February, 1819; and on 24 July, 1829, to William S. Davis, who also, 3 April, 1830, was granted Letters of Administration of the estate of Margaret (Miller) Leeper, the date of whose death is not known.

In the name of God Amen I Charles Leeper of the Township of Fannet in the County of Franklin & State of Pennsylvania, being weak of body but of perfect mind & memory thanks be given to God calling unto mind the mortality of my body & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, doe make & order in this my last will & Testament that is to say principally & first of all I give & Recommend my soul unto the hands of Almighty God that give it & my body I recommend to the Erth to be buirred in a Christian buial maner at the discesion of my Family nothing doubting but at the general Resurection I shall reeve the same again by the mighty power of God & as tuching such worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with in this lif I give demise & dispose of the same in the following manner & form, First of all I do allow all my just debts to be paid. Item I give & bequeath all my estate real & personal to my beloved wife Margaret Leeper all my estate real & personal & to be at her disposal at her death only she must will the aforesaid or what remains of it at her death in the family in the maner she thinks proper. In witness whereof I have set my hand & seal this 26th day of April . . . .



## LEEPER FAMILY

“Signed sealed & pronounced by (signed) “Charles Leeper”  
Charles Leeper his Last Will & (seal)  
Testament in the presents of us  
John Elder, Thomas Morrow.”

"Franklin County ss:

“On the 4th of December A. D. 1818. Before me Register &c in & for said County personally appeared John Elder & Thomas Morrow the subscribing witnesses to the within instrument of writing who being duly sworn depose & say that, they were personally present & saw Charles Leeper who is now decd write his name & heard him publish the same as & for his last will & Testament—that at the time of doing thereof he the said decd was of a sound & disposing mind memory & understanding according to the best of their knowledge & belief & that the names of those deponents thereto subscribed as witnesses are respectively of their own proper hands writing done at the same time.

“Sworn & subscribed before (signed) “John Elder  
 “P. S. Deckert.” “Thomas Morrow  
 “A true Copy taken from the original.”

"On the 1st of February A. D. 1819 Letters of Administration with the will annexed of Charles Leeper were granted to Margaret Leeper" (Register's and Recorder's Office, Chambersburg, Pa., Wills, Vol. C, p. 399).

"On the 24th July 1829 letters of Admr ae bonis with the will annexed of the estate of Charles Leeper decd were granted to William S. Davis and bond taken in One hundred dollars with George Chambers & Paul I. Hetich as Sureties" (Ibid, Vol. D, p. 109).

“3rd April A. D. 1830. Letters of Administration in the common form of the Estate of Margaret Leeper, were granted to William S. Davis the together with Jacob Wanderlich & John King as his sureties having entered into a bond of three hundred Dollars according to law. William S. Davis sworn diligently and faithfully to regard & well & truly to comply with the provisions of the act of assembly relating to collatorial inheritances.” (Ibid, Vol. D, p. 131).

Children of Charles and Margaret (Miller) Leeper:



- I Elizabeth Leeper (see end of Allen Leeper's diary, third generation).
- II Allen Leeper (see end of Allen Leeper's diary, third generation).

4. WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> LEEPER (Allen<sup>1</sup>). The identity of this person has not been established by the data in hand. He is not mentioned among the other children in the will of Allen<sup>1</sup> (which see); but in a note, written upon the copy of Allen Leeper's diary by Edward A. Leeper of Fort Recovery, Ohio, it is stated that "James Leeper was the brother of Charles, William and Allen; and the four were the sons of Allen, Sr., who was born in 1720 in Co. Down, Ireland." Charles and William Leeper are mentioned as freemen of West Pennsborough Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1773; and Charles, James and William Leeper, freemen of the same Township in 1774 (see Tax Roll, at end). William Leeper is found as a taxable in West Pennsborough Township until 1779; from 1783 to 1805 he is found in Shippensburg; and in 1805 he is mentioned as a taxable in Southampton Township; his heirs being taxed in both these latter places in 1808 (Ibid). In Beers' History of Franklin County, Pa., the following statement is made. "Lurgan [Township] 1743.... When formed it embraced its present territory and what is now Letterkenny, Greene and Southampton Townships.... Villages. Roxbury .... is situated on Condoquinet Creek, at the base of Kittatinny Mountain. It was laid out by William Leephar about 1778." It will be remembered that Charles Leeper had considerable property at Roxbury (see Land Deeds above). William Leeper was a millwright and owned a grist-mill in Shippensburg (see Tax Roll). In 1795 he disposed of some of his property in Lurgan Township, of which the following is the record:

"24 November, 1795. William Leeper of the Township of Shippensburg in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania Millwright and Hannah his wife" sold to "Philip Foust of Lurgan Township," Franklin County, for £733-10s., a "messuage or Tenement plantation & tract of land.... in Lurgan Township aforesaid," bounding lands of said Philip Foust, James Dunlop, John McKnight, the heirs of James McCall, and William McComb, 183 3/8 acres, a tract

patented 1 June, 1786, to James Dunlop, who sold it 1 August, 1795, to the "said William Leeper" (Deeds, Chambersburg, Pa., Vol. 5, pp. 10, 11). On pages 9 and 10 of the same authority is the deed of the purchase of the above property from James Dunlop by William Leeper 1 August, 1795.

On 12 November, 1807, Letters of Administration on the estate of William Leeper of Shippensburg Township, were issued to John Arthur, Joseph Arthur, and Hannah Leeper, their sureties being Samuel Weakley and Charles McClure. They filed an accounting 11 Sept. 1816 (Authority not stated). Hannah Leeper died sometime between 19 September, 1817, the date of the following deed, and February 4, 1818, when Letters of Administration on her estate were granted to John McClay, whose sureties were John Clippinger and George Metzger (Authority not given).

19 September, 1817, "Hannah Leeper of Shippensburg in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania," for \$1, granted to "Benjamin Reynolds. . . all those two houses and four lots of ground . . . on the main street in the town of Shippensburg and marked in the general plan of the said town No 27, 28 and 47, 48. . . to hold the said two houses and four lots. . . In trust to sell and convey the same and to apply the money arising from such sale to the payment of all sums of money which may on settlement and be found in the hands of the said Hannah Leeper as Administratrix of William Leeper deceased and which may be due and payable at the death of the said Hannah Leeper to Samuel M. Leeper William Leeper and to Joseph Arthur and Mary his wife late Mary Leeper, distributees of the said William Leeper deceased, and if the proceeds. . . shall exceed the sum so found in the hands of the said Hannah Leeper as administratrix. . . payable as aforesaid, then the said Benjamin Reynolds shall pay such excess sum to John Herron and Elizabeth his wife late Elizabeth Leeper, Jane Leeper children and distributees of William Leeper deceased and William Bard Guardian of George Leeper who is a son and distributee of the said William Leeper deceased to them and the survivors of them share and share alike." Signed, "Hannah Leeper" (Clerk's Office, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., Deeds, Vol. 1, Book CC, pp. 639, 40).

From this deed we learn the names of the children of William and

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Hannah Leeper, with the suggestion that her own maiden name was Reynolds; her youngest son being named George Reynolds.

Children:

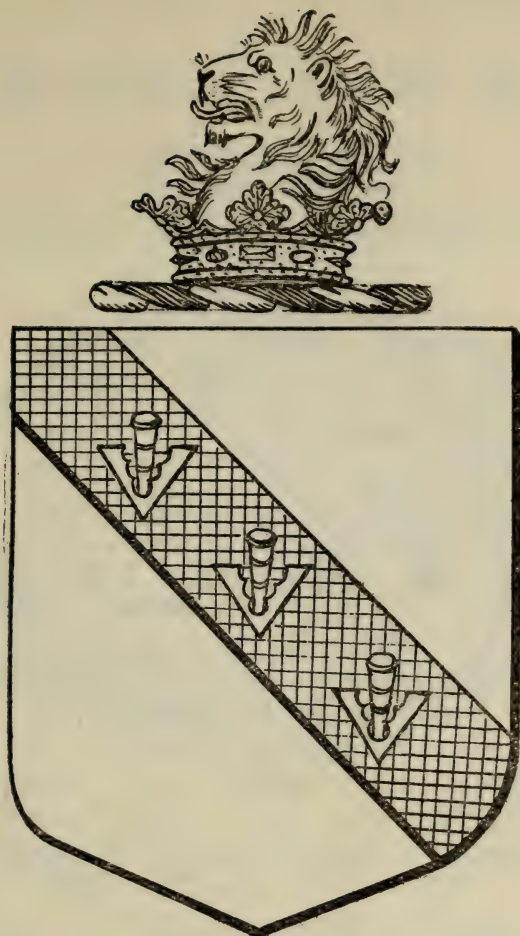
- I Samuel M. Leeper; named in deed of mother.
- II William Leeper; named in deed of mother.
- III Mary Leeper; named in deed of mother; married Joseph Arthur.
- IV Elizabeth Leeper; named in deed of mother; married John Herron.
- V Jane Leeper; named in deed of mother.
- 6 VI George (Reynolds) Leeper, born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 6 October, 1799.

*(To be Continued)*



RICHARDS





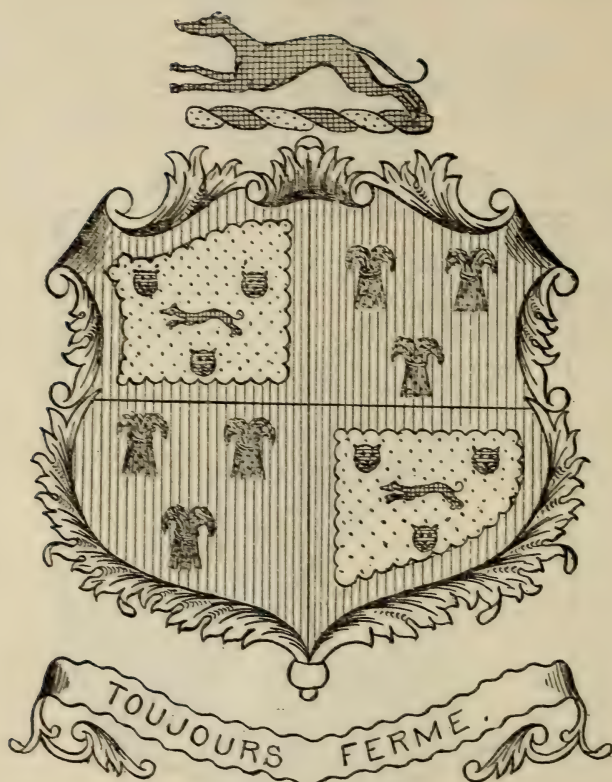
## Bland

John Bland, of London and County Essex, in England, born in 1573, and his wife, Susan Duclere, were the parents of Theodorick Bland (their fifteenth child), who came to Virginia in 1654, and died in 1669. On his tombstone are emblazoned the Arms, here pictured, but impaling the Arms of Bennett, those of his wife, Anne, daughter of Colonel Richard Bennett.

The Bland Coat-of-Arms is blazoned:

Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three pheons of the field.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head proper.—The Genealogical Editor.



## Heneage

Elizabeth Heneage was the great-great-grandmother of an American colonist. The daughter of John Heneage, of Hainton, Lincolnshire, in England, the latter dying in 1530, she descended from John de Heneage, who lived in the time of King Henry III.

The Arms here shown quarter those of Preston. The blazon is:

Arms—Quarterly; 1 and 4, or, a greyhound courant sable between three leopards' heads azure, and a bordure engrailed gules (Heneage); 2 and 3, gules, three garbs or (Preston).

Crest—A greyhound courant sable.

Motto—Toujours ferme.—The Genealogical Editor.

# Vital Records from Old New York Newspapers

Death and Marriage Records from Hugh Gaines' "Mercury".

COMPILED BY

WHARTON DICKINSON

(Continued from Volume 2, Number 1)



CT 14, 1779. Mary, wife of Capt. Frederick Philipse and dau. of Nathaniel Marston in childbed a. 18.

Oct. 15, 1779. William Bruce M. D.

Nov. 10, 1779. Lieut. Couneugleam to dau. John Hill.

Nov. 15, 1779. John Hamilton to Polly Harvie.

Nov. 18, 1779. Benj. Hilton of Albany to Susannah Griswold of Hempstead.

Nov. 19, 1779. Capt. Jesse Smith.

Dec. 25, 1779. Lieut. Col. Madan of the Foot Guards, aged 35.

Dec. 27, 1779. George Fraile.

Dec. 28, 1779. Andrew Masschalk, Surveyor.

Jany 10, 1780. Hon. Napier wife of Hon. Capt. Napier 80 Regt Grenadiers (6th son Rt Hon Lord Napier) aged 23.

Jany 20, 1780. Lawrence Hartshorne, Monmouth Co., N. J., to Betsey dau. of William Nstick N. Y.

Feby 6, 1780. Elizabeth wife of John Gillespie in childbed.

Feby 6, 1780. Susannah widow of Capt. Barnard Badger a. 44.

Feby 10, 1780. Wife of ——— Hick.

March 1, 1780. At Islip William Nicoll a. 64.

April 20, 1780. John Norris.

June 11, 1780. Capt. John Meredeth, 70th Regt. to Gertrude dau. of Gen Cortlandt Skinner.

June 16, 1780. Col. Alfred Clifton.

June 27, 1780. Donald McLane, Surgeon 77th Regt Foot to Henrietta, dau of Capt Allan McDonald, 84th Regt Foot.

Frances widow of Col. Fred Van Cortlandt aged 78.



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Aug. 7, 1780. Jacobus L. Lefferts to Maria dau. of Abraham Lott.

Aug. 7, 1780. William Booth a native of Old England a. 73.

Aug. 9, 1780. David Devoor a. 96.

Aug. 10, 1780. Peter Brower a. 80.

Aug. 17, 1780. James Boyd a. 45.

Aug. 18, 1780. Elizabeth dau of James Livingston, aged 51.

Sept. 1, 1780. Elizabeth wife of Capt. Corne.

Sept. 6, 1780. Capt. Benj Whitehead of Jamaica, aged 74.

Sept. 20, 1780. Mrs. Marsh of Jamaica.

Sept. 22, 1780. Capt. Francis Hutchinson, B. A.

Sept. 25, 1780. Richard Bale, M. D.

Sept. 28, 1780. Nicholas William Stuyvesant, aged 57.

Oct. (?) 4, 1780. Capt. James Hosmer.

Oct. 6, 1780. Elice (Willett) wife of Henry Nicoll & g. d. Lt. Gov. Cadwallader Colden.

Oct. 12, 1780. Miss Blanche Bean, aged 59.

Nov. 3, 1780. Henry Franklin.

Nov. 15, 1780. Cornelia, wife of Capt. Linus King aged 56.

Nov. 25, 1780. Miss Elizabeth Cockran, a 91.

Dec. 1, 1780. Elias Bland, a 59.

Dec. 26, 1780. Maj. Mansfield Barsmore.

Jan'y 4, 1781. Lieut. (William) Fyers to Ann Wanton (Marriage license book says "Walton").

Jan'y 9, 1781. Peter Middleton, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1781. James Selkrig to Mrs. (Mary) Gardner.

Jan'y 25. Stephen Ball.

Feb'y 6, 1781. (Joseph) Waddington to Mary Ann Desbrosses.

April 2, 1781. James Van Cortlandt aged 54.

April 9, 1781. Mrs. Mary Blank, aged 95.

May 19, 1781. Sarah wife of William Kippin.

June 1, 1781. Edmund Affleck.

June 14, 1781. Samuel Cornell Morse North Carolina Royal Council.

June 29, 1781. John George Lorentz, Com. Gen. Hessian Army.

July 19, 1781. Andrew Mitchel to Margaret dau of John Stiles.

July 19, 1781. Capt. James Boudier to dau of Joseph Allecocke.

# VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

July 19, 1781. Peter McLain to Anne dau of Charles Loosely and widow of Davies.

Aug. 1, 1781. Mary widow of Jacob Walton aged 77.

Aug. 6, 1781. Thomas White aged 56.

Aug. 10, 1781. Susannah wife of Terrence Reilly.

Aug. 11, 1781. Thomas Bridyer Attwood, M. D., to Catherine Ten Eyck.

Sept. 1, 1781. Mary Sleight dau of Sam Pell aged 64.

Sept. 1, 1781. Miss Mary Burke aged 68.

Sept. 7, 1781. Elizabeth wife of Benj Seaman aged 57.

Sept. 27, 1781. Mary, widow of Samuel Pell aged 88.

Sept. 28, 1781. John Winslow aged 38.

Oct. 12, 1781. Lieut. William Barry, Royal Foresters.

Oct. 25, 1781. David Brevoort, aged 92.

Nov. 10, 1781. John Sidell a native of Germany.

Nov. 15, 1781. Sarah wife of Vincent Ashfield.

Nov. 15, 1781. Wife of Capt. Thos Hill.

Nov. 23, 1781. Andrew Griffith, Surgeon R. N.

Dec. 13, 1781. Miss Elizabeth Desbrosses, aged 65 niece of Elias.

Dec. 3, 1781. Capt. John Nicoll.

Febry 27, 1782. (John) Price to (Rachael) dau of William Brounejohn.

March 23, 1782. Frances widow of Hon. Col. John Moore.

April 26, 1782. John Pell.

April 26, 1782. Samuel Bell.

April 27, 1782. Elizabeth wife of John Hill.

Sept. 27, 1782. Wife of Denyse Deuyee.

Oct. 2, 1782. Henry Brevoort.

Oct. 25, 1782. Benjamin Kissam.

Nov. 30, 1782. Capt. De Rabenau.

Dec. 12, 1782. Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart., to Maria Shaw.

Jany 14, 1783. Mrs. Izyntie Ten Eyck, aged 81.

Jany 15, 1783. Remsen Cowenhoven a. 58.

Jany 16, 1783. Alkauak Deane a 75.

Jany 24, 1783. John Lewis a. 44.

Jany 31, 1783. Joshua Fisher of Phil'a.

Febry 2, 1783. John son of John Beekman, a. 36.

# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

- Feby 5, 1783. William Fullerton a native of Scotland a. 49.  
 Feby 17, 1783. Wife of John Marston.  
 Feb. 20, 1783. Prudence wife of Barrack Hays.  
 Feby 28, 1783. Anne dau of William Weyman of Newton a. 25.  
 March 4, 1783. John Sackett aged 67.  
 March 24, 1783. John Dunscomb a 73.  
 April 6, 1783. Lieut Ebenezer Sutherland.  
 April 22, 1783. ——— dau of Leffert Lefferts of Brooklyn by  
 Dorothy Cowenhoven July 27, 1756.  
 May 5, 1783. John Robert former High Sheriff N. Y. a. 89.  
 May 23, 1783. Mary wife of Cornelius Van Horne a 25.  
 June 14, 1783. Christopher Blundell.  
 July 7, 1783. Katharine dau of Wynant Van Zant.  
 July 18, 1783. Jane wife of Edward G. Lutuycke & only dau  
 of John Rapalje a. 22.  
 July 25, 1783. Maj. John Smith 42. Royal Highlanders.  
 Aug. 1, 1783. Maj. Brinsley Hewetson, 71 R foot.  
 Aug. 17, 1783. John Vandenhaven of Corlears Hook a. 75.  
 Aug. 25, 1783. Frederick Baron de Hackenberg Maj. Gen<sup>l</sup>. of  
 the Hessian Army a. 61.  
 Sept. 3, 1783. George Murray.  
 Sept. 3, 1783. Abraham son of Remsen Rapalje.  
 Sept. 6, 1783. Sarah wife of Capt. Christopher Miller a. 42.  
 Sept. 14, 1783. Susannah wife of William Ustick.  
 Sept. 17, 1783. Henry Bogert son of John Bogert a. 34.  
 Sept. 21, 1783. Margaret wife of Rev. Charles Inglis Rector of  
 Trinity a 34. ( — Margaret Crooke May 31, 1773).  
 Sept. 25, 1783. Mary wife of Jasper Farmer N. J. & dau of  
 Ebenezer Grant of N. Y. aged 43.  
 Oct. 17, 1783. Col. James Gordon 80th Regt Foot at East Had-  
 dam, Conn.  
 Oct. 7, 1783. Jonathan Bebee 86 & Mrs. Remember Nye 84.  
 Oct. 25, 1783. At Albany Richard Ray of N. Y., 28.  
 Nov. 5, 1783. Capt. John Griffiths a 74 for 50 yrs. a Sea Captain.





Marrable



RICHARDS

# Merrick Family

BY

FRANK ALLABEN

Editor-in-Chief

## FIRST GENERATION



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MERRICK, born about 1603, probably in Wales, being the eldest of four brothers, came to Massachusetts in the "James," 1636. He first settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts as the following records, taken from "Winsor: History of Duxbury," page 282, shows:

"Merrick. William, Duxbury, 1636, allowed 5 acres next the glade at Powder point; 1637, 20 acres at Green Harbor; 1645, probably of Bridgewater."

He was in Captain Miles Standish's Duxbury Company, 1636-1642, and was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Surveyor of Highways in Bridgewater, 1646; Constable, 1647; and (Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. XII, p. 178), he is referred to as "Sergiant William Mericke" under date of 28 July, 1649. In 1658 he was in the Council of War (The Register of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars); in 1658, he was admitted as Freeman (Plymouth Colony Records, Volume III, p. 7 and p. 137); he was also an Ensign, and received taxes in Eastham (Plymouth Colony Records, Volume IV, p. 183). On 1 June, 1663, he was appointed Lieutenant, (Plymouth Colony Records, Volume IV, p. 41), as the following quotation shows:

"Ensigne Merricke is allowed and approved of by the Court to be in the office of a lieutenant in the military company of Eastham, 1 June 1663."

The will of William Merrick (Barnstable County, Barnstable, Mass. Registry of Probate-Wills, Vol. I, p. 22), dated 3 December, 1688, and proved 6 March, 1689, together with the inventory of his estate are as follows:

"The Last will and testament of ensigne William Merrick senior



of eastham he being about eighty six years of Age and being often sick and weake yet now throw the mercy of God in sum good measure of health and of a disposing mind and memory thanks be unto God, first I bequeath my soul to god that gave it me and through Jesus Christ to the fruition and Inheritance of the Saints in Light, 21y I bequeath my Body to the earth to be deasantly Buried according to the discretion of my executrix here after named when god shall take me a way by death, And I dispose of my Temperal estate as ffoloweth: I make my dear and Loving wife Rebecah myrick my whole and sole Executrix to whome I give ye whole use and Improvement of that part of my housing and Land which I have rezorved for her and my use, during her natural Life for her support and after her decease my will is and I give sd housing and Land to my eldest son William mirrick to him his heirs and assignes forever he the said William mirrick paying five pounds to my son stephen and as to my personal estate I give it to my wife to her proper use and desposal for her suport and further my will is that my son stephen have five pounds of my estate at my wifes decease and what more of my estate be left at my wifes decease my will is, that it be equally divided amongst all my Children. My Grand Child Ruth ffreeman to have an equal share amongst the Rest of my children the 3 of december 1688.

Witness

WILLIAM MERRICK"

John ffreeman snr

Joshua Bange

Prob. March the 6th, 1689."

"An Inventory of the estate of ensigne William Merrick of Eastham Late deceased taken by us whose names are under written

his clothing and purse .....	15-00-00
two beds beding Bedsteads and two table cloths.....	05-00-00
two chests Boxos tables .....	01-00-00
to peuter tinn earthen ware with som small things.....	02-00-00
to Brass Iron pots tubs panel old cask and som other small things .....	04-00-00
to wheate Rye and Indian corne .....	01-00-00
to half a payr of whoels and half a payr of plow.....	03-00-00

# MERRICK FAMILY

Irons one muskit tramels .....	03-00-00
one Bible and other small Books and small things.....	17-00-00
two oxen 3 coves a hide tallow Beef three .....	17-00-00
yearlings hors Kind (?) 7 shoats .....	17-00-00
to one hatt 2 spinning wheels looking glass.....	00-13-00
smoothing Iron and other small things.....	00-13-00
to money Laid out to wards the building of a barne.....	01-00-00
for her privlidg in it during her life .....	01-00-00

Taken by us John ffreeman Samuel knowles	The totall is .....	49-13-00
--	---------------------	----------

Rebecah Mirick the Relict of William Mirick snr deceased made oath to the truth of this Inventory in the prerogative Court, at Barnstable March the 5th 1688:9"

Probate Office, Barnstable Co., Barnstable, Mass."

William and Rebecca had ten children. The birth records of eight of these are given on pages 28 and 30 of the "Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. VIII."

## Children:

- 2 I William, born at Eastham, 15 September, 1643.
- II Stephen, born 12 May, 1646.
- III Rebeckah, born 28 July, 1648.
- IV Mary, born 4 November, 1650, married Stephen Hopkins, son of Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower.
- v Ruth, born 15 May, 1652, married Edmund Freeman, January, 1677.
- VI Sarah, born 1 August, 1654, married John Freeman, 18 December, 1672.
- VII John, born 15 January, 1656.
- VIII Isacke, born 6 January, 1660.
- IX Joseph, born 1 June, 1662.
- x Benjamin, born 1 February, 1664-5.

2 ENSIGN WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> MERRICK (William<sup>1</sup>), born at Eastham, 15 September, 1643, died, 30 October, 1732; Married, (1), 23 May, 1667, Abigail Hopkins, born 23 May, 1667; (2), Elizabeth. The mar-

riage of William Merrick to Abigail Hopkins recorded in the "Plymouth Colony Records," volume VIII, page 56, is as follows:

"From Eastham, the 4th day of March, 1670. William Merricke and Abigail Hopkins were married the 23 day of May, 1667."

Abigail Hopkins evidently died some time later, as William Merrick, in his will, mentions his wife, Elizabeth.

William Merrick removed from Eastham to Harwick (now Brewster), Massachusetts, where according to page one of the "Records of the First Parish in Brewster," he was one of the three original members of the Harwich church. He was also Agent for Town of Harwick, 20 March, 1701; Surveyor of Highways, 1678-79 (Plymouth Colony Records, volume v, page 258, volume VI, page 12); Representative from Harwick to General Assembly, 1719.

His will dated 5 May, 1723, with a codial added 29 August, 1729, was proved 29 November, 1732; together with the inventory of his estate (Barnstable County Registry of Probate, Barnstable, Massachusetts. Wills, Volume v, page 33, 35 and 36 are as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen I William Meyrick of Harwick in the County of Barnstable In the province of the Massachusetts bay in New England Yeoman being now arrived to old Age & being Sensible that my dissolution is near approaching being yet of Disposing Memory & Understanding, blesses be God for the Same, Do therefore now make & appoint This my Last Will & Testament in manner following

Impr I Recommend my body to ye earth to be decently buried and my Soul to ye mercy of God in Jesus Christ and Concerning my Worldly Estate after my Debts & funeral Charges paid I Give devise & dispose of in manner following that is to say I give & bequeath to my Wife Elizabeth Meyrick one Third Part of my moveable Estate or Else all ye moveable Estate She brought with her to my house wth what She has by Industry Since added Thereto which of sd Two to Take her Choice of. also I give unto her the Use & Improvement of one Third part of the Land of my homestead for her to Improve during ye term of her natural Life Together with ye Improvement of one Third part of all my Lands wheresoever for her to use and Improve dureing the term of her Natural Life and in Case She my sd Wife Shall See Cause to Remove out of my sd dwelling house to Live



in Some other place then my Son Joshua Meyrick Shall have the Use & Improvement of sd Dwelling house & sd third part of sd homestead he paying to my sd Wife So much for the same as may be Judgd a reasonable recompence therefor annually.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Benjamin Meyrick & to my Son Nathaniel Meyrick & to their heirs & assigns for ever in equal proportion all that my Lott of Land I bought of Ananias Wing as also the Like proportion a small parcel of Land I had of Thomas Snow Lying Southerly near to their homesteads as also in Like Proportion one half part of ye Lands I bought of Nathaniel Doane

Item I Give to my Son Benjamin Meyrick Two Acres out of my great parcel of meadow at Billingsgate To him, his heirs & Assigns for Ever and Then I give ye remaining part of my sd Great Parcel of meadow in sd Billingsgate To my four sons Living at Harwick Namely To Benjamin Meyrick Nathaniel Meyrick & Stephen Meyrick & to their heirs & assigns in equal proportion all those my two Parcels of meadow Lying at ye boat meadow and Rock harbour Meadow in Eastham.

Item I give to my Son John Meyrick & to his heirs & assigns my parcel of meadow at Billingsgate Commonly Called by ye name of Beriahs Meadow

Item I Give to my Son Nathaniel Meyrick & to his heirs & assigns my parcell of Land that I had of Major Freeman Lying between the pond & ye Sea in sd harwich he my sd Son acquitting all Claims to my Lands I give to my Son Joshua Meyrick by Vertue of any Right or Claim in or to any Lands That I received Title to from my father in Law Giles Hopkins. Also I give to my sd son Nathaniel Meyrick & to his heirs & assigns my two acres of Land that I had of Thomas Snow near the whale house

Item I Give and bequeath to my Son Stephen Meyrick & his wife Deborah all that my Parcel of Land where they now live being about Thirty Acres as now Inclosed for them to Use Occupie and Improve during the term of their & Either of their natural Lives & then to the heirs of their bodys & to their heirs and assigns for ever.

Item I give to my Son Stephen Meyrick and my Son Joshua Meyrick and to their heirs and assigns my Lott of Land being in the Sheep pond neck Calld a twenty Acre Lott as also one half part of

the Land I had of Nathaniel Doane all in equal proportion. Also I give to my Son Stephen Meyrick and Joshua Meyrick & to their heirs & assigns my half of a Twenty Acre Lott of Land I had of Mr John Freeman Lying on ye Easterly Side ye Way that goes to Chatham near the great Long pond.

Item I Give to the Children of my deceas'd daughter Rebeckah Sparrow Tenn pounds to be paid out of my Estate by my Executors

Item I Give to my Daughter Ruth Sears Ten pounds to be paid out of my Estate by my Executrs

Item I Give to my daughter in Law Mercy Witherel twenty Shillings to be paid out of my Estate by my Executors

Item I Give to my daughter in Law Rachael Hugens twenty Shillings to

Item All the Rest of my Lands & meadows Not disposed of by this my Will, my Will & Pleasure is yt my Executors make Sale of to obtain Money To pay out Legacies & other Charge if need be & what there is Not need So To dispose of & pay out I well that the same be together with my personal Estate Equally divided unto my Six Children & the Children of my Deceased Daughter Rebekah Sparrow having one Equal share thereof with ye other of my Children And I Do Constitute & appoint my two sons Benjamin & Nathaniel Meyrick My Executors To this my Last Will & Testament In Witness whereof I do hereunto Sett my hand & Seal This fifth Day of May Anno Domini 1723.

Sign'd Sealed & Declar'd to be his WILLIAM MEYRICK.

Last Will & Testament in presence of

Joseph Doane

her

Mary W. Doane

mark

Phebe P. Doane

Know all men by These presents That whereas I ye Within Named William Meyrick In and by my Will & Testament within Written did therein Will & bequeath to my four sons Namely Benjamin Meyrick, Nathaniel Meyrick Stephen Meyrick & Joshua Meyrick my great parcell of meadow at Billingsgate but for some good reasons Since the

MERRICK FAMILY

Date of my sd Will I Sold sd meadow unto Benjamin Swet for the sum of one hundred Pounds In Bills of Credit & took bonds of Security of him for the payment thereof With Interest as p (?) sd bond bearing date The first day of October 1728 May appear Now I do by these presents Will & bequeath the sd hundred pounds due from sd Swet as above sd unto them my sd four sons In proportion to each of them in Sd meadow was Given To Each of Them in sd will Exprest to make good to them what sd meadow would have Done If I had not Despos'd of the Same as above sd and that I do give sd hundred Pound above sd to them my sd four sons & to Their heirs and this I do here annex to my sd Will as a Codicil thereunto As Witness my hand & Seal This Twenty Ninth Day of August 1729.

Sign'd Seal'd &  
Declared to be a  
Codicil to sd Will  
In Presence of

WILLIAM MEYRICK.

	her	her
Joseph Doane Desires O Doane Lydia X Doane"		
mark	mark	

Inventory of Estate of Mr. William Meyrick of Harwick deceased. Filed 8 Jan. 173 2-3.

	L. s. d.
Imp. To one old bed & bolster old blankett and old Coverlid all	5- 0- 0
It To a hoe 5s To a prof old hand Irons & other old Iron 24s.	1- 9- 0
It To 2 Cranes hanger & old hand saw all. ....	2- 0- 0
It. To a pair of old stillyards. ....	0-12- 0
It. To a great old Chest with Some Candles. Leather Sheep Skins & other Small things . ....	0-18- 0
It. To an old Chest with some butter, fat, earthenware Jug & other Small things in Sd Chest all. ....	1- 4- 0
It. To an old Chest and all ye books in it . ....	2-10- 0
It. To Some old Pewter and some old Brass all . ....	0-16- 0
To old Cask Tubs & Pails all 10s To old worn out horse Tack- ling 4s Somebeans 3. ....	0- 7- 0
It To Swingled Flax 2lb To an old Shabud bedstead 4s To old Sieves 2s 6d. ....	2- 7- 6



# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

It. To Some old Iron household ware & 2 broken Curtain Rods 1L 2s 6d old plow Irons 12s.....	1-14- 6
It. To 8 bushels Indian Corn at 6s pr bushel.....	2- 8- 0
To about 12 bushells of Rye at 6s pr bushel.....	3-12- 0
To old Ropes 5s It. To 10 yds new Linnen Cloth at 5s pr yd 2£ 10s od .....	2-15- 0
To about 9 Yards Wool Cloth drest at 10s pr Yard.....	4-10- 0
It To wearing Cloaths .....	10- 8- 0
To 3 Sheets & old Towels all 2£ 8s od To flax seed 10s one barrell of pork 6.....	8-18- 0
To Molss & the Cask it is in .....	1- 6- 0
It To 4 old Chairs 8s a Lamp 3s part of a Luns (?) Wheel all To 2 bushels & ½ apples 6s 3d To a pk & ½ Wheat flower 3s 5d To old Chaire 12s.....	0-12- 6
To a pr of Spectacles 2s 6d To bills of Credit 5£ 13s od....	1- 1- 8
It Due to the Estate by Bonds .....	5-15- 6
To a Gall Rundlett an old bung horer & piercer at Stephen's house .....	110- 0- 0
It To one Ox with Hay to Eat 9£. To 2 Cows with Hay to eat 16£ .....	2- 0
One Calf with hay to eat 2£. one mare with hay to eat 5£...	24- 0- 0
To half a Young Mare 4£. To one Sow £1-3-0 & 2 Shoats 1£	7- 0- 0
It To two Thirds of the Irons on the Cart Wheels .....	6- 3- 0
It To The Land of ye homestead .....	2- 0- 0
To The old dwelling house .....	140- 0- 0
To ye Land where Stephen Meyrick lived by Will given to sd Stephen Meyrick's Wife .....	40- 0- 0
To ye old barn & out housing .....	60- 0- 0
To the meadow of Rock harbour .....	25- 0- 0
To a Lott of Land in Smith's purchase .....	35- 0- 0
To ½ a Lott of Land in Smith's purchase .....	12- 0- 0
To one Note under ye hand of Jonathan Bangs 381.	6- 0- 0
It The Goods Elizabeth now widow of sd Deceas'd brought with her to sd Deceas'd and obtained Since	
To a Large Old brass kettle .....	5- 0- 0
To 1 Great Chest .....	0- 6- 0
To 2 small Tubs 2s one Iron pot 10s.....	0-12- 0

## MERRICK FAMILY

To a Small Pipkin old pudding pan .....	0- 1- 0
To one barrel of poor Soap .....	0-18- 0
All at ye house of Stephen Meyrick Dec'd	
Att Jabez Snows one old bed 2 Sheets 2 Coverlids bolster Pil-	
lows & pillowbeer all old all att. ....	4- 0- 0
Also one old Chest with Dwawers & one old Chest.....	1- 5- 0
A Spit 4/0 a powter quart pot 6/0 2 Glass bottles & Cups &	
3 books 3/0 .....	0-12-0
To 2 old Sheets 5/0	

Joseph Doane Jonathan Lincoln  
Joshua Freeman"

Children (Will of William<sup>2</sup> Merrick):

- I Rebecca, born 23 November, 1668; died before 1723; married Sparrow.
- II William, born August 1670; died 20 March, 1671.
- III Stephen, born 26 March, 1673.
- 3IV Nathaniel (William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), born at Eastham, 1675; died 13 November, 1743; married Alice Freeman.
- v Hannah, married John Snow.
- VI Benjamin.
- VII John, married Anna Sears.
- VIII Joshua, born 1680.
- IX Ruth, born 1684, married (1) Samuel Sears, (2) Chittingham Foster.

## THIRD GENERATION

3 CAPTAIN NATHANIEL<sup>3</sup> MERRICK (William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), born at Eastham, 1675; died 13 November, 1743; married Alice, daughter of Samuel Freeman and Mercy (Southworth) Freeman. He lived at Hardwick; was Captain in the Militia; 1722 appointed to answer for town of Hardwick, regarding charge of insufficiency of highways between Tarmouth and Chatham. His will, dated 18 October, 1743, and proved 14 December, 1743, as recorded in the "Barnstable County Probate Office, Barnstable, Massachusetts, Wills, Volume VI, pages 345-348, together with the inventory of his estate are as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen the Eighteenth day of October 1743 I Nathaniel Merrick of the Town of Harwich in the County of Barnstable Within his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in

New England Yeoman being Week and Low yet of Perfect mind and memory thanks be given to God therefor calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to Dye do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and Reccemend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave it and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a Decent Christian burial att the Discretion of my Executors Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same by the Almighty power of God; and as touching such Worldly Estate Wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me Withall in this Life I give and Demise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form that is to say. Imprimis my Will is first of all that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be Discharge and paid out of my personal Estate. And then my Will is and I Give and bequeath unto Elcey Well and Dearly beloved Wife dureing her Natural life the one half of my Dwelling house she to take her Choice of Which part she will and the one third part of all my Real Estate and Give and bequeath to my said Wife the one third part of all my personal or moveable Estate for ever.

Item I Give and bequeath to my two Natural and well beloved Sons Constant Merrick and Benjamin Merrick to them their Heirs and Assigns forever all my Reale Estate both Upland and Meadows with all the building which I have both in harwich and yarmouth they paying out the Legacies hereafter given and my Wife to have the Improvement of the one third part as before given to her to be Equally Devide betwixt my said Sons.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my Natural grandson William Merrick son to my son William Merrick Decesd the full and Just Sum of Twenty five pounds in Lawfull Money to be paid to him by my son Constant Merrick out of that part of my Rale Estate I gave to him my said son Constant at the End of two years after my Decease

Item I Give to my Natural Grandson Gideon Merrick Son to my son William Merrick decesd a pair of Large Silver Shoe buckles marked G. M.

Item I Give and bequeath unto my natural Daughter Sarah Merrick Ten pound Lawfull money to be paid to her by my son Benjamin Merrick out of that part of my Rale Estate I Gave to my said son



## MERRICK FAMILY

Benjamin Merrick two years after my Decease and I Give to my sd Daughter Sarah Merrick on feather Bed & suitable furniture to it and the Looking Glass and one pair of Gould Buttons Markt G M

Item My Will is and I Give and bequeath after all Debts & Legacies be paid as aforesaid all the Remaining part of my personal Estate be equally Divided amongst my six Natural Daughters Hannah Snow one Share Mercy King one Share Ruth Hinkly one share Priscilla Cob one share Elce Ruggles one Share and Sarah Merrick one share I Do here Constitute and appoint my Son in Law John Snow and my Trusty friend Deacon Joseph Maye my sole executors of this my Last Will and Testament and I Do hereby Disclaim Disallow Recoke and Disannul all and Every former Testament Wills Legacies and bequeaths and Executors by me any way before named willed or bequeathed ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament In Witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Day and Year above Written

Signed Sealed published NATHANIEL MERRICK  
pronounced and declared by the said Nathaniel Merrick to be his Last Will & Testament in the presence of us the Witnesses

Nathaniel Merrick Junr

Thomas Mayo

Chillingwth Foster

Prob. 14 Dec. 1743."

## INVENTORY OF ESTATE

"Harwick December the 24th Day 1743. We the Subscribers having Received Sufficient Order from the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Barnstable to prize the Estate of Capt. Nathaniel Merrick Late of Harwich in said county Deceased both Rale and personal having been first sworn as the Law Directs have taken An Inventory of said Estate both Real and personal as it was Shown unto us by the executors and it is as followeth.—

first To all his wearing Apparrell . . . . .	03-17-08
a bead & bolster with new Ticken at . . . . .	02-12-06
the next best bed and bolster at . . . . .	02-05-00
the other bed and bolster at . . . . .	01-17-06
To thirteen Sheets at 04-00-04 To Small Linning 1-3-5 . . . . .	05-03-09
To two Pillows at 00-03-01 and a pair of Cards 1-6 . . . . .	00-04-07

# THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

To Coverlids, Blankets & Rugg all at .....	02-16-09
To three bedsteads Cord and Undor bed all at.....	00-19-03
To Iron pots kettles & hooks and frying pan all at.....	00-16-07
To a Warming pan at 00-08-00.....	00-08-00
To Crain hangers and iron Slice Tongs & other Small Irons all .....	02-01-05
To axes hoes and other Small Iron Tools all at.....	01-15-06
To a Gun 00-12-06 and Sum small things 4-9.....	00-17-03
To horse Tacklin a 01-00-9 Putor and Earthen 9-6.....	01-10-03
To Spinning Wheels & Small Wooden things in the house ...	00-17-06
To Glass and Tinn 00-11-11 a Small Quantity of Wooll.....	00-16-05
To a Cubord two Chests & a small trunk all.....	00-17-09
To a pair of boots 00-10-00.....	00-10-00
To a pair of silver buckels 00-16-06 Gold Buttons 1-2-6....	01-19-00
a pair of Spectacles 0-1-3 .....	00-01-03
To Cart and Wheels and plow and Irons to them at.....	04-01-00
To 2 oxen 2 Cows one Calf all at.....	14-05-00
To the Mare 07-00-0 To 4 swine 7 Sheep 04-06-00.....	11-06-00
a Crake & fork 3-3 some small thing 6-8 .....	00-10-11
To a barrel of pork & a Little beef .....	03-03-09
To a Small quantity of molasses & hog fat & Some Little things .....	01-00-04
To Rye peas & beans .....	01-10-00
To Chairs meal bag & some small things at.....	00-13-03
To books all 1-2-6 a Rope nails a hone & Chist.....	01-11-09
To half a barrell with tobacco in it.....	00-06-00
To the hay and all the Other fodder .....	03-10-00
To flax in the Sheef 1-10-0 To Indian Corn 07-00-00.....	08-10-00
To Rale Estate the homstead with all the buildings.....	75-00-00
To the Meadow in Yarmouth .....	15-00-00
To a small peace of Land by Freemans poynt of Rock.....	10-00-00
To the Land by Nathanll Snows at.....	18-15-00
To the Wood Land the 4 peaces all at.....	41-17-00
To Notes of hand .....	09-05-10
To Book Debts an uncertain sum	

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The total sum in Lawfull money.....252-13- 9

## MERRICK FAMILY

Joseph Freeman Chillingsworth Foster Nathaniel Hopkins"

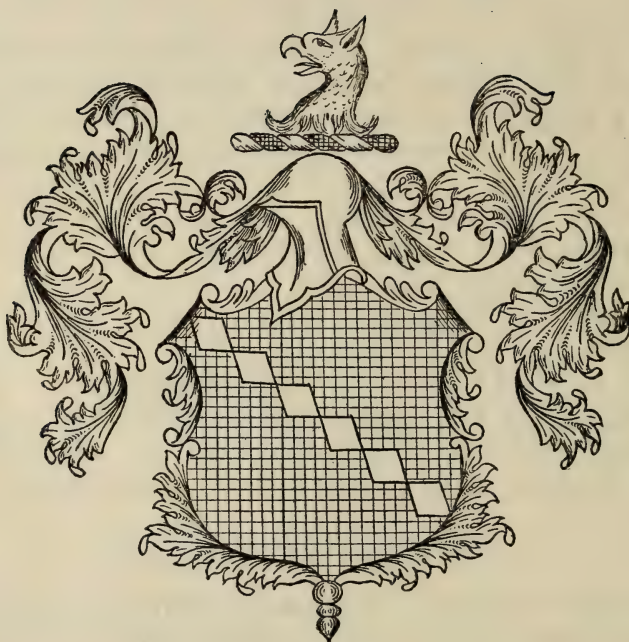
Children (Will of Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Merrick; Records of the First Parish in Brewster, Formerly the First Parish in Harwich, Massachusetts, page 22; Vital Records of Harwich, Massachusetts, page 100):

- I William.
- II Gideon. It seems probable that Gideon Merrick died before the making of his father's Will, since there is no mention of him in that document. Captain Nathaniel Merrick speaks of a grandson Gideon, the son of William Merrick, bequeathing him a pair of silver shoe buckles, marked "G M," and giving a pair of gold buttons, with the same initials, to his daughter, Sarah Merrick.
- III Constant, born about 1701.
- IV Benjamin, born 20 March, 1717-18.
- V Hannah, married John Snow.
- VI Ruth, married Thomas Hinkley.
- VII Priscilla, married Elisha Cobb.
- VIII Alice, married Captain Benjamin Ruggles.
- IX Sarah, born 5 July, 1720, married Abner Lee.
- 4 X Mercy, mentioned in her father's will as "Mercy King"; married Ebenezer King of Harwich, Massachusetts.

## FOURTH GENERATION

4 MERCEY<sup>4</sup> MERRICK (Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), mentioned in her father's will as "Mercy King"; married Ebenezer King of Harwich, Massachusetts. Some of her descendants will be given, D. V., in an article on the King Family, to appear in a subsequent issue of this magazine.





Benton

# The Royal Thachers

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Secretary, The National Historical Society; Genealogical Editor, The Journal of American History and The Journal of American Genealogy



DESCENDANTS of the Reverend Peter Thacher, of Milton, Massachusetts, can trace, in two lines, their ancestry back to King Edward III, and, thence, through a number of royal dynasties of mediaeval Europe. Through ancestral strains coming into the family through marriages of the ancestors, between Edward III and Theodora Oxenbridge (wife of Peter Thacher, through whom the Thachers inherit royal blood), many pedigrees can be traced to noble families of England and France.

Before recording in further details the two said pedigrees from Edward III to Theodora Oxenbridge, wife of Peter Thacher, they will, for the sake of clarity and for convenience of reference, be set forth, in brief, as follows.

## I

### DESCENT OF THEODORA OXENBRIDGE FROM JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER, SON OF KING EDWARD III

- 1 Edward III, King of England, married Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Hainault.
- 2 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married, third, Katherine Roet.
- 3 Lady Jane Beaufort married Sir Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland.
- 4 Sir Edward Neville married Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, and became Baron Bergavenny.
- 5 Sir George Neville, Baron Bergavenny, married Margaret Fenne.
- 6 Sir Edward Neville married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Windsor.
- 7 Katherine Neville married Clement Throckmorton.

- 8 Katherine Throckmorton married Sir Thomas Harby.
- 9 Katherine Harby married Doctor Daniel Oxenbridge.
- 10 The Reverend John Oxenbridge, of Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, and Boston, Massachusetts, where he was Minister of the First Church, married Frances Woodward.
- 11 Theodora Oxenbridge married the Reverend Peter Thacher, of Milton, Massachusetts, son of the Reverend Thomas Thacher, first Minister of Old South Church in Boston, Massachusetts, whose father was the Reverend Peter Thacher, Rector of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, son of the Reverend Peter Thacher, Vicar of Queen's Camel, Somersetshire, England, for fifty years, who died in 1624.

## II

### DESCENT OF THEODORA OXENBRIDGE FROM EDMUND, DUKE OF YORK, SON OF KING EDWARD III

- 1 Edward III, King of England, married Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Hainault.
- 2 Edmund, Duke of York, married Isabel, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile.
- 3 Lady Constance Plantagenet married Thomas le Despenser, Baron le Despenser and Burghersh, and Earl of Gloucester.
- 4 Lady Isabel le Despenser married Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester.
- 5 Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp married Sir Edward Neville, through which marriage he became Baron Bergavenny (she being sole heir of her father, who was son of William de Beauchamp, Baron Bergavenny).
- 6 Sir George Neville, Baron Bergavenny, married Margaret Fenne.
- 7 Sir Edward Neville married Eleanor, daughter of Lord Windsor.



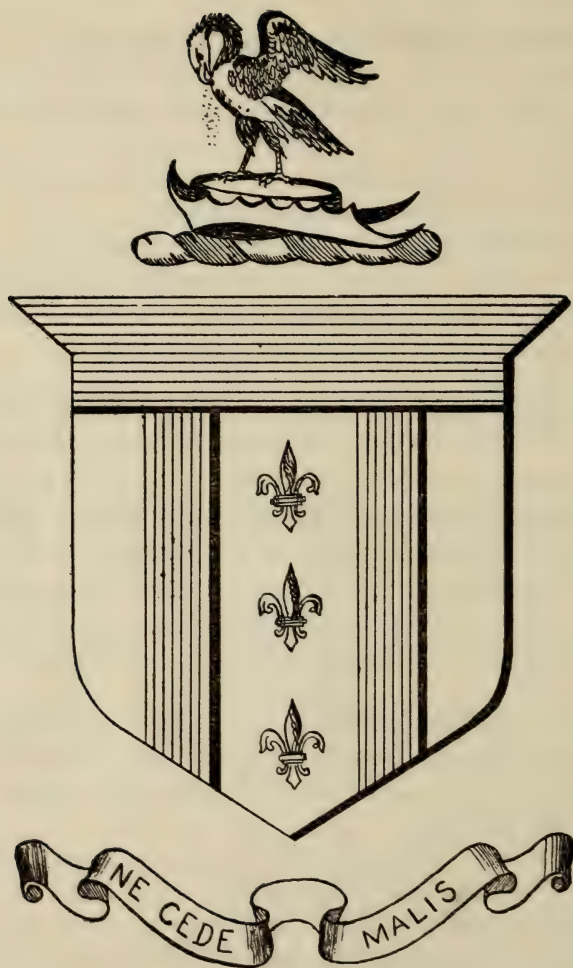
## THE ROYAL THACHERS

- 8 Katherine Neville married Clement Throckmorton.
- 9 Katherine Throckmorton married Sir Thomas Harby.
- 10 Katherine Harby married Doctor Daniel Oxenbridge.
- 11 The Reverend John Oxenbridge married Frances Woodward.
- 12 Theodora Oxenbridge married the Reverend Peter Thacher, of Milton, Massachusetts.

The lineage of especial consideration in the present study is that traced from Peter and Theodora (Oxenbridge) Thacher as follows below. Further and more detailed record is planned for subsequent treatment in *The Journal of American Genealogy*.

### DESCENT OF HANNAH BLANEY THACHER FROM PETER AND THEODORA (OXENBRIDGE) THACHER

- 1 Theodora Oxenbridge, of the Eleventh Generation in descent from King Edward III, through his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and of the Twelfth Generation in descent from King Edward III, through his son, Edmund, Duke of York, married the Reverend Peter Thacher, of Milton, Massachusetts.
- 2 The Reverend Oxenbridge Thacher, of Boston and Milton, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Hobby, daughter of Major William Hobby, and sister of Sir Charles Hobby.
- 3 Oxenbridge Thacher, of Boston, married Sarah Kent, daughter of John Kent.
- 4 The Reverend Peter Thacher, D. D., of Malden and Boston, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Hawks, daughter of Jonathan Hawks.
- 5 The Reverend Thomas Cushing Thacher, of Lynn and Cambridge, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Blaney, daughter of Captain Benjamin Blaney.
- 6 Hannah Blaney Thacher, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Ludlow, Vermont, married Judge Reuben Washburn.



Loomis

# Pedigree of Clara Byrde Loomis

Showing Her Descent from Eleven of the Twenty-five Magna  
Charta Barons

FORMULATED BY

ELISHA SCOTT LOOMIS



SOME suggestive thoughts relative to the Magna Charta Barons:

1. Lines from kings, nobles, gentles, franklins, yeoman, villeins, serfs, and beggars—all converge and merge in each one of us and could be shown, could we but trace our lines.
2. The Magna Charta Barons, "the more conspicuous actors of their time, have left their personalities, relationships, and their biographies indelibly stamped into the annals of Great Britain," and they may be read by all mankind.
3. Their families were some of the most celebrated in British history and their pedigrees are established and accessible to any investigator.
4. Such ancestry, as set forth in the following pages, is not peculiar to any selected one, but such a person is fortunate in knowing and possessing these lines, and so can make deductions derived to another.
5. Millions in America undoubtedly have the same ancestry but can not historically formulate the same, for every one really comes from as old a family as every one else.
6. But to show descent from eleven out of 25 Magna Charta Barons of whom five died without heirs, one left one child, who died without heirs, and one left no known descendants, the presumption being there were none, thus leaving but 18 historically possible Magna Charta Baron ancestors, is an achievement but few can
  1. *William de Albini*, Lord of Belvoir Castle, Died 1236.
  2. *Roger Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk, Died 1230.
  3. *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk, Died 1225.
  4. *Henry de Bohun*, Earl of Hereford, Died 1230.
  5. *Richard de Clare*, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, Died 1218.
  6. *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, Died 1229.



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7. *John Fitz-Robert*, Lord of Warkworth and Claving, Died 1240.
8. Robert Fitz-Walter (Leader), Lord of Dunmow Castle, Died 1234.
9. William de Fertibus, Earl of Abbermerle, Died 1241.
10. William de Hardell, Mayor of London, Died —.
11. William de Huntingfield, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, Died —.
12. *John de Lacie*, Earl of Lincoln, Died 1240.
13. *William de Lanoullei*, Gov. of Colchester Castle, Died 1217.
14. William Malet, Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset, Died 1224 s. p. m.
15. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, Died 1219 s. p.
16. William Marshall, the younger, Earl of Pembroke, Died 1231 s. p.
17. Richard de Montifichet, Justice of the King's Forests, Died 1260 s. p.
- Roger de Montbegon, Died 1225 s. p.
19. William de Mowbray, Gov. of York Castle, Died 1222.
20. Richard de Percy, Died 1224 s. p.
21. *Sahur de Quincey*, Earl of Winchester, Died 1229.
22. Robert de Ros, Lord of Hamelake Castle, Died 1227.
23. Geoffrey de Say, Died 1230.
24. *Robert de Vere*, Earl of Oxford, Died 1221.
25. Eustace de Vesci, Died 1216.
26. Roger de Mowbray, brother to No. 19; he was substituted for No. 18, who forsook the Barons, Died . . . s. p.

Clara Byrde Loomis, granddaughter of the author of the Loomis Family in America (1908 Edition), descends, through her mother, from Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 21, and 24, of the above Barons, as set forth in the nine Lines following.

## LINE A

From Barons Nos. 2 and 3.

Gen.

- 27 *Roger Bigod*, d. 1230, m<sup>2</sup>. Isabel Warren, their son.
- 26 *Hugh Bigod*, d. 1225, m. Maud Marshall, their son.
- 25 Ralph Bigod, m. Bertha Furnival, their dau.
- 24 Isabel Bigod, m. John Fitz-Geoffrey, their dau.

# PEDIGREE OF CLARA BYRDE LOOMIS

- 23 Maud Fitz-John, m. William de Beauchamp, d. 1298, their dau.
- 22 Isabel de Beauchamp, m. Patrick de Chaworth, d. 1382, their dau.
- 21 Maud de Chaworth, m. Henry Plantagenet, d. 1345, their dau.
- 20 Eleanor Plantagenet, d. 1372, m. Richard Fitzalan—see Line C, their dau.
- 19 Alice Fitzalan, d. 1376, m. Thomas de Holland, d. 1397, their dau.
- 18 Eleanor de Holland, d. 1405, m. Roger Mortimer—see Line E, their dau.
- 17 Anne Mortimer, m. Richard, Duke of York, d. 1415, their dau.
- 16 Isabel, of York, d. 1484, m. Henry Bouchier, d. 1483, their son.
- 15 William Bouchier, m. Anne Wydeville, their dau.
- 14 Cecilia Bouchier, m. John Dereveux—see Line F, their son.
- 12 Edward Dereveux, m. Catharine Arden—see Line B, their son.
- 11 Walter Dereveux, m. Elizabeth Knightley, their son.
- 10 John Dereveux, d. 1695, m. Anne ———, d. 1708, their son.
- 9 Robert Dereveux, d. 1740, m. Hannah Blaney, their dau.
- 8 Emma Dereveux, m. William Davis, d. 1725, their dau.
- 7 Hannah Davis, m. Samuel Chapman, d. 1787, their dau.
- 6 Emma Chapman, d. 1815, m. Joseph Rhoades, d. 1830, their son.
- 5 Samuel Rhoades, d. 1861, m. Jerusha Lyman, d. 1844, their son.
- 4 Rufus Rhoades, d. 1906, m. Elizabeth Clark, d. 1886, their dau.
- 3 Ida Rhoades, b. 1851, m. Francis Clark, b. 1853, their dau.
- 2 Zoe E. Clark, b. 1882, m. Elatus G. Loomis, b. 1883, their dau.
- 1 Clara Byrde Loomis, b. May 15, 1912, at Cleveland, O., and she is of the 10th generation in descent from pioneer Joseph Loomis, who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1639.

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1. Gen.—generation.

2. m.—married.

## LINE B

From Baron No. 7

Gen.

- 26 *John Fitz-Robert*, d. 1240, m. Ada de Baliol, their son.
- 25 Roger Fitz-John, d. 1249, m. ———, their son.
- 24 Robert Fitz-Roger, d. 1311, m. Margaret Zouche, their son.
- 23 Sir John Fitz-Robert, Lord Clavering, m. ———, their dau.
- 22 Euphemia Clavering, m. Ranulf Neville, d. 1331, their son.

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- 21 Ralph Neville, d. 1366, m. Alice D'Audley, d. 1374, their son.
- 20 John Neville, m. Maud Percy, their son.
- 19 Ralph Neville, d. 1425, m. Joan de Beaufort, d. 1440, their son.
- 18 Richard Neville, d. 1426, m. Alice Montecute, their dau.
- 17 Alice Neville, m. Henry Fitz-Hugh, their dau.
- 16 Elizabeth Fitz-Hugh, m. Nicholas Vauz, d. 1523, their dau.
- 15 Catherine Vaux, m. George Throckmorton, their son.
- 14 Robert Throckmorton, m. Muviel Berkeley, their dau.
- 13 Mary Throckmorton, m. Edward Arden, their dau.
- 12 Catherine Arden, m. Edward Dereveux—see 12 of Line A, thence  
down to Clara Byrde Loomis.

## LINE C.

From Baron No. 1.

- 26 *William de Albini*, d. 1236, m. Mabel de Meschines, their dau.
- 25 Isabel de Albini, m. John Fitzalan, d. 1240, their son.
- 24 John Fitzalan, d. 1268, m. Maud of Verdun, their son.
- 23 John Fitzalan, d. 1272, m. Isabel Mortimer, their son.
- 22 Richard Fitzalan, d. 1302, m. Alisona, of Saluzzo, their son.
- 21 Edmund Fitzalan, d. 1326, m. Alice de Warren—see Line D, their  
son.
- 20 Richard Fitzalan, d. 1376, m. Eleanor Plantagenet—see 20, of  
Line A,

## LINE D

From Baron No. 24

Gen.

- 25 *Robert de Vere*, d. 1221, m. Isabel de Bolbec, their son.
- 24 Hugh de Vere, d. 1263, m. 1223, Hawise de Quincey, their son.
- 23 Robert de Vere, d. 1296, m. Alice Saunford, their dau.
- 20 Joan de Vere, m. William de Warren, their dau.
- 21 Alice de Warren, m. Edmund Fitzalan—see 21, of Line C.

## LINE E

From Baron No. 13

- 27 *William D'Lanoullei*, d. 1217, m. ———, their dau.
- 26 Hawise D'Lanoullei, m. John de Burg, their son.
- 25 John de Burg, m. Cecelia Baliol, their son.
- 24 John de Burg, m. ———, their dau.



# PEDIGREE OF CLARA BYRDE LOOMIS

- 23 Margaret de Burg, m. Richard de Burg, their son.
- 22 John de Burg, m. Elizabeth de Clare, their son.
- 21 William de Burg, d. 1322, m. Maud Plantagenet, their dau.
- 20 Elizabeth de Burg, d. 1363, Lionel Plantagenet, d. 1368, their dau.
- 19 Phillipa Plantagenet, d. 1387, m. Edmund Mortimer, d. 1381, their son.
- 18 Roger Mortimer, d. 1398, m. Eleanor de Holland—see 18 of Line A.

## LINE F

From Baron No. 21

- 25 *Sahur de Quincey*, d. 1219, m. Margaret de Bellomont, their son.
- 24 Roger de Quincey, d. 1264, m. Helen de Galloway, their dau.
- 23 Margaret de Quincey, m. William de Ferrers, d. 1254, their son.
- 22 Robert de Ferrers, d. 1276, m. Eleanor Bassett, their son.
- 21 John Ferrers, d. 1324, m. ———, their son.
- 20 Robert Ferrers, d. 1350, m. Agnes de Bohun—see Line G, their son.
- 19 John Ferrers, d. 1367, m. Elizabeth Stafford, their son.
- 18 Robert Ferrers, d. 1413, m. Margaret Despencer—see Line H, their son.
- 17 Edmund Ferrers, d. 1435, m. Ella de Roach, d. 1439, their son.
- 16 William Ferrers, d. 1450, m. Elizabeth Belknap, d. 1470, their dau.
- 15 Anne Ferrers, m. 1450, Walter Dereveux, their son.
- 14 John Dereveux, d. 1501, m. Cecilia Bourchier—see 14, of Line A.

## LINE G

From Baron No. 4

Gen.

- 25 *Henry de Bohun*, d. 1220, m. Maud de Mandeville, their son.
- 24 Humphrey de Bohun, d. 1275, m. Maud de Eu, their son.
- 23 Humphrey de Bohun, d. 1298, m. Eleanor de Braose, their son.
- 22 Humphrey de Bohun, d. 1297, m. Maud de Fiennes, their son.
- 21 Humphrey de Bohun, d. 1321, m. Elizabeth Plantagenet, d. 1311, their dau.
- 20 Agnes de Bohun, m. Robert Ferrers, d. 1350—see 20, of Line F.

## LINE H

From Barons Nos. 5 and 6

- 25 *Richard de Clare*, d. 1218, m. Amacia de Gloucester, their son.

## THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

- 24 *Gilbert de Clare*, d. 1230, m. Isabel Marshall, d. 1240, their son.
- 23 Richard de Clare, d. 1262, m. Maud de Lacie—see Line I, their son.
- 22 Gilbert de Clare, d. 1295, m. Joan d'Acre, d. 1307, their dau.
- 21 Eleanor de Clare, d. 1337, m. Hugh Despencer, d. 1326, their son.
- 20 Edward Despencer, d. 1342, m. Anne Ferrers, their son.
- 19 Edward Despencer, d. 1375, m. Elizabeth de Burg, their dau.
- 18 Margaret Despencer, d. 1415, m. Robert Ferrers, d. 1413—see 18, of Line F.

### LINE I

From Baron No. 12

- 24 *John de Lucie*, d. 1240, m. Margaret de Quincey, their dau.
- 23 Maud de Lacie, m. Richard de Clare, d. 1262—see 23 of Line H.

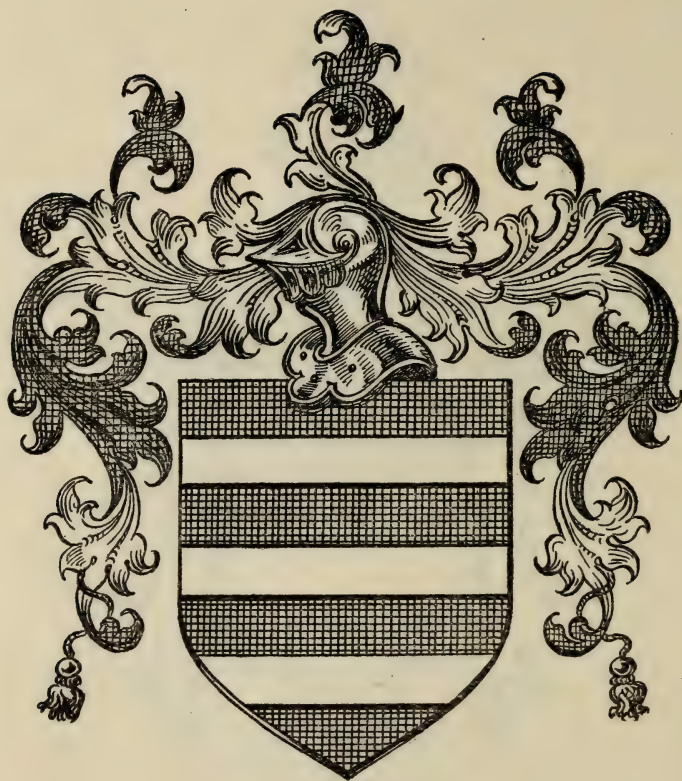
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- 5 Burke's Peerage and Beronetage.
- 6 Clark's Family Records.
- 7 Colonial Families of the United States.
- 8 Dereveux Ancestry.
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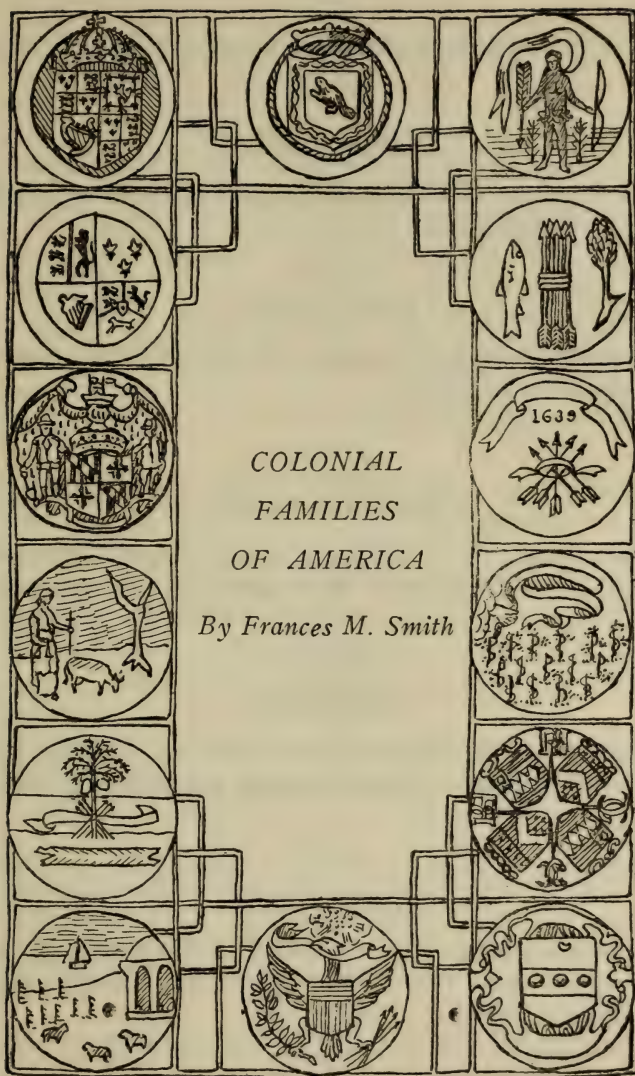


BUTLER





♦ PORTER ♦



## **Colonial Families of America**

### **XXI**

#### **Brown Family**

**Descended from a "Worthy" of England—Name of French Derivation—On Battle Abbey Roll.**

### **XXII**

#### **Bacon Family**

**Trace Back to Normandy—Name on Battle Abbey Roll—Romantic Career of Nathaniel of Virginia.**

### **XXIII**

#### **Goodridge Family**

**Well Represented in Domesday Book—Were Tenants-in-Chief—Easily Take Place as Leaders of Men—Women Renowned for Wit and Beauty.**

### **XXIV**

#### **Fox Family**

**Landed Proprietors in England for Centuries—Family was Brilliant Statesmen and Scientists—Characteristics and Heraldic Charges Noted.**

### **XXV**

#### **Wright Family**

**Name of Anglo-Saxon Derivation—One Forefather Came Over in the "Fortune"—Five Have Been Governors of States—Many Names Upon Revolutionary Rosters.**



# Brown Family

Descended from a "Worthy" of England—Name of French Derivation—  
On Battle Abbey Roll.



SO TO the spelling of this name, in most records it had the final "e,"—now the letter is usually omitted. The name is of Saxon derivation, from brun.

Among the first of whom we have records is Sir Anthony Browne. He was standard bearer of England, and ancestor of the Viscounts Montague. The story is that Henry VIII. gave the famous "Battel" Abbey to him. He, or his descendants, sold it and all its belongings to Sir Thomas Webster, and the original Battle Abbey Roll was probably burned when the Webster mansion, near the abbey, was destroyed by fire, 1793.

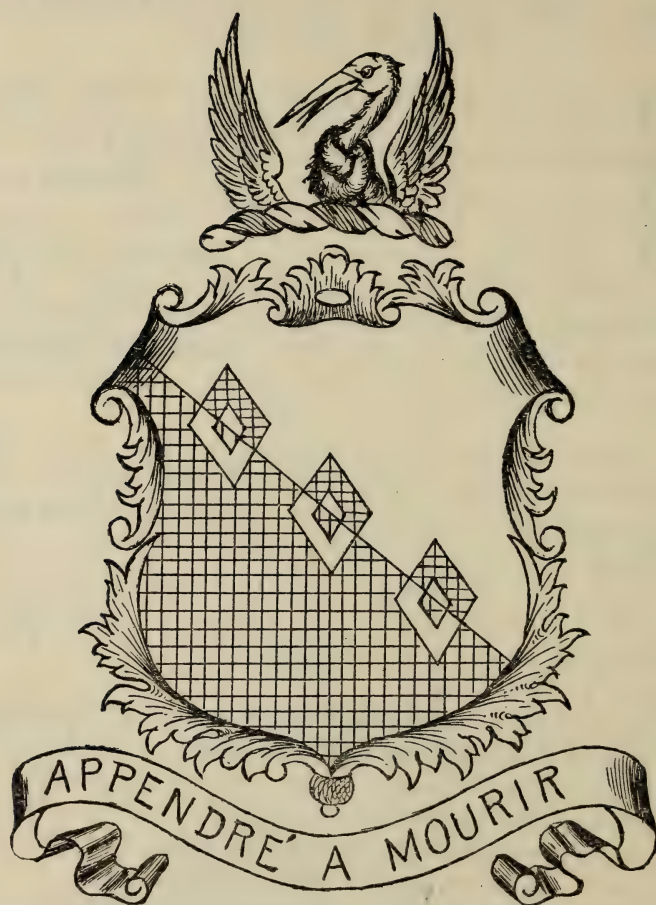
It should be of interest to the Browns to know that Leland's copy of the Roll, made from the original, has the name Brown, which name also occurs in most copies of the Roll. It is the English spelling of the French Brun.

Sir Anthony Browne died in 1568, and was succeeded in the title by his son, who was created the first Viscount Montague. He married Jane, daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and after her death, Margaret, daughter of Lord Dacre.

One of the "worthies of England" was the eldest son of Christopher Brown, of Hawkedon, Suffolk county, one of "the ancient Brown family." The "worthy," for services rendered to the king, could "appear with his head covered in presence of the king, his heirs and successors, and of all great men, lords spiritual and temporal, and all other persons, whomsoever, of the kingdom."

This branch of the family claims Stamford, in Lincolnshire, as one home. The Browns have been seated there four hundred years and more.

One of the principal ornaments of Stamford is All Saints' Church. This was built by John Brown, who, with his wife, is buried there. A steeple was added to the church by their son William. A brass plate commemorates the fact and records that William Brown was a merchant of a "very wonderful richness." He was also alderman, sher-



BROWN

iff and the founder of a hospital bearing the name. This was built in 1493 and liberally endowed by the founder. It is still flourishing, and in the chapel may be seen the marble figures of William Brown and his wife, he in a long gown and she in elegantly flowing robes, with a dog at her feet.

A certain Captain Pelig Brown furnishes the romance for the family. Wounded at the battle of Naseby, he was carried into a nearby castle, where in true mediæval fashion of the most approved sort, he was nursed by the daughter and heiress of the house, and loved and married her. Her dowry was gold untold.

While we cannot say that our United States of America was founded and built up entirely by the Browns, we can say, and no one dare contradict us, that the Browns were a power to reckon with from the beginning.

Peter Brown was one of the signers of the *Mayflower* compact. John Brown (the first and original John Brown) came from Lincoln, England, and settled down in Boston, 1632, or what was going to be Boston. He may be the John Brown, "merchant and rich capitalist," who married Dorothy, and had John, James and Mary. Through James, his heirs may trace back to the immortal *Mayflower*, for he married Mary, daughter of John Howland, a *Mayflower* signer. Mary, daughter of John Brown, married Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York City, after England had expelled the Dutch.

Two of the proprietors of Sudbury, Mass., were Thomas Brown and his brother, Rev. Edmund, born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. They came over in 1637, and it was at their suggestion that Sudbury was thus called. Edmund was the first minister of the town, and one of the distinguished clergymen of the time. He was apparently a man of property, for he owned 300 acres and called his place "Brunswick." His home was of ample dimensions, and he had a library of nearly 200 volumes. To Harvard he bequeathed \$500.

The grounds of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, comprise a large portion of the property of Chad Brown, who came over, with wife Elizabeth and sons, in the *Martin*, 1638. He was a surveyor.

Of one forefather it was said that "he suffered much from scruples in divers matters." That he had four wives is also recorded, and we are left to draw our own inferences.



John, a descendant of Christopher of Hawkedon, and born about 1601, arrived in 1632, and settled at Watertown, Conn.

Another immigrant Brown was George, who was born in Leicestershire in 1643. In 1679 he received a patent of land in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from Sir Edmund Andre, the American agent of the Duke of York.

Apropos to the story handed down in the family, it is said that there is a matter of a million dollars awaiting Sir Anthony's heirs, locked up somewhere in England. Every heir, of course, is glad to know that this sum is under lock and key. "And the key in the bottom of a bottomless well?" A few years ago an association of Brown heirs, or would-be heirs, was formed in this country, to look into the matter, and it is safe to say that old records have been pretty thoroughly overhauled, but the money is not yet a tangible Brown asset. The heirs in America are the descendants of William and George Brown, younger brothers of Sir Anthony, and immigrants.

The Browns, ever ready to respond to their country's call to arms, were in the "Lexington Alarm," and at Bunker Hill. Of the Massachusetts family, officers in the Revolution may be named, Ensign Benjamin, Lieutenant Abijah, and Major Andrew; of the Connecticut branch, Sergeant Bryant and Lieutenant Bezaleel; of the Pennsylvania branch, Lieutenant Alexander; of Delaware, Lieutenant Caleb, and of South Carolina, Lieutenant Charles.

General Jacob Brown, who won his spurs in the war of 1812, was born in Pennsylvania in 1775. At the time of his death he was commander-in-chief of the army. His portrait now hangs in the City Hall, New York, and when he visited that city at the close of the war he was a much-feted hero, the lion of the day, and the freedom of the town was offered to him. It has been said of him, that no enterprise he undertook ever failed.

The illustrated coat-of-arms is blazoned: Per bend, argent and sable, three mascles, in bend, counterchanged.

Crest: A stork's head couped, between two wings, argent.

Motto: Apprendre a mourir.

This coat-armor is ascribed to Christopher Brown, of Watertown, Mass. The arms given to John Brown, of Boston, is probably the oldest coat-of-arms. It is: Argent, two lions, passant, in pale, sable. To Thomas, of Concord, and his heirs forever, is given arms:

## BROWN FAMILY

Sable, three lions, passant, bendways, between two double cotises, argent.

Crest: A buck's head, erased, proper, attired, and ducally gorged, or.

Motto: Follow Reason. The family of South Carolina bears the same arms as Thomas and his heirs.

The Pennsylvania family bears arms: Gules, on a chevron, between three leopard's heads, cabossed, argent, as many escallops, azure.

Crest: Out of a mural coronet, gules, a crane's head, erased, ermine, charged on the neck with an escallop, azure.

Motto: Verum atque decens—"True and decent."

The arms of Thomas of Concord is cut upon a stone, enscribed "Browne, 1772," at Copp's Hill Burying Ground, formerly called the Old North Burying Ground, Boston. It was the second one established in the town, and was used for interments as early as 1660.

The names of many illustrious dead are seen here. At Salem, Mass., may also be seen a stone to the memory of a "Brown, 1687," with the arms, of the three lions.

Among hatchments preserved is one of the family of Brown, of Pennsylvania. It displays the three leopards. This is interesting to show that hatchments were in use here in colonial days. They were armorial bearings, borne within a lozenge, and placed upon the front of a house, where a death had occurred.



• LAMPREY •

# Baron Family

Trace Back to Normandy—Name on Battle Abbey Roll—Romantic Career of Nathaniel of Virginia



TRADITION has it that the Bacons came from Bayeux, France, the original form of the name. If so, it has undergone an almost unrecognizable change. Then there is a more plausible theory, and doubtless the correct one. A seigniory in Normandy was called Bacon, or Bacun. The first to bear this, as a surname in England, was the great-grandson of Trimbald, who was one of the Conqueror's knights. Taking the name Bacon was only a resumption of the ancient Norman name, which still exists in France. The "great Suffolk family of Bacon," as it is called, is descended from Grimbald.

We have a record that William Bacon, 1082, endowed the Abbey of Holy Trinity, at Caen.

Baconthorpe is the name of a village in Norfolk. The family has been seated at Somerset and Rutland for centuries. York House, London, and Redgrove, Suffolk, were family estates.

"Lord Keeper Bacon," the Keeper of the Great Seals, in Elizabeth's reign, by whom he was knighted, was Sir Nicholas Bacon. His son was the illustrious Lord Bacon, who, as we all know (?), wrote Shakespeare's plays!

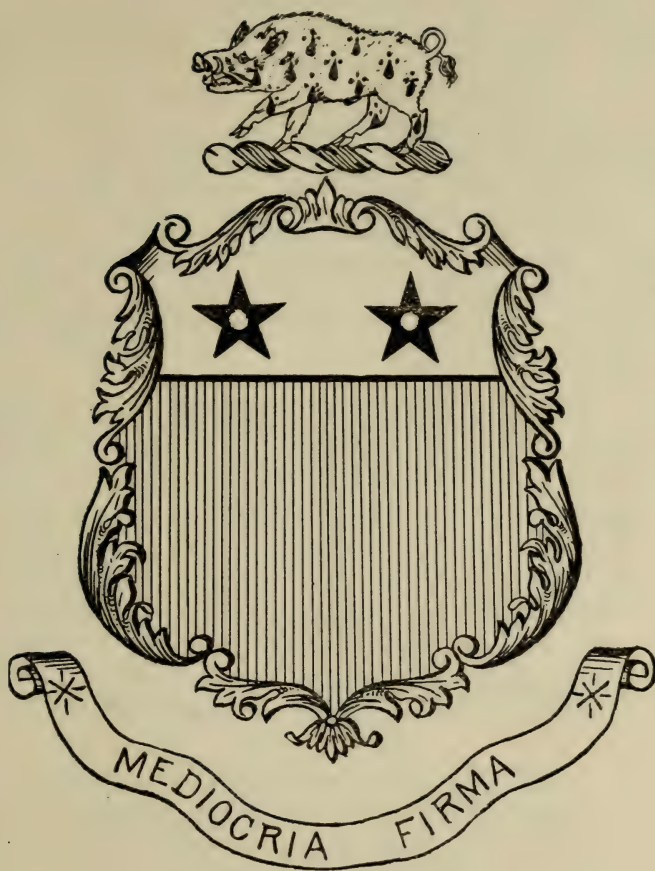
Several manors in Suffolk were granted to Sir Nicholas, by Henry VIII. He lived at Redgrave House.

On Battle Abbey Roll we find the name, which shows that the family was represented at the battle of Hastings. The orthography varies, as found on the Roll—Bacun, Bachun, and Bajocis being the forms, which by the wise ones are translated into today's name, Bacon.

The Massachusetts settler was Michael Bacon, who was born in Suffolk. In 1640 he was helping to found the town of Dedham.

From a record of the day, we have the following interesting bit: "Agreed that the towne of Dedham shall entertheyne Mr. Bacon, Samuel Cooke, and Mr. Smith, and afford to them such accommodations of upland and medowe as their estates shall Requier." He and wife





Baron

Alice died the same year and month, she April 2, 1648, and he sixteen days later. An inventory gives the value of his estate, £54, 15 s., 4 d.

His eldest son Michael was one of the proprietors of Woburn; he is also mentioned as a citizen of Billerica, and one of the soldiers of Philip's war. Any, therefore, who trace back to him, may claim membership with the Society of Colonial Wars. He was "Michael thrice blessed," that is, he married three times. Mary ———; Mary Richardson, 1655, and Mary Noyes, 1670.

The "principal inhabitant" of Billerica, Jonathan Bacon, another great-grandson of Michael, the pilgrim, was representative to the General Court, and appointed "to assemble the people in the first town meeting, Oct. 6, 1729." Two wives, each named Elizabeth, fell to his lot—Elizabeth Giles and Elizabeth Hancock, widow of Benjamin Wyman of Woburn. One Bacon marriage connection traces back to John and Priscilla Alden, thus giving descendants affiliation, if desired with the Mayflower Society.

Roxbury, Bridgewater, and Bedford are other homes of the Bacons. In Bedford the house, built the latter part of the seventeenth century, is still standing. There six generations of Bacons were born.

The founder of the New Hampshire branch of the family was Jacob, great-grandson of Michael, the pilgrim. The first Harvard graduate of the Bacon family was Jacob, class of 1731. He was town clerk and treasurer of Keene, N. H., where he was called the "worthy Mr. Bacon." He was pastor of the Third Church in Plymouth, and his Bible is preserved in Pilgrim Hall. He, too, had the luck to get two wives, named Mary: Mary Wood, and, upon her taking off, Mary Whitney.

Mary was a favorite name with the Bacons, when they were scanning the horizon in search of wives. Michael's brother Daniel married Mary, daughter of Thomas Reed, who was born in Essex, England. John, another son of the pilgrim Michael, was also a bold soldier boy in Philip's war. His home was Dedham.

Of twenty-six minute men from Bedford, in the "Concord fight," six were Bacons. Lieutenant John was killed in this engagement. Every State had its representatives of this family in the Continental Army from the time the first gun was fired till the close of the war.

One patriot, Edmund Bacon, of Virginia, was honored with a gift of books from Washington.

It has been said that if Nathaniel Bacon lived longer—he died at the age of thirty-four, in 1676—the independence of America might have come 100 years earlier than it did. His untimely death postponed the great Declaration and the starry flag a round century.

Nathaniel Bacon was born in Suffolk, and he had the best blood of Britain in his veins. When about thirty years old he joined the Jamestown settlement, in Virginia, and at first was a leader of the aristocrats—rich, handsome, intellectual, like many of his neighbors, he lived in princely style. But at heart he was a democrat of the democrats, a man who loved justice and right, and it took him but a little while to declare himself squarely on the side of the people.

The “first American rebel,” he is called. Against Governor Berkeley, the royalist, and the aristocrats, Bacon soon declared war to the knife.

In 1675 there was a great Indian uprising, and Berkeley did nothing about it, but Bacon acted. A military force, made up of the plain people, elected Bacon as their general, and plans were made for securing peace and safety in the colony. On July 4, 1676, the fearless leader, with his several hundred patriots, demanded the governor’s signature to his commission as general, setting out at once, on his march against the Indians. He had no sooner gone, however, than Berkeley proclaimed him a rebel—a patriot we call him. Bacon’s romantic career has been made the subject of a novel.

Drummond, also a patriot and one of Bacon’s chief supporters, fell into Berkeley’s hands.

“Mr. Drummond,” said the Governor, “you are very welcome. I am more glad to see you than any man in Virginia. Mr. Drummond, you shall be hanged in half an hour.” He was executed forthwith. In all, Berkeley put to death over twenty persons who had been associated with Bacon—who had died of a fever. When Charles II. heard of the Governor’s wholesale hangings, he said: “That old fool has put to death more men than I did for the murder of my father.” Only six of the fifty-nine judges who had sentenced Charles to death were executed.

The coat-of-arms here given is ascribed to Nathaniel Bacon, whose name appears upon the records of Middletown, Conn., 1653, and upon the New Haven records eight years later. He was son of William, of Stretton, England, and probably a descendant of Sir Nicholas Bacon.



The arms are: Gules, on a chief, argent, two mullets, sable, pierced of the second.

Crest: A boar, passant, ermine, armed and hoofed, or.

Motto: *Mediocria firma*—"Mediocrity is stable."

The boar symbolizes hospitality. Gules denotes military courage. Says Shakespeare,

"Follow thy drum;

With man's blood paint the ground gules, gules."

Argent is the emblem of sincerity; sable of constancy; or, of generosity, and ermine always symbolizes dignity and rank.



# Goodridge Family

**Well Represented in Domesday Book—Were Tenants-in-Chief—Easily  
Take Place as Leaders of Men—Women Renowned for Wit and Beauty.**



HE origin of the name Goodridge goes back to the "twilight of fable." It is found in Domesday Book as Godrie, Goderic, Godricus and Godericus; indeed, no name is more fully represented in that ancient record.

Prosperous in God, or rich in God, or in goodness, is the meaning of the name, from guda, good, or God, and ricus, an Anglo-Saxon word meaning powerful. Godricus was perhaps the first form of the name.

Variations of this patronymic are as follows: Coderiche, Goderich, Goodrick, Gutteridge, Gutterige, Guttrige, Guttridge, Gutrig, Godridge, and Goodridge.

Common colonial forms were Goodridge and Gutteridge, also Guttridge.

The two "o's" are accounted for in this way: In olden times the father's name was "good enough for father," but the son, wishing an extra flourish, doubled the vowel or changed it—thus Godridge; next generation, Goodridge, a Goodrich.

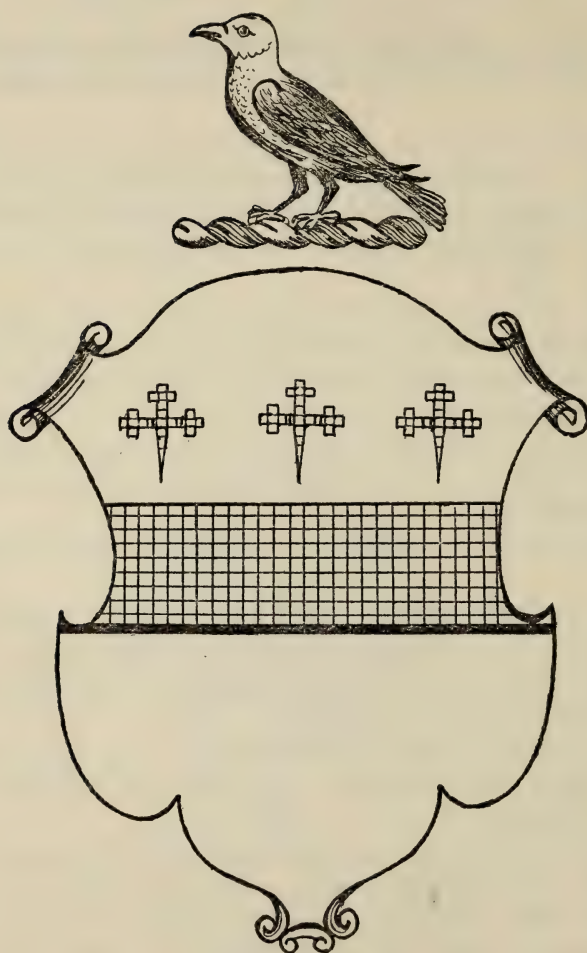
We also see this in the case of mothers and daughters. If the mother was Baba, the daughter was Baaba or Buoba; and Tata's daughter was Tuota.

Goodridge is the name of a parish in Herefordshire also called Goodrich, with its Goodridge Castle, court, and ferry.

The castle was probably erected soon after the conquest, as a place of defense for the west of England. It was occupied by the cavaliers during Charles I.'s reign, and, after a long siege, destroyed. It is now one of the most striking ruins in England.

An early owner of the castle was the Earl of Salisbury, who is renowned in the annals of the past as captor of Joan of Arc. In Shakespeare's Henry V. he is mentioned as Lord of Goddig or Godrig.

Ribstone Hall and Gilling Castle, both in Yorkshire, are other seats of the Goodridge family.



Goodridge



The lord high chancellor of England, and chaplain to Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Goodrick, or Goodricke, was bishop of Ely, and in the reign of Edward VI. assisted in compiling the first Book of Common Prayer. He was commissioned to invest Henry II. of France with the Order of the Garter, and to treat for the marriage of the King's daughter, Elizabeth, with Edward VI. The portrait of Goodrich by Holbein is preserved, and a brass in Ely Cathedral perpetuates his memory.

A famous astronomer of the eighteenth century was John Goodriche, of Yorkshire, where the family is an old one, with knightly honors conferred by Charles I.

The first of the name here was William Goodridge, as he spelled it, who came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, 1634, to Massachusetts, where he became one of the founders of Watertown. Governor Winthrop's name appears on the records as a witness of the inventory taken of William's property. "A true and perfect inventory of the goods of William Goodrich, made by Thomas Hastings, April 3, 1647." Among the items enumerated are "one Bible, one psalms booke," and one "cowe." William's wife was Margaret.

Sons and grandsons of William became founders of families in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, and New York.

Samuel "Guttridg," fourth generation from William, and born at Newbury, held many town offices. He was selectman, and surveyor; he was also written down "gent," which meant much in those days, and he left a large property—£8,813, 5 shillings. His wife was Lydia Cue, and they had a large family. His brother, Benjamin, was at Bunker Hill, with his three sons. Benjamin's wife was Mary Redington, and, removing to Vermont, they became the progenitors of the Vermont line.

One of the family, Samuel of Boxford, Massachusetts, was chosen to "keepe the meeting house key and to sweep it, and take care of the Metting houss dores," for which he received thirty shillings annually.

Where duty called there were Goodriches found. At Bunker Hill, John, of Fitchburg, provide his patriotism. He was a son of David, who was a member of the provincial Congress and held many town offices. William, of Sharon, Connecticut, great-grandson of the pil-

grim father, was lieutenant in the Revolution. Other patrons, good and true, were Ozias, of Connecticut, a private, who served through the war, from the night of the "Lexington Alarm." Lieutenant Stephen, also of Connecticut, was one of the minute men aroused by the midnight cry of Paul Revere. Another, from the same State, was Ensign Levi. Representatives from Massachusetts were Lieutenant Ezekiel, killed at Saratoga, Lieutenants Samuel, Silas, and William. Lieutenant John was of the Virginia branch of the family. Another soldier of the Virginia line was Major Theodore Goodrich of Rappahannock County, who took part in wars of an earlier date—that is, before the Revolution.

Of Elizur, who "volunteered to defend New Haven," as the records have it, the story is told that after the enemy took possession, "being tired he lay on a bed, where he was bayoneted in the breast by a British soldier." But Elizur was made of sterner stuff than most, and did not thus easily give up his life, but became a most prominent citizen. Speaker of the House, he was present at the last session in Philadelphia and at the first in Washington.

His wife, Anne Willard Allen, as a little girl knew General Burgoyne, and once was sitting in his lap while he was reading a newspaper in which he was spoken of as "John Burgoyne." His indignation was so great at this lack of respect that he nearly frightened little Anne into fits. At the time he was a prisoner at large.

Chauncey Goodrich, son of Elizur and Anne, married Frances Julia, daughter of Noah Webster, whom he assisted with his dictionary.

The second Secretary of the Treasury, under Washington, was Chauncey Goodrich, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, Mayor of Hartford, United States Senator, to say nothing of a few other offices. His wife was a daughter of Governor Walcott.

We all know the story of Annie Ellsworth, who dictated the first message ever transmitted by a recording telegraph, sent from Washington to Baltimore: "What hath God wrought!" Annie may come into this story, for she had some of the good old Goodridge blood.

One of the most popular writers of a few generations ago was Samuel Goodrich, or "Peter Parley," who was also State Senator, and Consul to Paris. His mother, Elizabeth Ely Goodrich, a daughter of Colonel John Ely, was very beautiful and accomplished. "Almost as handsome as Betsey Ely" became a proverb.

## GOODRIDGE FAMILY

Marriage relationships include the New England families of Kimball, Stickney, Porter, Hale, and Peabody. The Goodridges, or Goodriches—spell it as you will—are long-lived; at least this may be inferred from the record of one of the lineage, that “he was cut off prematurely at sixty-five.”

The coat-of-arms illustrated is: Argent, a fesse sable, in chief, three cross-crosslets, fitchee of the last (i. e., sable.)

Crest: A song-thrush proper.

Walter Goodrige, or Gutridge, as it is sometimes written, who was a sea captain, dying in 1730, gave to a Boston church a piece of plate bearing this coat-of-arms, which is also found cut on the tombstone of Goodriches buried at Copp’s Hill, Boston.

The coat-of-arms ascribed to William of Watertown, and his brother, John, of Wethersfield, is: Or, two lions, passant, between ten cross-crosslets, sable.

Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, couped, argent, holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet, or.

Motto: Ditat servate fides—“Faith kept enriches.”



•Hoyt•



## Fox Family

Landed Proprietors in England for Centuries—Family Has Brilliant Statesmen and Scientists—Characteristics and Heraldic Charges Noted.



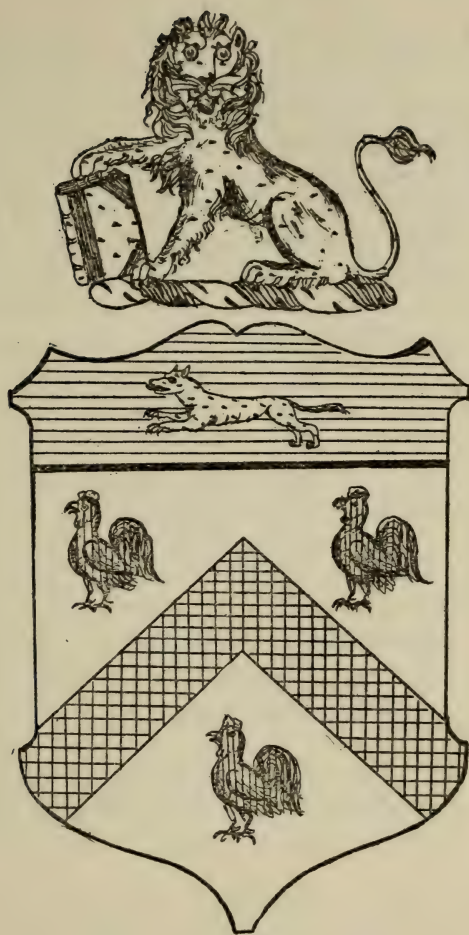
IT rather takes your breath away to have it suggested that Fox, as a surname, was, or may have been, first Val, or Vaux, and therefore, of French derivation. Some one who was the owner of valleys or dales became designated as such, and from Vaux to Foxes or Fox is not impossible. In mediæval records we often find the name with the prefix "le"—le Fox—which helps to prop up this theory of a French origin. About the only variation of the orthography is Foxe. In colonial records, with its free and easy spelling, the name often appears without even the distinction which the capital letter affords—"Sam'll fox, ye 2nd;" "ffox," is also of frequent occurrence.

Names which have the same root, are Foxell, Foxall, Foxhall, Foxley, Foxlee, and Foxton.

Winterslow House, Wiltshire, is one seat of the family; Osmaston Hall, Derbyshire, is another landed estate, and in Cornwall they had large properties. One of the bishops of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Christi College, and counsellor, time of Henry III., was Richard Fox. Sir Stephen Fox, born in Wiltshire, was with Charles II. in his exile, and, after the restoration, he was commissioner of the treasury, and knighted by the king, 1665. He founded Chelsea Hospital. His twin sons were Stephen and Henry; the last named, the first Lord Holland, father of Charles James Fox, the brilliant statesman, in whose veins flowed blood the bluest of the blue, for his mother was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and his great-great-grandmother the Duchess of Portsmouth. Stephen, son of Sir Stephen, became Earl of Ilchester.

The scientist of the family was Robert Were Fox.

Two Foxes, each named Thomas, have fame and name as founders of families. One probably came over in the Winthrop fleet, 1630. He died in Concord, Massachusetts, 1658. He was a freeman in



FOX

1638, had two wives and several children. His name is found in the records as plain "fox;" "Mr. foxes' land." His will is said to show a seal stamped with a design which may have been the reproduction of a coat-of-arms; it is impossible to decipher it clearly. Three of his sons were living at New London about 1675, and one son, Isaac, who married Abigail Osdan, or Osborn, lived at Medford.

"Memento Mori Fugit Hora" is the legend upon the stone erected to the memory of Jabez Fox, Woburn, where he was pastor—"pastor"—for twenty-three years. He died 1702, aged 56 years. He was one of Harvard's first graduates, and, by tradition, a lineal descendant of Fox, the martyrologist, or Foxe, as it was spelled. His wife was Judith, afterwards the wife of Colonel Tyng, and his son was John Fox, also a minister of the gospel, whose sermon, occasioned by the great earthquake of October 29, 1727, is still extant. One of his sons was Jonathan Fox, who has the title "Colonel," and doubtless was an officer in the Revolution.

Daniel of East Haddam provided four sons for the Continental army; upon their return home, he gave each 30 acres of land, and to the youngest one he gave "his time," when he was nineteen years old.

Among those of the Fox family who were officers in the Revolution may be named Lieut. Jacob (Connecticut), Lieut. Joseph (Massachusetts), Lieut. Jeremiah (Pennsylvania), Captain Nathaniel and Lieut. Thomas (Virginia). Ebenezer, of Massachusetts, went to war with pad and pencil in hand, and made a very readable story of "Adventures in the Revolution."

Coming down to a later time, Gustavus Fox of Massachusetts was a naval officer in the Mexican war, and was sent on a commission to St. Petersburg to congratulate Alexander II. upon his escape from assassination.

The founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the Fox family was John, born in Devon, 1751, who made a home in Germantown, with wife—Anna Rupert—and six children.

David Fox had a grant of 400 acres in Lancaster County, Va., about the middle of the seventeenth century. His son, David, has the title Captain—"Capt. D. ffox"—and married Hannah Ball.

In Gloucester County, Virginia, we find intermarriage of Foxes with the Lewis lineage, descendants of Colonel Fielding Lewis, who



## FOX FAMILY

married Washington's sister. Other families related by marriage to the Foxes are the Byrds, Fauntleroy's, Amblers and Baylors—all of the South.

New England marriage connections include the Leslie's, Isbells, Rogers, Stebbins, Stones, Reynolds, Wheelers and Jarvise's.

Characteristics of the Foxes are prudence, administrative ability, wit, wide sympathies, while their common sense is of the best brand. They are faithful, upright, conscientious, and, shall we add, pugnacious, although often showing great self-control. Of one it was said that he displayed more than a boy's good sense in correcting his faults. Overhearing his parents discussing his faults, he determined to mend his ways.

The coat-of-arms illustrated is that used by Rev. John Fox, an early settler of Ware, Gloucester County, Virginia.

It is blazoned: Argent, a chevron, sable, between three cocks, gules; on a chief, azure, a fox courant, or.

Crest: A lion, sejant, guardant, or, supporting, with his dexter foot, a book of the last (i. e., last color named—or). This coat-armor is given in Burke as belonging to the Foxes of Bucks. No motto is assigned, but mottoes used by branches of the family are, *Faire sans dire*, and *Video et taceo*.

The fox, of course, used in reference to the name, is an emblem of wit and facility of device—"One who well uses all that he may possess of wit, wisdom and sagacity in his own deference."

The chevron denotes protection; the cock, herald of dawn, watchfulness; the chief, dominion and authority; the lion courage and the book, learning.

# Wright Family

Name of Anglo-Saxon Derivation—One Forefather Came Over in the  
"Fortune"—Five Have Been Governors of States—Many  
Names Upon Revolutionary Rosters



RIGHT is a name derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wryhta*. Like the Latin word, "*faber*," it means a workman of any kind, especially an artificer in wood or hard materials. Wright, at this day, means carpenter in Scotland.

In *Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer says: :

"He was a well good wright—a carpenter."

Wryde, le Wryght, le Wricte, le Wrytte and Wrichte are old forms of the name. It appears as a surname in conjunction with many other words as Allwright, Goodwright, Arkwright, Wainwright, Wrightson and Wrightworth.

The family has been prominent in England for many centuries, especially in Suffolk, Kent, Surrey, Warwick, and Durham. Granham Hall, Essex, is one seat of the Wrights, and Bilham House, York, another. Wright's Park is well known in Scotland. The Irish branch was established by Ireland Wright, who went with Cromwell to that kingdom.

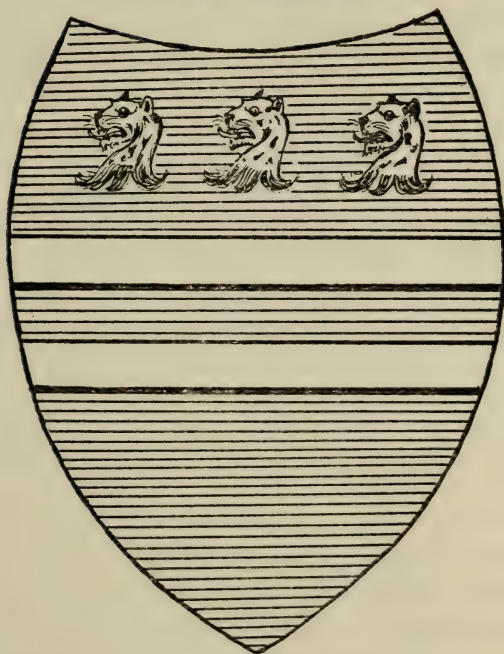
One of the first of whom we have any record was John, Lord of Kelvedon Manor, Essex. He died in 1551. His son was Robert of the Moat House, and Lord of the Manor of Great and Little Ropers.

His direct descendant was Thomas, whom we find deputy to the general court at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1643, whose wife was Margaret, widow of John Elson.

An earlier pilgrim father was William, who came over in the *Fortune*, 1621, with his wife Priscilla.

In 1645 Benjamin, who had come from England, was a large landowner at Guilford, Conn. He was granted permission to put up a tan-mill "to take water yt issueth from ye waste gate, provided it hurt not ye town mill."

He had nine children, and from him descended Silas, Governor of New York and United States Senator, and William, Governor of New Jersey and also Senator.



Wright



Nicholas, who was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637, was a surveyor, a large landowner and town magistrate. He also held many other offices of civil trust.

The Wrights have a notable record as Governors of States. Besides Silas and William, already mentioned, there was Sir James Wright, the last royal Governor of Georgia. He was born in South Carolina, 1714, and son of Benjamin, who was from Durham, England. Robert Wright was Governor of Maryland, and Joseph of Indiana.

Of Governor Silas Wright it has been said that he "never sought an office, and never felt at liberty to refuse one."

Nathaniel Wright, an active member of Winthrop's colony, was a London merchant who owned one-eighth of the ships which brought the colonists to America, which he never visited. Thomas, of Wethersfield, was of the same family, and Nathaniel's half-brother, Samuel, was ancestor of the Springfield, Massachusetts, branch.

The brothers, Peter and Anthony, were progenitors of the Long Island Wrights. The deed of their land purchase, in 1677, from the Indians shows that the consideration was 6 Indian coats, 6 kettles, 6 fathoms of wampum, 6 hoes, 6 hatches, 3 pairs of stockings, 30 awl blades, 20 knives, 3 shirts and as much peag as would amount to £4. A portion of this land has been owned and occupied by the Wrights ever since.

The first Quaker meeting was held at Anthony's house, and a house of worship erected on his grounds was paid for in Indian corn, pork and peas.

One of the founders of Methodism in this country was Richard Wright, who came over with Francis Ashbury in 1771.

In 1736 Thomas Hynson Wright, a surveyor for Lord Baltimore, was one of the delegates to the Assembly at Annapolis. His son, Colonel Thomas, was delegate to the Colonial Convention of 1775, a member of the association of freemen who protested against infringements of their liberty, and the first military commander of Maryland forces under Revolutionary organization.

Major Samuel Turbutt Wright, also of the Maryland family, was a hero of the Revolution and one of the principal leaders at the battle of Long Island, where it was that the valor of Maryland's "400"

shone so gloriously. The Sons of the Revolution of that State have commemorated the bravery of the heroic band of the erection of a monolith at Brooklyn.

Revolutionary rosters give the names of Lieutenant Nahum, wounded at Bunker Hill; Surgeon Elihu, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Dudley and Lieutenant Ebenezer, of Connecticut; Captain Robert and Lieutenant Daniel, of New York; Lieutenant Anthony of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Benjamin, of Maryland; Lieutenant David, of North Carolina, and Captain John, of Georgia. His son, Captain Benjamin, won laurels in the war of 1812.

Dr. Thomas, of the Long Island family, one of the most eminent surgeons of his day, although an old man at the time of the Revolution, took part and died in prison, his body being thrown into one of the trenches in the rear of the present City Hall, New York, known as the Graves of the Martyrs. His body was reinterred in Trinity Cemetery. Dr. Thomas was an ardent patriot and served on board the privateer *Grayhound* during King George's war, 1744-1748.

Stephen Wright and his partner, Charles Brown, built the first steamboat, the *Clermont*, for its inventor, Robert Fulton, in 1807.

The artist of the Wright family is Joseph, who was styled Wright of Derby, where he was born in 1734. Thomas Wright, a hundred years or less later, the antiquary, helped to found the British Archæological association. He was a great scholar. Edward Wright, living in the seventeenth century, was a mathematician of note.

The family also has its authors, poets, educators, reformers, missionaries, financiers and men of science, as well as professional men.

Characteristics of the family are truth and honor. "I would sooner accept the word of a Wright than to believe most men on their oath." Rare executive ability, a strong sense of justice, firmness, combined with courtesy and affability, are other traits, to which may be added patriotism, military ardor, and a self-sacrificing spirit. Length of years have been rewards for upright living, and the Wrights have numbered many centenarians in their ranks. It is recorded of one that when an old man—in the neighborhood of ninety—he went out one day to mow with the young men, but sat down to weep when he found that he could not keep up with the others.

The arms reproduced were granted June 20, 1509, to the Wrights of Essex. Burke blazons them as follows: Azure, two bars argent; in chief, three leopard's heads, cr.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a dragon's head proper. No motto is given with this coat-of-arms, which can be claimed by descendants of Thomas of Wethersfield.

Mottoes borne by some branches of the Wright family are: Mens sibi, Conscia recti, and Fortiter et recte.



• FLOURNOY •



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Dorton.



Newhouse



# The Journal of American Genealogy

VOLUME II  
NINETEEN TWENTY-TWO



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FOURTH QUARTER

## An Early Colonial Homestead in the Seventeenth Century

*"Seekonk," Massachusetts, Now East-Providence, Rhode Island, Was the Home of Philip Walker in 1678. The House in Which He Lived is One of the Earliest Colonial Homesteads of New England*

BY

REVEREND EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, A. M.



AMONG the ancient Colonial Homesteads of New England, there are few that bear so early a date as that erected in the year 1678, in ancient "Seekonk" Massachusetts, now East-Providence, Rhode Island, by Philip Walker. In the year 1641 came Rev. Samuel Newman, a non-conformist minister from Weymouth, and purchased a tract of land, eight miles square, of Massasoit, the Indian Chief, for settlement. With Mr. Newman came a large portion of the members of his church, from Weymouth, Massachusetts, and they named the new settlement "Rehoboth." In 1643, those lands were divided among fifty-eight persons, who thenceforth

constituted the most energetic and progressive community in the colony of old Plymouth.

Among the leaders was Philip Walker, prominent alike in civil and religious affairs, who became one of the wealthiest of the citizens. The location chosen by him for his future home was unsurpassed in its beauty and in the fertility of its soil. It was situated on "Watchemoket Neck," on what is now known as the Providence River, on the road from Providence, Rhode Island, to what is now the little hamlet of Rumford, three miles away. By industry and business capacity he accumulated a property which was considered large in those days. He took the oath of fidelity, in 1658, and served in varied public capacities, from time to time, among which was that of Deputy to Plymouth, in 1669.

In 1675 the little colony became the scene of a reign of terror, by the outbreak of what was known as King Philip's War. Rehoboth, being an isolated plantation, was especially exposed to the incursions of the savages. Philip Walker was in that gallant fight with King Philip in which the people of Rehoboth repulsed and overcame his Indian forces, and sent thirty of them to their long hunting-grounds. That was in August, 1675. In the month of March, 1676, just after what was known in history as "Pierce's Fight," the Indians fell upon Seekonk and burned forty houses, with their outbuildings, among which were those of Philip Walker. After that bloody conflict, which lasted for a full year, during which the lives of six hundred of the colonists were sacrificed, and property to the amount of over a million of dollars was destroyed, the war was closed by the death of King Philip, in the autumn of 1675. Peace being restored the people went resolutely to work again, and commenced to rebuild their devastated homes and to restore their family altars.

The various offices held by Philip Walker, and his generous contributions made for the common defence, and for the cause of Christ, are evidences of his sterling character and of his usefulness as a citizen. Among those who lost no time in rebuilding, there is no doubt that he was foremost, and that the "Old Homestead," which now has braved the storms of more than two and a third centuries, was commenced as early as 1676 or 1677, and completed as early as 1678. At any rate it is known that he was living therein, and there died, in the prime of life, August 21, 1679.

## AN EARLY COLONIAL HOMESTEAD

At the time of his death he owned land and estate valued at £861, and, as the record shows, was one of the wealthiest men in Rehoboth, where there were eighty-three estates.

Previous to the year, 1879, the precise location of his burial place had been lost for three or four generations. In the summer of that year Mr. Christopher Dexter, a lineal descendant of Philip Walker and one of the owners of the "Old Homestead," after a thorough search among the hundreds of fallen grave stones, in the ancient burying-ground at Seekonk, finally succeeded in his quest. Lying deeply imbedded in the turf, and almost covered over, he found the ancient slate stone, one among hundreds of a similar character, on which was rudely chiseled this simple inscription:

P. W.  
1679  
Ye 21. August.

As the town record shows that PHILIP WALKER "was buried August 21, 1679," and the rude, ancient stone was in the vicinity of the graves of other Walkers, of later generations, there was no reason to doubt that it marked the grave of that old pioneer, of the seventeenth century. Mr. Dexter, with true and laudable reverence for the memory of his ancestor, caused to be erected a new and substantial granite monument to mark the now memorable place, with this inscription:

The Grave of  
PHILIP WALKER;  
Buried  
Ye 21. August 1679  
to his memory  
Aug: 21. 1879.

The House, as its present condition shows, was constructed with a view to durability, and must have been at the time a marvel of architecture. The interior, with its low ceilings and small windows, its upper rooms finished, on sides and ceilings, in panels of wood, and the living rooms below, with heavy wooden cornices, shows that no expense was spared, in building, to render it at once substantial and elegant.

The farm, as it is to-day, embraces about ninety-six acres, and



the title to it has never been changed since the original deed was made by Massassoit, conveying it to PHILIP WALKER. It is now occupied by one of his lineal descendants.

The drive leading up to it, from East Providence, along Massasoit Avenue, is one in which the visitor inhales the purest air and enjoys the finest of roadside scenery. The grand old elm trees, which appear in the foreground, stand magnificent after the storms of more than two centuries have swept their spreading branches, being six feet in diameter, and excelled in size by few, if any, in New England, save the famous Great Elm, in Lancaster, Mass.

Through eight successive generations, beginning with Philip Walker, this "Old Homestead" has been the shrine of men and women whose memories abide. After Philip was Samuel Walker, who served under Major Bradford in King Philip's War. He was styled "Capt.," "Gent." and was a Representative to the General Court in 1705. Then follows Timothy Walker, who, as the record shows, "exerted great influence in the affairs of Rehoboth." Next, Colonel Timothy Walker served as a soldier at the time of the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, and down to July, 1779. He was Representative to the General Court in 1756-7-8, and Delegate to the Provincial Congress two years, 1775-5, holding sessions at Concord.

Next, Captain Timothy Walker served in the war of the Revolution, holding a Captain's commission, and represented the town of Rehoboth in the Legislature in 1810-11. Dying in the year 1814, he left, as the surviving heirs of his estate, including the "Old Homestead," five daughters, Mary, aged twenty years; Sally, aged eighteen; Lucy Ann, aged sixteen; Arvilla, aged eleven and Eunice, aged eight years. The last two of these married two brothers, Edward Dexter, Jr., and Henry H. Dexter, from whom descended, respectively, Christopher Dexter and Abbie S. Dexter, to whom the estate descended, being held until recent years, when, upon the death of Christopher Dexter, it descended to his daughter, Mrs. Jessie D. Shedd, who is the present owner and occupant.

Kept in the best of repair, as it still is, there is reason to believe that this "Old Homestead" may yet endure for another century.



• FLOURNOY •



✦ FAY ✦



# Vital Records from Old New York Newspapers

Death and Marriage Records from McClean's "Independent Journal".

COMPILED BY

WHARTON DICKINSON



ARCH 3, 1785. Mrs. Bancker.

March 21, 1785. Joseph Henry, Richmond, Va. to  
Hester only dau of Henry Brevoort deceased.

April 19, 1785. Col. Andrew Hawks Hays.

April 23, 1785. Jacobus Van Antwerp, a. 60.

May 5, 1785. Thomas Nixon, N. Y., to Jane Wilson,  
Phil'a.

May 24, 1785. (Matthew) Clarkson son of David Clarkson to  
(Mary) dau of Walter Rutherford.

May 24, 1785. William Van Der Loch, N. Y., to Johanna Brown  
of Boston.

July 24, 1785. Thomas Salter, N. Y., to Charlotte Dayton of  
Springfield, N. J.

July 27, 1785. John Outhout to Vandewater.

Aug. 1, 1785. In St. Johns, Novascotia, Benj. Seaman of Staten  
Island.

Aug. 1, 1785. Charles Alexander son of Hon. Charles Stewart,  
Mem Cont. Congress, N. J., a. 24.

Aug. 17, 1785. Gov. Jonathan Trunbull of Conn.

Aug. 25, 1785. William Boerum H. S., Kings Co., L. I.

Sept. 3, 1785. Wife of Edward Antill.

Sept. 7, 1785. Dirck Ten Broeck to Cornelia dau of Peter Stuy-  
vesant.

Sept. 14, 1785. Archibald Gracie of Petersburg, Va., to Hetitia  
Roberts, N. Y.

Sept. 30, 1785. William Cochran, Prof. in Col. College, N. Y.,  
to Miss Cuppeadge from Ireland.

Oct. 2, 1785. Mary widow of Dr. William Brownejohn.

- Oct. 7, 1785. Mary wife of William Lawrence & dau of William Ricketts, Elizabeth, N. J.
- Oct. 12, 1785. David Galbreath to Cornelia dau. of John Stiles.
- Oct. 17, 1785. Hon. Sam Hardy, M. C., from Va.
- Jany 20, 1785. Lewis Allaire Scott, Secy State N. Y., to Harriett dau of William Sitgreaves, Phil'a.
- March 20, 1785. Col. John Brinkerhoff of Fishkill, a. 82.
- March 24, 1785. Robert Benson, Clk City & County N. Y. to Dinah Cowenhoven of Brooklyn.
- March 28, 1785. Francina wife of Jacob Sharpe of Brooklyn.
- March 30, 1785. Mary wife of Dr. William Leslie & elder dau of William Neilson.
- April 15, 1785. Catherine wife of Dr. Cyrus Punderson of Brooklyn, L. I.
- May 15, 1785. Col. Isaac Sears, at Canton, China.
- July 5, 1785. Cornelius Tiebout a. 85.
- July 8, 1785. William Vincent of Phil'a drowned off Peck's Slip.
- Aug. 7, 1785. John Marshall, a. 67.
- Sept. 17, 1785. Mrs. Ann Sloo a. 108 yrs. 6 mos.
- Oct. 1, 1785. Maj. Nathaniel Pendleton to Susan dau. Dr. John Bard, N. Y.
- Oct. 26, 1785. Richard Sharpe, a. 59.
- Oct. 27, 1785. Wife of John Leake.
- Oct. 30, 1785. Elkalah wife of Rev. Gershem Seixas.
- Nov. 15, 1785. Thomas T. Jackson to Kitty Brett of Fishkill.
- Nov. 14, 1785. Henry White Jr., to Anne dau of Augustus Van Cortlandt.
- Nov. 26, 1785. Hens Spargren, 2. 22, a native of Gottenburg, Sweden.
- Nov. 30, 1785. James son of Gen. Nathaniel Heard of Woodbridge, N. J. to dau of Gen. Daniel Morgan.
- Dec. 12, 1785. William Charles Halett from London, a. 55.
- Peter Corney of Peekskill to widow of Isaac Van Dam of the Isle of St. Eustatia.
- Jany 12, 1786. Elbridge Gerry to (Hannah) dau of James Thompson.

VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

Jan'y 15, 1786. Mrs. (Sarah Gauverneur) Morris relict of the late Judge (Lewis) Morris of Morrisania.

Feb'y 2, 1786. James Buchanan a native of Scotland, aged 33.

Feb'y 12, 1786. Dr. William Bryant.

Feb'y 22, 1786. James Youle, a. 45.

Feb'y 20, 1786. Dr. George Muirson son of Rev. John Muirson.

March 18, 1786. William Warden, Editor of the Sentinel of Boston, aged 25.

March 30, 1786. Hon. Rufus King to Miss (Mary) Alsop only dau of John Alsop.

March 30, 1786. Thomas Bebb'y to Miss (Rebecca) Gouverneur (dau of Samuel & Experience (Johnson) Gouverneur).

April 20, 1786. Samuel Corson.

April 21, 1786. Tilghman.

May 2, 1786. Anna Maria widow of Dirck Schuyler, a. 86.

May 4, 1786. Richard Varick to Marie 2d dau of Hon. Isaac Roosevelt.

May 10, 1786. Cornelia widow of William Walton & dau. of William Beekman aged 77.

June 13, 1786. Hon. William Houston M. C. for Georgia & Eliza dau of Nicholas Bayard.

June 15, 1786. In N. Y. William Palmer of Bath, Georgia.

June 15, 1786. William Wilson to Agnes Ann dau of Samuel Kerr.

June 14, 1786. George Joy of N. Y. to Mary Anne Jelpep Elizabeth.

June 16, 1786. Capt. Thomas Greenel of the Congress, U. S. N.

June 29, 1786. John Van Cortlandt.

June 28, 1786. Mary wife of Matthew Clarkson.

July 7, 1786. Catherine wife of Henry Bedlow.

July 21, 1786. Robert Murray, a. 65.

July 21, 1786. John Livingston a. 71.

Aug. 13, 1786. Henry Sheaf aged 62.

Aug. 31, 1786. Edward Rigg a native of Ireland teacher in Grammar School.

Sept. 25, 1786. Maj. Stephen son of the late Maj. Gén. Alex McDougal, a. 32.



THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

- Sept. 26, 1786. Mr. Barry Junr a native of Ireland.  
Sept. 30, 1786. Mrs. Jane Watson sister to Edward Stoker of Cornoneagh Co. Armagh, Ireland & mother of.  
Oct. 2, 1786. Mary (Dean) wife of Thomas Arden.  
Oct. 4, 1786. Gertrude wife of Lambert Moore.  
Oct. 11, 1786. Mary Anne ( ) wife of John Waddington.  
Oct. 12, 1786. William Rowsey of Va. in Greenwich Village.  
Oct. 19, 1786. Herman Le Roy, Consul Genl of the Netherlands to Hannah dau of Samuel Cornell of Newbern, N. C.  
Oct. 22, 1786. John Young to Margaret Bassett.  
Nov. 3, 1786. John Pierce, Pay Mas Gen., U. S. A., to Nancy d. of Dr. John Bard.  
Nov. 3, 1786. Cornelius Bradford aged 57.  
Nov. 12, 1786. Gilbert Van Cortlandt aged 29.  
Nov. 26, 1786. John Hone to Johanna el. dau Col. Isaac Stoutenburgh.  
Dec. 2, 1786. Hon. Abner Nash, M. C., North Carolina.  
Dec. 7, 1786. Dr. Henry Moore.  
Dec. 9, 1786. Rev. Dr. John Mason to Sally Van Alstyne.  
Dec. 14, 1786. Samuel Campbell, Book Seller to Eliza Duyckinck.  
Dec. 17, 1786. Robert Crommelin to Elizabeth Willoughby, Norfolk, Va.  
Dec. 14, 1786. Anne widow of David Van Horne a. 64.  
Dec. 22, 1786. Margaret Molony aged 36.  
Dec. 28, 1786. Jacobus Van Zandt, a. 60.  
Dec. 28, 1786. Dr. John Cornelius Cuyler to Hannah dau of John Maley all of Albany.  
Dec. 29, 1786. Samuel T. Pell, a. 30.  
Jany 25, 1787. John Ramage to Catherine Collins.  
Jany 31, 1787. John Stiles Gano son of Rev. Mr. Gano, to Mary dau of William Goforth.  
Rev. Mr. ( ) Tetard, Prof. Columbia College & Chaplain Con Army aged 65.  
Feby 4, 1787. Jacob Wismer a native of Germany a. 102 came to N. C. in Queen Anne's Reign, 1703-15, married 3d wife in 1725 & had altogether 170 children, 9 chil. & 99 child wife is 84.  
Feby 7, 1787. At East Hampton, Samuel son of Rev. Samuel Buell a. 15.

VITAL RECORDS FROM NEW YORK PAPERS

Feb'y 10, 1787. Rev. Charles Chauncey, D. D., of Boston.

Feb'y 18, 1787. Robert Troup to Jennet dau of Peter Goelet.

Feb'y 25, 1787. John Mennye a. 42.

March 13, 1787. Lewis William Otto, Chargé d'Affaires of France to Eliza dau of Peter Van Brugh Livingston.

March 17, 1787. George Pollock to dau of Richard Yates.

March 24, 1787. Moses Meyers to Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman late of Montreal, Canada.

At Easthampton, L. I., Samuel son of Rev. Samuel Buell a. 15.

March 31, 1787. John Sice a. 22.

April 7, 1787. Thomas McCall, Surgeon Gen. of Geo. to Henrietta Fall of N. Y.

May 1, 1787. Dr. William Farquhar.

May 1, 1787. John R. son of Hugh Gainé aged 25.

May 15, 1787. Capt. Cornelius Swartwout of the Artillery, aged 43.

James Horner Maxwell of Mill Hall, N. J., to Kitty dau of late Jacobus Van Zandt, N. Y.

June 2, 1787. Nathaniel Shaler to Lucretia dau of William Denning.

Sept. 19, 1787. Nicholas Brevoort to Rachael Blau.

Sept. 20, 1787. David Brooks to Maria Mallam Neil dau of Col. Sam<sup>l</sup> Hay of Aquacanock.

Sept. 21, 1787. Edward Palmer to Peggy Brasher.

Oct. 14, 1787. Rev. Mr. ( ) Wright of Brooklyn to Miss ( ) Cockran sister of Prof. Cockran of Columbia.

Oct. 14, 1787. Major William North to Mary dau of Hon. James Duane, Mayor of N. Y.

Oct. 14, 1787. James Neilson of the Isle of St. Domingo to Mary dau of Philip Auditert, N. Y.

Oct. 12, 1787. Barnet Shaffer to Sophia Springer aged 13 yrs. 9 mos.

Oct. 25, 1787. John Hodges Merchant Antigua widow of Pollard.

Nov. 1, 1787. At Sweet Springs near Winchester, Va., Archibald Gamble of N. Y.

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

Nov. 3, 1787. Capt. Robert Elder to Miss ( ) Logie.

Nov. 2, 1787. Philip P. Livingston, late of the Isle of Jamaica.

Nov. 6, 1787. Robert Gilchrist to Betsey Roosevelt niece to John Thurman.

Nov. 17, 1787. Maj. Andrew Moodie, Cont. Army.

Nov. 28, 1787. Benj. Bohlen of Phil'a to Johanna Magdalena dau of Philip Oswald of N. Y.

Dec. 1, 1787. Edward Williams of Phil'a to Mrs. ( ) Tiebout, N. Y.

Dec. 17, 1787. Eliza wife of Lewis William Otto & dau of Peter Van B. Livingston, in childbed.

Dec. 14, 1787. Joseph Simpson.

Dec. 19, 1787. Abel Hardenbrook, Sr., aged 87.

Dec. 22, 1787. Gerard De Peyster, a. 50.

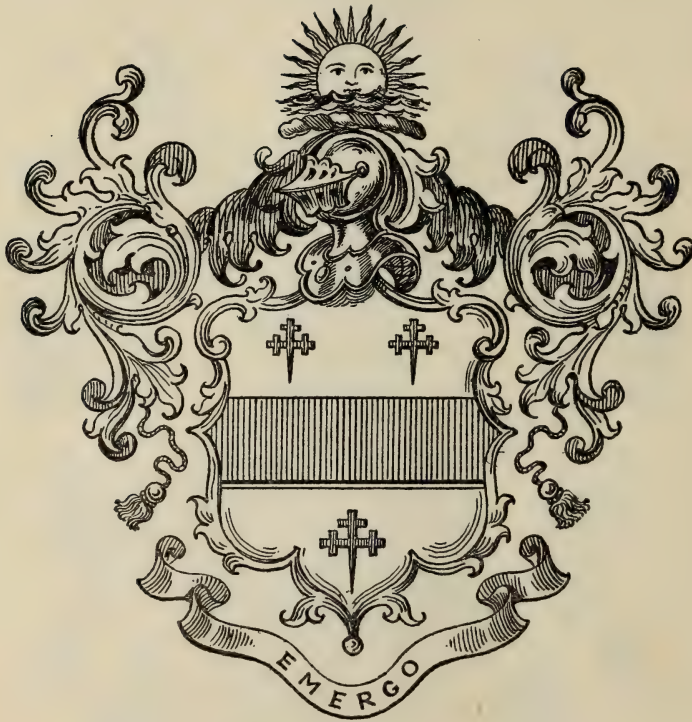


•MEADE•





·PALMER·



•WEBSTER•

# Oxenbridge Ancestry of the Royal Thachers

BY

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

Secretary, The National Historical Society; Genealogical Editor,  
The Journal of American History and The Journal of  
American Genealogy



IN the preceding issue of *The Journal of American Genealogy*, two pedigrees were shown, exhibiting in that, the first instalment of studies in the ancestry of "The Royal Thachers," two lines of descent from King Edward III to Theodora Oxenbridge, wife of the Reverend Peter Thacher of Milton, Massachusetts. The present study is of the Oxenbridge family.

The Oxenbridge Coat-of-Arms, as recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Hampshire, 1634, is blazoned:

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure vert, charged with eight escallops of the second.

Crest—A demi lion, tail forked, argent, langued and armed gules, holding in the dexter paw an escallop or.

The Arms are blazoned, in simpler and, therefore, more ancient, fashion, without Crest, as follows: Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure vert.

Under "Oxenbrig," the Arms are given: Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, within a bordure vert, an escallop of the second.

The escallop is one of the few charges used in heraldry to which a definite significance can be validly attached. It is considered an indication that an ancestor went on pilgrimage, either to the famous shrine of Saint James the Apostle, at Compostella, on the coast of Spain, whereof the escallop shell was a symbolic ornament, or to one of the other great shrines of Christian pilgrimage in the Middle Ages, the escallop becoming symbolically identified with the pilgrimage in general.



William Durant Cooper, F. S. A., writing on "Notices of Winchester in and after the Fifteenth Century," published in 1856 in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, Volume VIII, remarks:

"The family of Oxenbridge derived their name from Acken, Oaken, or Oxene-bridge . . . it occurs in a Saxon charter for Dorsetshire, . . . ; and in the time of Edward III, in Sussex; John de Oxenbrigge . . . a juror . . . 6th July 1329."

A Jordan de Oxenbridge is recorded as of Sussex in 1278, and he may have been the father of the John de Oxenbrigge mentioned as a juror in 1329. The latter, described as "of Atte Gate, Beckley," in Sussex, was again a juror in 1341. The lineage from him to Theodora Oxenbridge, wife of Peter Thacher, is recorded as follows.

### FIRST GENERATION

I JOHN<sup>1</sup> DE OXENBRIDGE, as stated, of Atte Gate, Beckley, Sussex, and a juror in 1329 and 1341, had sons:

- II I Thomas Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.
- II Walter Oxenbridge; represented Shoreham in Parliament, in 1358.
- III Geoffrey Oxenbridge; "released Elysebrigge in Beckley, 1363."

### SECOND GENERATION

II THOMAS<sup>2</sup> OXENBRIDGE (John<sup>1</sup>) resided at Beckley, in Sussex. He married ———, daughter and heiress of ——— Allard. The Arms blazoned for Allard are: Argent, three bars gules, on a canton azure a leopard's head or.

Of this marriage were born two sons:

- III I William Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.
- IV II Robert Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

### THIRD GENERATION

III WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) held the office of "Commissioner for Oaths," 1433. He had a suit in Court in Brightling, in 1447, which he apparently lost, as he is noted as paying fine. His wife was Petronilla ———. She survived William Oxenbridge and married, second, Seth Standish. She held land as a tenant at Brightling from 1456 to 1482.

William and Petronilla Oxenbridge had a son:

## OXENBRIDGE ANCESTRY OF THE ROYAL THACHERS

V I Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

IV ROBERT<sup>3</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) resided at "the Forde, in Brede," Sussex. He held office as a "Commissioner" from 1393 to 1398. The name of his wife is unknown; but he had sons:

VI I Robert Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

VII II John Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

VIII III Martin Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

### FOURTH GENERATION

V SIR THOMAS<sup>4</sup> OXENBRIDGE (William<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was twice married. His first wife was Frideswide, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Oliver Manningham, Knight. If children were born of this marriage, record of them has not been found. The second marriage of Sir Thomas Oxenbridge was to Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Blount. She married, second, Sir David Owen.

By his second marriage, to Anne Blount, Sir Thomas Oxenbridge had issue:

I Anne Oxenbridge, who was either her father's only child, or his only surviving child, as she was his heir; married, first, Sir John Digby, Knight, living in 1513; married, second, Sir Eustace Barham, of Teston, Knight, who died in 1535.

VI ROBERT<sup>4</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) died prior to September 6, 1433. The name of his wife is unknown. He had a son:

IX I Robert Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

VII JOHN<sup>4</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was of Sedlescombe, and held office as a "Commissioner of Oaths" in 1433. He had issue:

X I Richard Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

XI II George Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

VIII MARTIN<sup>4</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) held office as a "Commissioner" from 1455 to 1458. In 1465 he is recorded as owning land in Brede. He had sons:

I Thomas Oxenbridge; died without issue.

XII II Godfrey Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

### FIFTH GENERATION

IX ROBERT<sup>5</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) held office as a "Commissioner" from 1458 to 1465, and in 1477. He

is recorded as a feoffee, in 1474, of Farncombe Chantry in Winchelsea Church. In 1480 he is recorded as "party to a feoffment of land" in Bexhill. He died on March 9, 1487, as stated on a memorial brass in Brede Church.

The wife of Robert Oxenbridge was Anne Lyvelode. A brass in Brede Church records her death as on February 27, 1493-1494.

The children of Robert and Anne (Lyvelode) Oxenbridge were:

- I Thomas Oxenbridge; Serjeant at Law; died before February 8, 1497, when his will was proved; married Anne —, who survived him.
- II Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, Knight; three times held the office of Sheriff; died February 10, 1531, as inscribed on his tomb at Brede; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Echingham, Knight; married, second, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas de Fines, Knight, of Claverham; by his second marriage had, among other children, a daughter, Margaret Oxenbridge, who married John Thacher (Thatcher), of Priesthawes, Sussex, as his second wife, this marriage being an earlier alliance between the Oxenbridge and Thacher families than the one between Theodora Oxenbridge and Peter Thacher, with which the present studies are concerned.
- XIII III Adam Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.
- IV Agnes Oxenbridge; died August 4, 1480, and was buried at Etchingham.
- V Robert Oxenbridge; held land at Brede and elsewhere in 1501; married, and left issue.
- VI The Reverend John Oxenbridge; Canon of Windsor, 1509; founded Oxenbridge Chantry in St. George's Chapel; died July 25, 1522.
- VII William Oxenbridge; of Guestling; died in or prior to 1504, when his will was proved; married Alice, daughter of Richard Knight; had one child, a daughter, Anne Oxenbridge.
- VIII Margaret Oxenbridge; married, first, ——— Cheney; married, second, Sir Richard Carew, who died May 23, 1520, she surviving him.
- IX Mariana Oxenbridge; died unmarried.



## OXENBRIDGE ANCESTRY OF THE ROYAL THACHERS

- x Katherine Oxenbridge; died unmarried.
- X RICHARD<sup>5</sup> OXENBRIDGE (John<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) married, and had a son:
  - I William Oxenbridge; of Brede and Winchelsea.
- XI GEORGE<sup>5</sup> OXENBRIDGE (John<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) had issue:
  - I Goddard Oxenbridge.
  - II Thomas Oxenbridge.
- XIV III John Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.
  - IV William Oxenbridge.
- XII GODFREY<sup>5</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Martin<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) died perhaps in the early 1490's or before. His will is registered as between 1493 and 1496. He had two sons:
  - I William Oxenbridge; died without issue.
  - II Lancelot Oxenbridge; died without issue.

## SIXTH GENERATION

XIII ADAM<sup>6</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) is described as "one of the Barons who bore the canopy at the coronation of Richard III." He held the office of Mayor of Rye four times, in 1484, 1487, 1489, and in 1496 or 1497. He died either in 1496 or 1497, leaving, by will, property in Surrey, and also in Sussex. He bequeathed his Surrey possessions to his son, Robert, and to Robert's heirs, with remainder to his other son, John. He had also a daughter, Anne.

Adam Oxenbridge's wife was named Agnes, but her maiden surname is unknown. In different accounts of the Oxenbridge family in England, written by William Durant Cooper, quotation from whom has been made herein above, conflicting statements are made concerning the relationship between this Adam Oxenbridge and a John Oxenbridge, who is known to have been the grandfather of the John Oxenbridge, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, and whose daughter, Theodora Oxenbridge, married Peter Thacher, as has been stated. One of these statements, to the effect that the said grandfather of John Oxenbridge of Boston was a son of Adam Oxenbridge (who died, as noted, in 1497), is impossible; because it is known that the grandfather of John of Boston was a young man in the 1570's, and,

therefore, could not have been the son of a man dying in 1497. Mr. Cooper's other statement, that the said grandfather of John of Boston was probably a grandson of Adam Oxenbridge, seems possibly correct; though it may be that there was still another generation between Adam Oxenbridge and the grandfather of John of Boston. It seems clear, however, that the John Oxenbridge (of whom subsequently), who was the grandfather of John of Boston, was descended from Adam Oxenbridge. This said grandfather (of whom subsequently) was, says Mr. Cooper, "a celebrated preacher among the Puritans in the midland counties," and was "of the Surrey branch" of the Oxenbridge family. Mr. Cooper continues: "John Ocksonbridge of Croydon, who owned the Surrey property left by Adam Oxenbridge, and was probably his grandson, by his will dated 15th Sept., and proved 14th Nov., 1575, appointed his brother John 'the preacher,' one of the overseers; . . . ."

From what is now known, the lineage from Adam Oxenbridge to John Oxenbridge, "the preacher," who was grandfather of John of Boston, may be placed, tentatively, as follows, herein, in the regular plan of this pedigree.

The children of Adam and Agnes Oxenbridge were:

XV I Robert Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

XVI II John Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

III Anne Oxenbridge.

XIV JOHN<sup>6</sup> OXENBRIDGE (George<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) had issue:

I Thomas Oxenbridge; of Bradleigh; married, and had a son, Robert Oxenbridge, of Bradleigh, who died without issue.

## SEVENTH GENERATION

XV ROBERT<sup>7</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Adam<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) inherited his father's property in Surrey. As described above, he was probably the father of two sons, one of whom held the Surrey property formerly belonging to Adam Oxenbridge. Thus, there are placed herein sons for Robert Oxenbridge:

XVII I John Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.

XVIII II John Oxenbridge (second son bearing the name), of whom subsequently.



### III Robert Oxenbridge.

XVI JOHN<sup>7</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Adam<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was, according to the will of his father, Adam Oxenbridge, to inherit the latter's Surrey property, as heir, after his brother, Robert, and after the said Robert's heirs. It seems probable, as stated, that the said Robert left two sons, both named John; and that this property descended to one of these two Johns; but it is possible, of course, that these two Johns were sons of John (son of Adam Oxenbridge), instead of being sons of Robert (son of Adam). Their placement herein, however, as sons of Robert, seems to be probably correct.

## EIGHTH GENERATION

XVII JOHN<sup>8</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>7</sup>, Adam<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was, as has been noted, in all probability, the son of Robert Oxenbridge and grandson of Adam Oxenbridge, the last named bequeathing his Surrey property to his son, Robert, and the John Oxenbridge of present consideration, in turn, holding this same Surrey property. He is called (by the above-mentioned Mr. Cooper), "John Ocksonbridge of Croydon, who owned the Surrey property left by Adam Oxenbridge, and was probably his grandson."

This John "Ocksonbridge" made his will September 15, 1575, and it was proved November 14, 1575. In it, he appointed, as one of its overseers, his brother, also bearing the name of John, whom he designated as "the preacher." His will mentions, also, another brother, Robert, a "cousin Sweeting of Canterbury," the testator's wife, Clemence, and his children, as named below.

As learned, thus, from his will, the wife of John Oxenbridge of Croydon was Clemence —, and their children were as follows:

- I John Oxenbridge.
- II Agnes Oxenbridge.
- III "Dyonese" Oxenbridge.
- IV Clemence Oxenbridge.

XVIII THE REVEREND JOHN<sup>8</sup> OXENBRIDGE (Robert<sup>7</sup>, Adam<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Robert<sup>4</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was the second son of his parents to bear the name of John, as noted above. In 1572 he received from Oxford University the Degree of B. A., and, later, that of B. D.



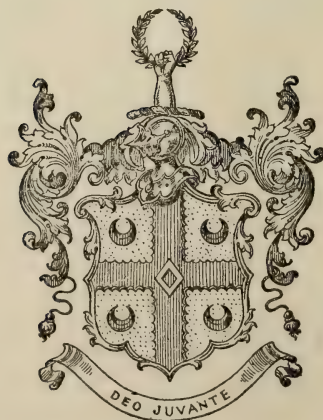
Whether he became a regularly ordained minister of the Church Establishment of England does not seem clear, but it appears probable that he did. He became an eminent leader among the Puritans, and was minister at Southam, in Warwickshire. For his religious activities, in opposition to the government-church, he was imprisoned, probably in 1580. He afterwards removed to Coventry, also in Warwickshire, where he died. He was buried, September 22, 1617, in Trinity Church, Coventry.

His will was made shortly before his death, being dated September 18, 1617, and it was proved June 2, 1618.

The wife of John Oxenbridge is unknown, but he left issue:

- XIX I Daniel Oxenbridge, of whom subsequently.  
II Dorcas Oxenbridge; married, at Southam, August 2, 1587, the Reverend Edward Gillibrand, B. D., of Magdalen College, Oxford University, who was minister of the English church at Middleburgh, Holland, where he died in 1601, his wife surviving him.

(To be continued)



♦ WODDERSPOON ♦



•CHAMBERS•



❖BARTHOLOMEW❖



# Furman Family

BY

H. FRANCIS SMITH



ROBERT FURMAN or Forman of Oyster Bay is the first known ancestor of this family. He left England about 1640, on account of religious persecution, and went first to Flushing, Holland, and from there came to America.

He was one of the eighteen proprietors of Vlissingen, Long Island (Flushing), in 1645; and he finally settled in Oyster Bay, where he died in 1671. His will mentions his wife Joanna and their children:

- I I Aaron, probably the eldest son, married Dorothy —.
- 2 II Moses, married Hannah, daughter of William and Ann (Gregory) Crooker, of Stratford, Connecticut.
- 3 III Samuel, married Miriam, daughter of Simon Hoyt.

## SECOND GENERATION

I. AARON<sup>1</sup> FURMAN (Robert<sup>1</sup>) or, as he spelled the name, Forman, and Dorothy ——— had issue:

- I Aaron, Jr., married Susannah Townsend.
- II Alexander, married Rachel —.
- III Samuel, married Mary Wilbur.
- IV Thomas, died November 26, 1723; married Mary Allen.

2 MOSES<sup>2</sup> FURMAN (Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Hannah Crooker had issue:

- 4 I Moses, married Judith, daughter of John and Susanna Townsend.

- II Sarah, married Samuel Bennet, of Rhode Island.
- III Mercy, married John Weekes.

3 SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> FURMAN (Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Miriam Hoyt had issue:

- I John, went to Huntington, Long Island.
- II Mary, married Benjamin, son of Nathan Birdsall.
- III Susannah, married Daniel Townsend.
- IV Sarah.

### THIRD GENERATION

- 4 MOSES<sup>3</sup> FURMAN (Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Judith Townsend  
(?) had issue:
- 5 I Zebulun, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Allings;  
removed to Hempstead, Long Island.
- II William.

### FOURTH GENERATION

- 5 ZEBULUN<sup>4</sup> FURMAN (Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary Fur-  
man had issue:
- 6 I Abraham, died at Hempstead, 1779.
- II Thomas.

### FIFTH GENERATION

- 6 ABRAHAM<sup>5</sup> FURMAN (Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>)  
Letche, daughter of David Nostrand; had issue:
- 7 I Zebulun, removed to Brookhaven; married Dorothy Risley;  
died there about 1812.
- II Abraham.
- III Phoebe.
- IV Daniel, removed to Huntington, Long Island; married Eliza-  
beth Lewis, daughter of Daniel and Mercy Lewis, April 27,  
1778.
- V Teshie (Letitia?)
- VI Sarah.
- VII Hannah.

### SIXTH GENERATION

- 7 ZEBULUN<sup>6</sup> FURMAN (Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>,  
Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Dorothy Risley had issue:
- I Zebulun.
- 8 II John, married at Patchogue, Ruth, daughter of Stephen and  
Dorothy Ackerly.
- III Stephen.
- IV Abraham.
- V Nancy, married William Zarrett.
- VI Mary, married Ezra Newton.

## FURMAN FAMILY

### SEVENTH GENERATION

8 JOHN<sup>7</sup> FURMAN (Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ruth Ackerly had issue:

- I Hesta.
- 9 II Joel, married Lucy Jones.
- 10 III Catherine, married James Smith.
- 11 IV Sarah, married William Downs.
- 12 V Mary, married John Loomis.
- 13 VI John, born at Patchogue, New York, February 6, 1805; married Freelove, daughter of John and Naomi Hulse.

### EIGHTH GENERATION

9 JOEL<sup>8</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Lucy Jones had issue:

I Henrietta.

10 CATHERINE<sup>8</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and James Smith had issue:

- I Edwin.
- II John W.
- III Wilbur.
- IV Mary L.
- V Emma R., married William Palmer.
- 14 VI Ida, married Charles Reeve.
- II SARAH<sup>8</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and William Downs had issue:

- 15 I Catherine, married Charles Corwin.
- 16 II William, married Nancy Overton.
- 17 III Moses, married Hetta Havens.
- 18 IV James, married Sarah Raynor.
- 19 V Sidney, married Susan Havens.
- 20 VI Oliver, married Huldah Fisher.
- 21 VII Edward, married Anne Nesbit.
- 12 MARY<sup>8</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and John Loomis had issue:
- 22 I Cecelia A., married John A. Liswell.
- 23 II John B., married Emily Walton.



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- 13 JOHN<sup>8</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>7</sup> Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Freelove Hulse had issue:
- I A child who died young.
  - II James Lewis.
- 24 III Mary, born at Patchogue, New York, January 25, 1829; married Joseph S. Kelly.
- 25 IV Joel Nelson, born at Patchogue, New York, January 4, 1831; married, 1862, Sarah Ann Homan.
- 26 V Caroline Ann, born at Patchogue, New York, July 8, 1836; married James Alexander Kemp.
- 27 VI Salem, married Mary E. Jennings.
- 28 VII Jeannette Norton, born at Patchogue, New York, March 8, 1842; died at Brooklyn, New York, March 2, 1899; married at San Francisco, California, October 26, 1862, Jacob Ward, son of Jacob and Henrietta (Ward) Smith.
- 29 VIII John Thomas, born at Patchogue, New York, February 10, 1845, married October 26, 1865, Harriet Eliza, daughter of Andrew Pell and Lydia (Smith) Sutton. He died November 21, 1899.

## NINTH GENERATION

- 14 IDA<sup>9</sup> SMITH (Catherine<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Charles Reeve had issue:
- 30 I Arthur, married Florence Wright.
- 15 CATHERINE<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Charles Corwin had issue:
- I Matthias.
  - II Ida.
  - III Margaret.
  - IV Helen.
  - V Belle.
  - VI Sophia.
- 16 WILLIAM<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup> Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Nancy Overton had issue:
- I Caroline.
  - II Mary E., married John Raynor.

FURMAN FAMILY

17 MOSES<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Hetta Havens had issue:

- I Everett.
- II Ellen.
- III Elizabeth.
- IV Edwin.

18 JAMES<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Sarah Raynor had issue:

- I Estelle.
- II Gilbert.
- III Rosalie.
- IV Frederick.

19 SIDNEY<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Susan Havens had issue:

- I Belle.
- II Seymour.
- III Effie.

20 OLIVER<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Huldah Fisher had issue:

- I Willard.
- II Joseph.
- III Mabel.
- IV Wallace.
- V Lewis.

21 EDWARD<sup>9</sup> DOWNS (Sarah<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Anne Nesbit had issue:

- I Bertha.
- II William.
- III Edith.

22 CECELIA A.<sup>9</sup> LOOMIS (Mary<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and John A. Liswell had issue:

- I Cecelia A., married John Barker.

23 JOHN B.<sup>9</sup> LOOMIS (Mary<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Emily Walton had issue:

- I Anna.

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- II Leslie W.
- III Reuben.
- IV John B.
- V Alice M.
- 24 MARY<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Joseph S. Kelly had issue:
  - I William.
- 31 II Charlotte, married Isaac Bovie.
- 32 III John Edward, married Charlotte Anderson.
- 25 JOEL NELSON<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Sarah Ann Homan had issue:
  - I Charles Luff, married Frances Wicks.
  - II Lila Carolina, married Samuel Seabury.
  - III Jeannette Mary, married Jacob Louis Valentine.
  - IV Isaac Wells, married Laura Hendrickson.
- 33 V Joel Nelson, married Rose Lubbers.
- 34 VI George Homan, married Daisy, daughter of Smith Conklin.
- 26 CAROLINE ANN<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and James Alexander Kemp had issue:
  - I Emma Furman.
  - II Joseph Harvey.
- 35 III James Furman, professor of geology, University of Columbia, New York; married Kate Taylor.
- 27 SALEM<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mary E. Jennings had issue:
  - I Salem, married Mary ———.
  - II John L., married ——— Smith.
- 28 JEANNETTE NORTON<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Jacob Ward Smith had issue:
  - I John Norton.
  - II Jacob Winton.
- 36 III Herbert Kemp, born at Helena, Montana, January 13, 1871; married June 19, 1900, at Babylon, New York, Marion Frances Weeks.
- IV Florence Ward, married Henry Jay Chichetter.



## FURMAN FAMILY

- v Irmagarde May, married Benjamin Browning Haralson.
- vi Barton Rollo, married Olga Bowman.
- 29 JOHN THOMAS<sup>9</sup> FURMAN (John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Moses<sup>1</sup>) and Harriet Eliza Sutton had issue:
  - 37 I Edwin, married Ida Smith.
  - 38 II John Thomas, married Maria Smith.
  - 39 III Adrian Banker, married Alida Darrow.
    - IV Harriet Sutton, married James Monroe Hawkins.
  - 40 v Gertrude, married Arthur Preston Green.
  - 41 VI Ethel, married Ernest Clifford Chichester.

## TENTH GENERATION

30 ARTHUR<sup>10</sup> REEVE (Ida<sup>9</sup> Smith, Catherine<sup>8</sup> Furman, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Florence Wright had issue:

I Helen.

31 CHARLOTTE<sup>10</sup> KELLY (Mary<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Isaac Bovie had issue:

I Anna A.

42 II Marie H., married ——— Drake.

32 JOHN EDWARD<sup>10</sup> KELLY (Mary<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Charlotte Anderson had issue:

I Richard.

II Annabelle.

III Mary.

IV Frederick

v Elizabeth.

VI Jeannette.

VII James

VIII John.

IX George.

X ———.

33 JOEL NELSON<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (Joel Nelson<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Rose Lubbers had issue:

I Helen.

34 GEORGE HOMAN<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (Joel Nelson<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Daisy Conklin had issue:

I George Conklin.

II Hugh Secor.

35 JAMES FURMAN<sup>10</sup> KEMP (Caroline Ann<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Kate Taylor had issue:

43 I James Taylor, born August 7, 1890; married Mally Graham Lord.

II Philip Kittredge, born February 11, 1892.

III Katherine Furman, born April 25, 1898; married, September 24, 1921, Chase Donaldson.

36 HERBERT KEMP<sup>10</sup> SMITH (Jeanette Norton<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Marion Frances Weeks had issue:

I Herbert Francis, born at Far Rockaway, New York, May 31, 1904.

37 EDWIN<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ida Smith had issue:

I Christine Gertrude.

44 II Maude, married Ernest Petty.

III Agnes.

IV Mary.

V Edwin Sherman.

38 JOHN THOMAS<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Maria Smith had issue:

I Jerome.

II Dorothy.

III Lawrence.

IV Mary.

V James Floyd.

VI Walter Earle.

VII William.

VIII Thomas Jefferson.

## FURMAN FAMILY

39 ADRIAN BANKER<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Alida Darrow had issue:

I Edna Beatrice.

II Laura Isabel.

40 GERTRUDE<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Arthur Preston Green had issue:

I Lloyd Burton.

II Robert Arthur.

41 ETHEL<sup>10</sup> FURMAN (John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ernest Clifford Chichester had issue:

I Evelyn Furman.

## ELEVENTH GENERATION

42 MARIE H.<sup>11</sup> BOVIE (Charlotte<sup>10</sup> Kelly, Mary<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and ——— Drake had issue:

I Caroline.

43 JAMES TAYLOR<sup>11</sup> KEMP (James Furman<sup>10</sup> Kemp, Caroline Ann<sup>9</sup> Furman, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Mally Graham Lord had issue:

I Mally Graham Lord, born June 17, 1920.

44 MAUDE<sup>11</sup> FURMAN (Edwin<sup>10</sup>, John Thomas<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>7</sup>, Zebulun<sup>6</sup>, Abraham<sup>5</sup>, Zebulun<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) and Ernest Petty had issue:

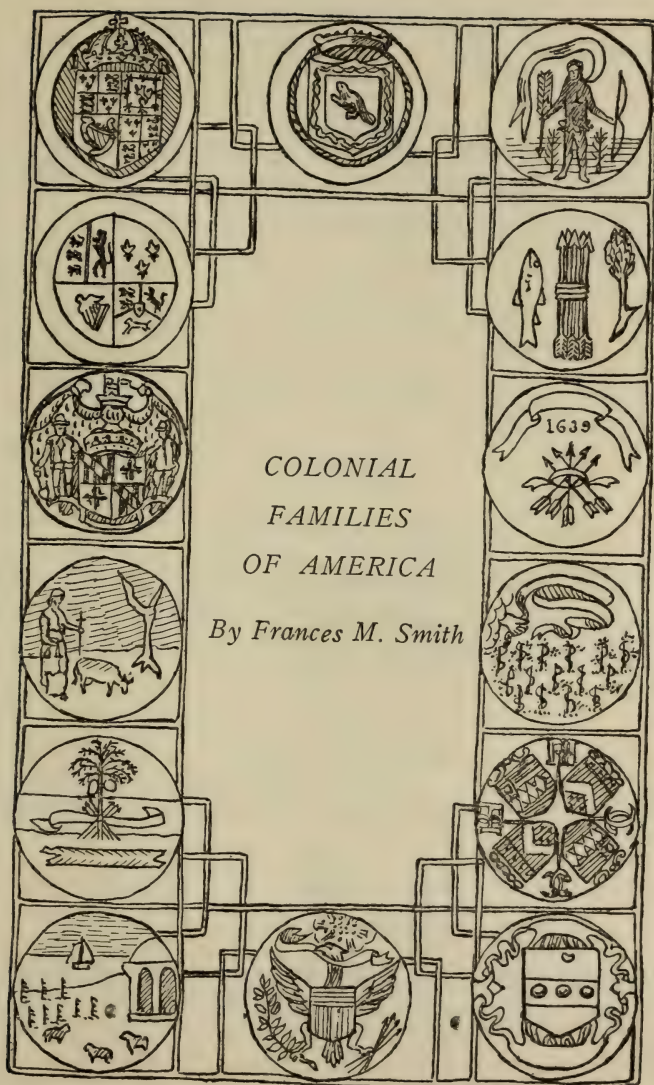
I Richard.







Perkins



## Colonial Families of America

### XXVI

#### Baldwin Family

Name of Distinguished Origin—Dates Back to Seventh Century—  
Borne by Kings, Emperors, Crusaders.

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## Baldwin Family

**Name of Distinguished Origin—Dates Back to Seventh Century—  
Borne by Kings, Emperors, Crusaders.**



**P**RINCE and ruler is the meaning of Baldwin, derived from the Anglo-Saxon Baldric. In the Teutonic tongue, Baldr means prince, and the royal house of Visigoths were the Balten. Balths, meaning bold, is also a Teutonic word. One German form of the name is Balduin; in Holland, it is Boudewijn; in France, Baudri, Baudoin and Baudouin; in Italy, Balduino and Baldovino; in Sweden, Balderick; in Poland, Belderyk. Other variations of the name in different countries are Baldemund, Baldeflede, and Baldbrecht. The most beautiful of all the gods was Baldur, "the fair, white god."

We are more concerned, however, with the mortals than the immortals. In the ninth century the King of Kent was Baldred. Earlier than this, or in the seventh century, the name is found in English history. Its great popularity as a name perhaps dates from the time of the Norman Conquest. The father of Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, was Baldwin or Baldwinus, Duke of Flanders. Baldewine, son of Gilbert, Count of En, and grandson of Richard the Fearless, was one of the guardians of the youth of the Norman William, who greatly enriched him after the conquest, giving him 159 estates in Devon and Manors in Dorset and Somerset. He was Lord of Devon, and Governor of the Isle of Wight. The physician of Edward the Confessor was Baldwyn; his skill bringing him patients even from Normandy. The popularity of the name was greatly increased by the two knights who reigned at Jerusalem, after the first crusade. Baldwin was the name of five kings of Jerusalem, in the twelfth century, and of two emperors of Constantinople in the next century, and of nine counts of Flanders in early days. All along through the ages it has been a prominent name in English, French, and German history.

Sir John Baldwin, knight and chief justice, received numerous grants from Henry VIII., and it was he who presided at the trial of Anne Boleyn.



BALDWIN

## BALDWIN FAMILY

The earliest will in the Court of Canterbury is that of John Baldewyn, provided in 1469 by his wife Editha. It is short, to the point, and written in Latin. The will of another, whose name is written indifferently Bawldwyn or Bawdewyn, leaves to the poor 24 pence, to each godchild, 4 pence; the same to each grandchild; 12 pence to each son, and household effects to his daughters Cecilye and Lettys. Maidens of the family rejoiced in quite romantic names—Nervina, for example, and Petronilla; Dorathy also spelled Dorethey; Deborah and Jedidah, too, appear upon family records. The favorite names for men are John and Richard. Zervias and Zerviah were children of one family. Mehitabel, Tabitha, and Vashti are other family names.

An early American ancestor was Richard, son of Sylvester, who died on the ship *Martin*, on his way to America. Their home was Baldwins, or Baldwyn's Woods, near Aylesbury, and Sylvester was a friend of the patriot Hampden, and also of Cromwell, both of whom had talked of joining him when he decided to make his home in the new world. Of the estates left by Sylvester to his wife, Sarah, one was the Manor of Oterarsfe, which the family had held since 1485, by the service of furnishing grass and herbs for the king's bed, when he came to Buckinghamshire, also the feathers from his gray geese, and three eels. One of Sylvester's estates was indentured to a Richard Baldwin, of Leonard's, Aston Clinton, for 1,000 years.

Nathaniel, Timothy, Joseph, and John were other pilgrim fathers. John was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of Norwich, Conn. Theophilus, of New Milford, was captain of militia. Caleb, of Norwich, a large land owner, was a major in the Revolution. Other names found on the rolls are Cornelius, of New Jersey, surgeon; Isaac, of New Milford; Jonathan, colonel; Silas, surgeon; Daniel, of New Jersey, lieutenant; Samuel, of Massachusetts, who was at Lexington, and Loami, major of militia, at Concord. Abraham was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. Roger Sherman Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, and Senator, was son of Simeon, Mayor and Judge, who married Rebecca, daughter of Sherman, "signer." Theophilus, of Stonington, Conn., married Priscilla, granddaughter of the famous Captain John Mason. Members of this family were incorporators of the towns of Newark, N. J., and Hillsborough, N. H.



It must be borne in mind that the family has its writers and poets, notably Wylliam or Gulielmus Baldewine, of the sixteenth century, and its famous traveler, George Baldwin. The arms reproduced are: Argent, a chevron, ermines, between three oak leaves, clipped, acorned, proper.

Crest: A squirrel sejant, or. This is seen upon the tombstones of the Baldwins of Aston Clinton, and belonged to the pilgrim Sylvester.

The squirrel is one of the emblems of alertness, and the oak or any part of it, of strength.



Carpenter

# Bailey Family

Of French Origin—Name Has a Varied Orthography—Characteristics  
Courage and Integrity.



THE name Bailey as a surname is probably from the town Bailli, in the arrondissement of Neufchatel. Bailie is a township in Cumberland, and Bailey the name of one in Lancashire.

The spelling of the name has never been uniform. In France the usual orthography is Baailly; in Scotland, Baillie, and in England and America, Baily, Bailey, and Bayley. Other variations of the name are Baille, Balai, and Baillet (the "t" silent).

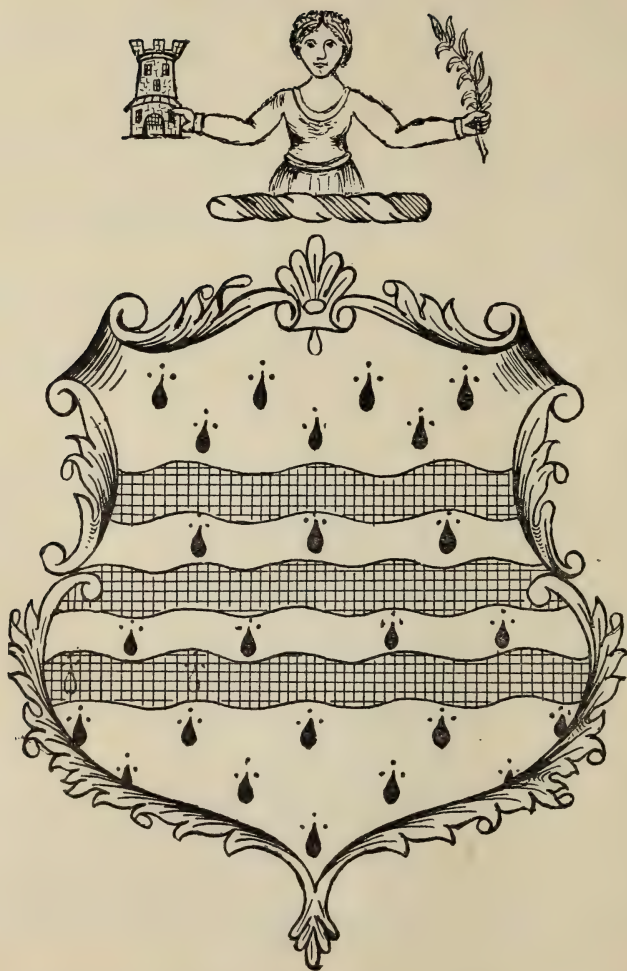
As to the derivation of the name, authorities differ. There are those who get it from the same root as bail and bailiff, namely, the old French word *bailler* or *bailer*, meaning to deliver or give up.

Bailey, as a term in architecture, is said to be a corruption of *ballium*, or from the French *baille*, which, in turn, is a corruption of *bataille*, a place where soldiers drill in battle array, or the open space between the inner and outer lines of a fortification. The Inner and Outer Bailey often play important parts in old English novels, do they not? There is the old Bailey at London and York; and the Upper and Nether Bailey at Colchester.

In France, where the name is Baillet, as well as Bailly, Adrien Baillet of Picardy was a writer and critic. Jean Sylvain Bailly was an orator, astronomer, and a promoter of the French Revolution. The day following the fall of the Bastille he was made mayor of Paris, but his counsels of moderation being distasteful, he too promptly lost his head.

The Baileys have been prominent in the history of Great Britain, and seated at Sheffield, Bristol, Berkshire, and Nottingham; also at Glasgow, and on the banks of the Clyde; in Lanarkshire.

The family has had almost more than its share of learned men and women; literary lights, bright and shining; and scientists, and philosophers. Johnson's Dictionary is said to be founded upon that



Bailey



made by Nathaniel Bailey, English philologist and lexicographer of the eighteenth century. Of the same era was Samuel Bailey, of whom it is said that few have written more elegantly and clearly. His poem, "Maro," in four cantos, contains a lively description of the mental state of a young poet, who printed 1,000 copies of his first poem and only sold ten. This is not credited with being autobiographical.

Dr. Matthew Baillie, born 1761, "came of a highly gifted family." His mother was Dorothea, sister of the celebrated John and William Hunter, and his sister was Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist. Her songs are of great beauty, and her adaptations of Scottish songs were popular in their day, particularly the one entitled "Woo'd and Married an' a'."

A statesman of the family was Robert Baillie, born in Glasgow, 1602. He was one of the commission sent to Holland to invite Charles II. of Scotland. The astronomer of the family was Francis Baily; the distinguished sculptor, Edward Baily.

The progenitors of the American line were two brothers, James and Richard Bailey, born in England, the former in 1612. They made homes in Rowley, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Richard came in the *Bevis*, 1638, and James came with him, or a little later. Richard was a man of affairs and held many offices, including overseer of the poor, and he was selectman for several years. John, son of James, born 1642, was a soldier under General Phipps in the Canadian expedition, 1690, where he lost his life.

Heitman's "Officers of the American Revolution" gives the names of Captain Adams, Ensign Hudson, Colonel John and Adjutant Luther, all of Massachusetts; Ensign Hezekiah and Lieutenant Gideon, of Connecticut; Captain Mountjoy and Lieutenant John of Maryland; Captain Benjamin, of North Carolina. Among other officers of the Continental Army were Lieutenants Amos and Thomas. Shubael Bailey, who was a Revolutionary soldier, also served in the French war, and had a pension. He was a shoemaker, and a good one, if physical stature may be taken into account, for he was six feet seven inches tall, and weighed 300 pounds.

Ann Bailey is one of the characters of the family. Born in Liverpool about 1725, she was kidnapped when a young girl, carried to Virginia and sold. This was a time when brides were much in request

in Virginia, and brought their weight, if not in gold, in tobacco. Her husband rejoiced in the name of Trotters. The Trotters, it may be mentioned, had a marriage connection with the family of Fielding Lewis, who married Washington's sister. Trotter was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. His widow Ann, moved by revenge, assumed male attire and, adopting the life of a scout and spy, was often employed to convey information to commandants of forts. It is handed down that, if not a veritable Amazon, Ann was most expert with her rifle.

Among Bailey marriage connections may be mentioned the Martins and Taylors, the last named the family of President Zachary Taylor. The Oakes family is another connection. Colonel Donty, of Oakes lineage, married Emily Cummings Bailey, of Mayflower stock.

We do not find that the Baileys allowed their imagination to run away with them, in seeking names for their children—Finis, Above-hope, and Octopus, for example.

"Octopus, sir!" exclaimed an astonished divine, who was about to baptize a baby, in the good old times, "but you cannot call a child by so extraordinary a name!"

"Yes, sir, if you please," was the reply, "you see, it's our eighth child, and we want it called 'Octopus.'"

Poor child! And nearly as bad was it for the boy, whose initials were "E. G. G.," his last name beginning with an "S." At school, he was never called anythings but "Eggs," and even now the nickname dogs his footsteps through the commercial world. It is not to point a moral that this story is told, nor perhaps to adorn the tale.

Characteristics of the Baileys are integrity, courage, moderation, calmness, and patience, and the discharge of duties in the most honorable way. Fear of God, and love of righteousness are inherent qualities.

The illustration is that of the coat-of-arms attributed to Richard and James Bailey, of Massachusetts, and is blazoned: Ermine, three bars, wavy, sable.

Crest: A demi-lady, holding in her dexter hand a tower, in her sinister hand a laurel branch, vert.



# Winslow Family

Records Extend Back to Fourteenth Century—Family Identified with History of the New World—Pilgrim Edward Was "Well Connected"—His Marriage with Widow White the First in the Colony.



INSLOW, at first glance, seems a name without any aliases. Upon investigation, however, it turns out to have a considerable number. For example, you may begin away back several centuries and write down your grandfather as Wyncelowe. This reverses the present order of orthography, for it is usually "i" first, and changed to "y," as you grow rich and haughty, and wish to put on airs.

Next we come across, in ponderous tomes, dust-covered, these variations of the patronymic: Wyncelowe, Wynsloe, Wynclo, Wyncslaie, Winneslaw, then Wendslow, Winslowe, until finally we settle down upon Winslow—plain, sensible name that you couldn't misspell if you wished to ever so much.

The name is of Anglo-Saxon derivation, meaning the "hill of battle," or the battle hill, from uines, or winnes, or wines, meaning battle, and hlaw, a hill.

Winslow is the name of a town in Buckinghamshire. In Sweden there is a place called Winslof.

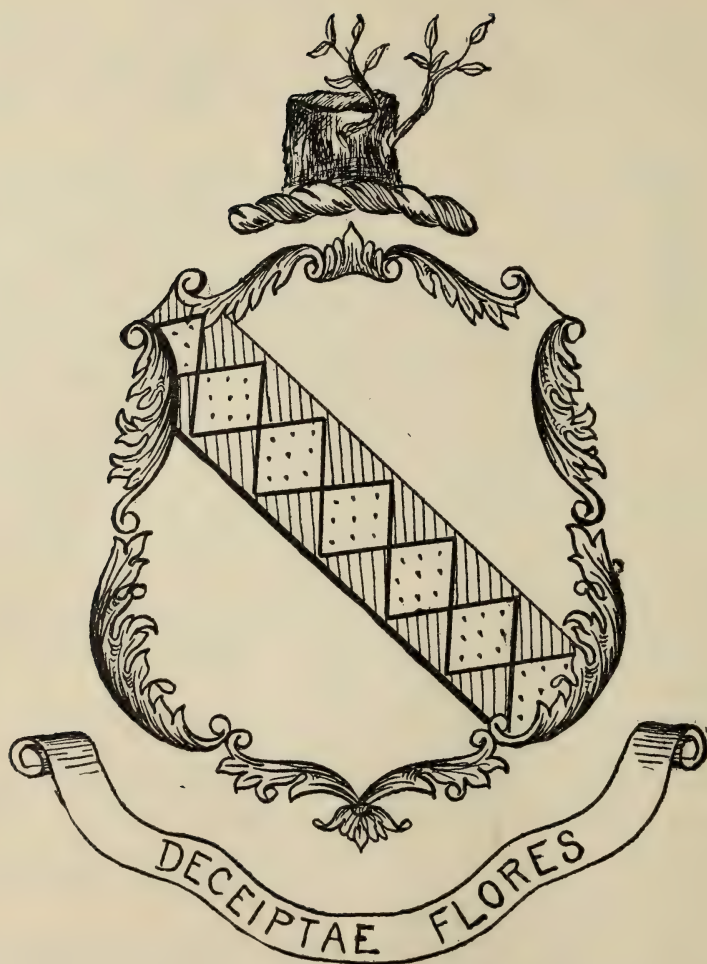
The first record, probably, of the name as a patronymic is in 1443, when Thomas Wyncelowe "Esq." was living in Oxford. He also had a seat in Essex.

In the New World no name is more identified with its history, or has, rightly, been more honored.

The register, dated 1560, of St. Peter's Church, Droitwich, Worcestershire, gives records of the ancestors of Edward, the *Mayflower* pilgrim. This was the year of the birth of Edward's father, also Edward, who married, first, Eleanor Pelham, and second, Magdalene Ollyver, the mother of the pilgrim, who was born in 1595.

The family chart may also record the name of the second Edward's grandfather, Kenelm, a name which has been passed down from generation to generation.





Winslow

The "Plimoth" pilgrim had married, in 1618, Elizabeth Barker, who came over with her husband. They brought three servants, and it is down in the records that he was a gentleman "well connected," and "of the best family of any of the pilgrims." This is a distinction claimed by others for their *Mayflower* grandfathers. At any rate, Edward has the distinguished prefix "Mr." to his name in the compact. His marriage to the widow, Susanna Fuller White, mother to Peregrine White, the first child born to the colonists, was the first wedding in Plymouth.

The record puts it quaintly: "Mr. Ed. Winslow, his wife dyed, and he married with the widow of Mr. White, and hath two children living by her, marigable, besides sundry that are dead."

Governor Winslow, to give him his title, as agent of the colony made several trips to England, and in 1624 brought the first neat cattle imported. His knowledge of medicine gained the good will of Massasoit, whom he cured of an illness.

He warned idlers and persons "with a dainty tooth" not to come to the colony; the land had not then been won by our valiant forefathers, sword in hand, nor did it flow with "honey, freedom and milk."

The only authentic portrait of any *Mayflower* pilgrim is that of Edward Winslow; it was painted in England in 1651. His chair and other relics are preserved in Pilgrim Hall. The first Thanksgiving is thus described by Winslow: "Our harvest being gotten in, Governor Bradford sent four men out fowling, so that we might rejoice together. For three days we feasted Massasoit and some 90 men." This was in 1621. The next Thanksgiving Day was in July, 1623.

Josiah, son of Edward, was Governor of the colony, and his son, Isaac, was military commander for twenty years, and chief justice. Isaac's son, John, was also a noted military leader. His house at Plymouth is still standing and his sword and portrait are in Pilgrim Hall. The town of Winslow, in Maine, is named for him.

Another John of this line saved the communion plate of Old South Church, Boston, from the British by burying it. It was he who discovered the dead body of General Joseph Warren. "Winslow Blues," a military organization, was thus named for him, and he was one of the charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was one of the founders.

Revolutionary rosters give, among others, the names of Captain and Surgeon Shudruch, Captain Nathaniel and Major John J. Maas. John H. Winslow, of Enfield, son of Major John, was in the War of 1812. Admiral John Aucrum Winslow, of the North Carolina family, was an admiral and in the Mexican War.

A Winslow characteristic is loyalty, a trait carried to a degree by Edward of Rochester, Massachusetts, born in 1703, son of Major Edward. So highly did he regard his family that only one of its name was good enough for his wife—his three wives. First, Hannah Winslow; second, Rachel Winslow; third, Hannah Winslow. He had eighteen children.

The coat-of-arms illustrated, that of Governor Edward Winslow, is blazoned as follows: Argent, on a bend, gules, seven lozenges, conjoined, or.

Crest: The trunk of a tree, throwing out new branches, proper.

Motto: *Deceptæ flores, or Decarptus floreo*, as it sometimes appears.

Kenelm Winslow bore arms: Argent, on a bend, gules, eight lozenges, conjoined, or.

Crest: The stump of a tree with branches proper, encircled with a strap and buckle. His motto was *Decarptus floreo*.

Regarding the significance of the heraldic bearings, the bend, which symbolizes the shield suspender of a knight, and is a bearing of high honor, denotes defense, protection. The lozenge, like all square figures, means honesty, constancy, wisdom, and is a token of noble birth. The tree has always been an object of veneration. Argent signifies sincerity; gules, military fortitude and magnanimity; and or, generosity and elevation of mind.



# Bancroft Family

*Of Anglo-Saxon Origin—Great in Courage, Conduct and in Fame.*



BANCROFT may be a name derived from bane or baynes, meaning white, or fair, and croft, an Anglo-Saxon word for a small, enclosed field.

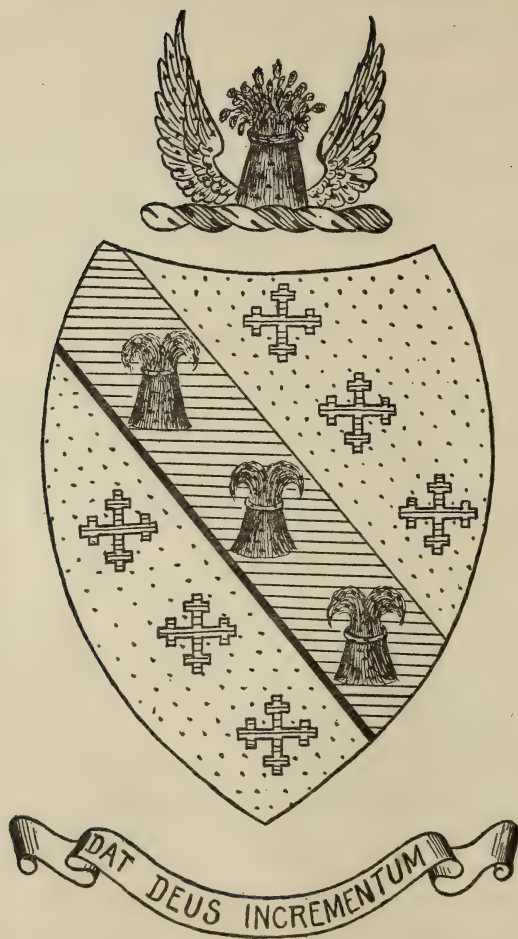
In some parts of Scotland, and the Orkney and Shetland Isles, crofters are small holders of land. The term is now almost wholly confined to the Western Highlands.

Bancroft may mean a small, white field, as Ashcroft means a close where ash-trees grow, and Allcroft, or Hallcroft, an enclosure by the hall. Croft is a common termination of surnames. About the only variations of Bancroft are Bancraft and Bancreaft.

We have no records of any of the family crossing the Channel from France. To boasts made of the antiquity of prominent families, and that their ancestors came over with the Conqueror, John Bright, most sarcastic of men where the nobility was concerned, used to reply promptly, "I never heard that they did anything else." We, however, are not going back on the Conqueror's knights because the Bancroft name is not on Battle Abbey Roll. The family is doubtless of Anglo-Saxon origin. They flourished in Lancashire, where Richard Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, or primate of England, was born, in 1544. He was "chief overseer," as he was called, of the authorized version of the Bible, published 1610.

We are more concerned at present, however, with those hardy pioneers of the new world, of the Bancroft name and lineage; men who bravely grappled with the dangers and endured the hardships incident to the new settlement; men of stout arm and courageous hearts, who were part of that life, where every man had to make his own way, and the devil take the hindmost.

One pilgrim father was John Bancroft of Warston-on-Trent, Derby, of whom we know that he was married in England before 1622; that about 1632, with wife Jane and son Thomas, he was living in Lynn, or Lynnfield, or Reading, Mass., and that he died in 1637. He had another son, his namesake, John. Thomas was in the Indian wars, with the rank of ensign, and afterwards he was "lieutenant of



Bancroft

the Foot Company, of Lynn." Lieutenant Thomas was one who believed it not good for man to be alone, and when his first wife, Alice Bacon, of Dedham, died, or as soon after as the proprieties permitted, he married Elizabeth Metcalf, born in England. It has been said—pray, let the reader pardon the repetition of the frivolous squib—that if a man's wife is his better half, if he marries twice there isn't anything left of him.

Ebenezer, son of Lieutenant Thomas, was also a bold soldier boy, and in Philip's war, with the rank of captain. He married Abigail Eaton. Some authorities have it that Thomas was not the son of John and Jane, but probably their nephew, and son of John's brother Ralph, who was also a pilgrim to the new world. Another brother of John and Ralph, Thomas by name, occasionally dropped into poetry, as witness the following effusion dedicated to his brother John:

"You sold your land the lighter pence to go  
To foreign coasts, yet fate would have it so,  
Did ne'er New England reach, but went with them  
That journey toward New Jerusalem."

There is poetic license here and to spare, for John lived at least a few years after reaching his new home. He and his wife and son Thomas were passengers on the ship *James*, and he was possessed of 100 acres of land at the time of his death.

Among Bancrofts who bore arms in the Continental army, and were officers, may be mentioned, Lieutenant Samuel, of Connecticut; of Massachusetts, Ensign William, Captain James, who died 1831; Lieutenants Edmund, Lemuel and James, and Captain Ebenezer, wounded at Bunker Hill.

The Rev. Aaron Bancroft, of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, a minute man at Lexington and Bunker Hill, is not only remembered for his patriotic services, but also because he wrote a "Life of Washington," and was the father of George Bancroft, the historian. This line traces directly back to Lieutenant Thomas the first, the latter's son, Thomas, being the great-great-grandfather of George. Thomas has always been a favorite name, a name which seemed to bestow good luck, for all bearing it made their mark in the world, and are making it.

George Bancroft was not only the historian of his country, but a



statesman as well. He was representative at both the courts of St. James and Berlin, where he was a persona grata. The Emperor William I. gave him a portrait of himself, inscribed, "To his friend, in remembrance of the years 1867-74." George Bancroft was also collector of the port of Boston, and Secretary of the Navy during Polk's administration. The historian of the Pacific Coast, as he is called, is Herbert Howe Bancroft, born in Ohio, but of old Massachusetts stock. Another is Edward Bancroft, born in 1744, in Westfield, Massachusetts. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin.

Bancroft marriage connections include families of Websters, Nichols, Parkers, Hartshornes, Deweys, Waldos, Fosters, Tarbells, Daniels and Ives. Poring over family data we find in the records some interesting stories. One has to do with Thanksgiving Day, and a certain year when its celebration was postponed indefinitely, or until ships could arrive from the West Indies, with molasses for the pumpkin pies. Those were the days of the parish clerk, who "sells epitaphs of all sorts and prices. Shaves neat, and plays the bassoon. Teeth drawn and the weekly newspaper read gratis every Wednesday morning at nine." Specimen epitaph on wife:

"My wife, ten years, not much to my ease,  
But now she is dead in coelo quies.  
Great variety to be seen within."

The coat-of-arms illustrated, is ascribed to John Bancroft, the Lynn pilgrim of 1632. It is blazoned: Or, on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, azure, three garbs (or wheat sheaves) of the first.

Crest: A garb between two wings expanded, or.

Motto: Dat Deus incrementum.

Arms nearly identical are blazoned by Burke as granted, 1604, to the Bancrofts of London.

Garb or garbe always means a sheaf of wheat. When of any other grain it is so stated, as "a garb of oats."

# Miner Family

Records Begin Centuries Ago—Prominent in Colonial Records—  
Mighty with Pen and Sword—William Miner Was the  
“Flower of Chivalry.”



EDWARD III., going to war against France, passed through Mendippe Hills, Somerset County. Henry Miner lived there, and arming his retainers with battle axes he proffered himself and his men to his master's service, making a “complete hundred,” as the old record has it.

Henry died in 1359. He left several sons. The bride of one was Henreta, daughter of the Lord of Beverston Castle, Gloucester. Another bride of a later date was also Henretta, but with two “t’s;” Henretta de la Villa Odorosa.

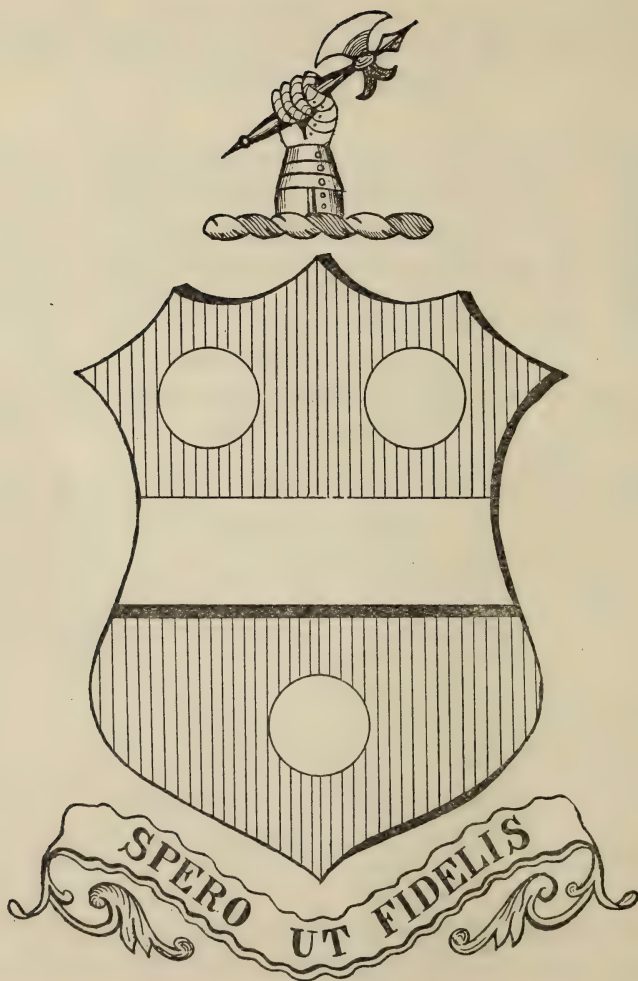
The important question is how did Henry get his name Miner? If we spell it Minor, the spelling of centuries ago, shall we reply with the wag who says, “Why, of course, he got it from Major, his father.”

It is not easy to get at the origin of the name, particularly if we take the old orthography, Minor. Miner is more easily accounted for—one who works in or owns mines. Could any problem be more easily solved? but here steps in Bartas, the French herald, who says that the word is from the Dutch min-heir or mein-herr—my master or my lord. Very good; “my lord,” therefore, any Mr. Miner may elect to be called, and he may claim Holland as the cradle of his family.

Yet this first Henry of Mendippe Hills was said to own to the name Bullman until the advent of Edward III. on the scene. Perhaps, with his gift of a hundred men, he became Miner, “my lord.” But why are the King of England and one of his subjects speaking Dutch? This question is respectfully submitted to any one who is able to answer it.

An interesting tradition regarding William Miner, who married Isabella Harcope de Frolsbay, is that “he revenged the death of the two young princes in the tower.” The inference is that it was his good right arm that gave Richard III. his death wound at Bosworth.

There are others, however, who claim the honor of being Rich-



Miner



ard's slayer. This William Miner was called *Flos Militiæ*, the Flower of Chevallrie. He left ten sons, two of whom, John and Nathaniel, went over to Ireland in 1541, with Henry VIII., when he was proclaimed King of Ireland. John married Joselina O'Bryan, and their posterity have filled honored positions in Ireland to the present day. William, one of the ten sons of William, was interred in the priests' chancel—to quote from an ancient document—at Chew-Magna, Somerset County, in 1585.

Ten years after the *Mayflower* arrived, Lieutenant Thomas Miner, the pilgrim ancestor, came over on the *Arabella*. He was born in Chew-Magna. He invariably spelled his name Minor. He was a good penman; indeed, there is a tradition that all Miners write clearly and legibly. In old Connecticut records the name is often spelled Myner, also Mynor and Minord.

Thomas helped to found the church at Charlestown, Mass. In 1634, he went to Saybrooke, with John Winthrop. In 1653 he joined the Stonington settlement, where he had large grants of land from the court. He married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer, and lived for a time in New London, his son, Manasseh, being the first white male child born in the town. Twelve children was the number, all told, of his family.

Thomas kept a diary. Under date, April 24, 1669, he wrote: "I, Thomas Minor, was by the town of Stonington, this year, chosen selectman, treasurer, recorder and brander of horses, head of the train band, one of four in charge of the 'malishia' of the county, and commissioner to assist in keeping county court." Thomas, in fact, held, in turn, every office in the gift of the town. He was a man in whom the people reposed fullest confidence, who never swerved from the path of rectitude.

The Connecticut Historical Society has, among other Miner relics, what is called an "Herauldical Essay."

It gives the account of the origin of the name, and the pedigree of Thomas. It was deposited with the society by request of Deacon Asa Miner, of Stonington, a descendant of the sixth generation from Lieutenant Thomas, whose pedigree is included in the essay. Thomas got this pedigree from his cousin, William, of Bristol, England, a few years before his (Thomas's) death, which occurred in 1690, when he

was 83 years old. His is the oldest gravestone in the Stonington Cemetery. The family arms and crest are cut on the stone, marking the graves of his three sons, Deacons Thomas and Manasseh and Ephraim.

Lieutenant Thomas was son of Clement, a direct descendant of the Flower of Chivalry, who was the son of Thomas (who married the daughter of Sir George Heroie de St. Martins), who was the son of Lodovich, son of Thomas, son of William, son of Henry, son of Henry of Mendippe Hills, the first of the name.

We find in colonial records the names of different members of the family who held positions of trust. Sidney Miner, of New London, Alderman, was descendant of Simeon, of Stonington, member of the Legislature; son of Ephraim, born 1668, who held many public offices; son of Ephraim, Justice of the Peace and deputy to the general court; son of Thomas, the first.

Miner, or Minor, is an old Virginia name. Orodas Miner, born in Holland about 1660, was the first of the family there. The family intermarried with the Goodes, and other prominent members of the Virginia colony.

The family has its war record. Lieutenant Thomas and his son, Manasseh, went forth to battle with the Indians. Seth, of Norwich, Connecticut, served in the Revolution as aide to General Huntington. One of his sons was Charles, the historian. Clement, who had twelve children, gave several sons to the War of 1812—Clement, Edwin, and Henry. The last two were sailors.

In the realm of letters we find the name Miner a bright and shining light. Thomas, born in Connecticut in 1777, was a physician of note, and contributed essays and translations of French medical works to the periodicals of the day. He was one of the founders of the Yale Medical Institute, and also of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane. He is best known for his essay on Yellow Fever, published in 1825. He was a Yale graduate. Before 1834 nine of the Miner family had been graduated from Yale College.

Charles, journalist, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1780. He removed to the Wyoming Valley and established the *Luzerne Federalist*. Under the nom de plume, John Harwood, he wrote humorous sketches, which were widely copied. When Congressman, he drew up the first resolution on the culture of silk. It was mainly through

his efforts that the silk-growing industry was introduced into the United States.

One of the Boston publishing houses was founded by Alonzo Ames Miner.

The philanthropist of the family was Myrtila Miner, born in New York in 1815. She founded a school for the colored race. Mrs. Stowe contributed \$1,000—proceeds from her sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The coat-of-arms shown, is: Gules, a fesse, argent, between three plates.

Crest: A mailed hand, holding a battle axe, armed at both ends, proper.

Motto: *Spero ut fidelis*—"I hope as faithful."

This was granted in 1606, and the arms are ascribed to Thomas the immigrant. Burke also gives this motto to the Mynors or Mynords, and to the Basherville-Mynors, but the arms differ slightly.

Different crests are given by Burke for branches of the family in London, Hertfordshire, and Staffordshire. One is a cubit arm, in the hand a lion's gamb or leg, erased, sable; the other, a wolf's head, erased, sable, devouring a sinister hand. The wolf is an old and most uncommon heraldic symbol. It signifies a valiant captain, who, in the end, after a long siege and hard fight, gains his ends. It was an old Roman and also Egyptian emblem. Lycopolis derives its name from the veneration in which the wolf was held. The bearer of the wolf crest can go even further back—to the ark itself—for Macedon, the grandson of Noah, bore an ensign emblazoned with a wolf's head.

Miner arms have been impaled with those of many eminent families, to say nothing of the heraldic insignia of Ethelred, King of England, who can be claimed as ancestor by one branch of the Miner family.

In regard to the symbolism, a fesse is a military belt, or girdle of honor. Plates, or white roundels, denote generosity. The hand is a pledge of faith, sincerity, and justice. The battle axe indicates a Crusader ancestor. As to the colors, gules means military fortitude, and argent peace and sincerity.





**Flandre**

# Leeper Family of Pennsylvania and New York

From a Report of a Genealogical Research by the Editors of this Magazine.

## THIRD GENERATION

*(Concluded from Volume 2, Number 3)*



ALLEN<sup>3</sup> LEEPER (5) (James<sup>2</sup> Allen<sup>1</sup>) was probably born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, about 1775. Allen and his father, James Leeper, were residents of Cumberland County as late as 1793 (see Tax Roll). He was a co-heir of his grandfather, Allen Leeper, and made a journey from Elbert County, Georgia, when he was about twenty-three years old, to claim his share of the estate. During this journey he kept a diary, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Edward A. Leeper of Fort Recovery, Ohio, to whom we are indebted for the copy given below.

### Copy of Allen Leeper's Diary.

"Travels of Wm. Appleby, Robert Cowden, James Leeper and Allen Leeper [his son], from Elbert Co., Georgia to Cumberland Co Pa (and return) Nov & Dec 1796 & Jan 1797."

The four men travelled on horseback from Georgia to Pennsylvania and return, but sent some goods by boat from Baltimore to Augusta, Georgia, and from thence to Elbert County. Robert Cowden stopped off in Virginia, on their way to Pennsylvania, to visit friends (E. A. L.). The above James Leeper was brother of Charles, William, and Allen; and the four were the sons of Allen, Sr., who was born about 1720 in Co. Down, Ireland, coming to Cumberland Co., Pa., between 1740-49 (E. A. L.). The Allen Leeper who wrote the diary from which the following extracts are taken, was the son of James and grandson of Allen, Sr., and was at this time about 23 years old. He came to Pennsylvania to settle estate of his wife, Rebecca Ewing, and to get his share in his grandfather's estate, as per will (E. A. Leeper, Fort Recovery, Ohio).

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"November, 1796, left Elbert Co, Ga., and crossed into Carolina.

"Took dinner at Cousin Joseph Gilligly's

"Robert Cowden foundered his horse Uniontown.

"Pickney.

"Salisbury.

"Traveled thro Salisbury, crossed the Yadkin river to Dakon's to Uncle John Cummins [great uncle I suppose he means, as Allen, the writer's grandmother was Elizabeth Cummins—E. A. L.] 45 mi that day. Stayed at Cummins Sunday Monday & Tuesday.

"Wednes 16th day, went past uncle George Cummins [gr. uncle I suppose—E. A. L.], fed at Rocky Springs, then on to Dan river 25 miles.

Thurs 17th day.

"Horses all foundered except Wm Appleby's, Crossed Smith's river at He-ya [?] Court House.

"Frid 18th day. Then to Galloways Furnace. Lodged at Boone's Mill upon Magety.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Crossed James river at Patiensburg, then to Lexington, North River.

"Monday 21st day. To Staunton. Robert Cowden left us. I went home [to Pa.; E. A. L.] by David Cummings. travelled 32 miles that day.

"Tuesday to Keestelon. 25 mi.

"Wed 23d day. To Woodstock, then lodged at Stonerstown. This day we saw the first ice. 41 miles.

"Thursday to Newton, Winchester, Burkleton &c 38 miles.

"Friday 24th day To Martinsburg, Williamsport, Greencastle, Lodged at Wm. Stewarts 6 mi off the road. 30 mi.

"Then to Chambersburg, 11 mi

"Shippensburg 11 mi

"Carlisle 22 mi."

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Review of above trip

"To Mr. Cummins.....35 mi

"Wm. Cunningham's .....11 mi

"Mr. Swift's .....37 mi



# LEEPER FAMILY

"Colonol Brandon's .....	40 mi
"Adams's Mill .....	40 mi
"Mr. Husis .....	33 mi
"Salisbury .....	41 mi
"Uncle Jno Cummins .....	45 mi
"James Larrimore's .....	43 mi
"Jeffees Smith Shop .....	14 mi
"Boone's Mill .....	32 mi
"Mr. Scott's .....	36 mi
"Ramsey's .....	32 mi
"Staunton .....	32 mi
"Tolman's .....	34 mi
"Normantown .....	41 mi
"Quyets [?] .....	35 mi
"Greencastle .....	30 mi
"Carlisle .....	40 mi

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total 658 miles

"A Journal of our time amongst our friends

"After taking breakfast at Mr. Stewart's [south of Chambersburg—E. A. L.] went to Robt. Leeper's, took dinner, then to Charles Cummings, stayed until Monday the 28th day of November, then to Uncle Charles Leeper's and took dinner, then left father and went to Jno. Ewings.

"After breakfast went to Newvale, purchased sundries amounting to 15 dollars and 50 cents [Perhaps 'Newvale' in this diary is now Newville, perhaps not. E. A. L.]. Gave the cloth to Robt. Stead, tailor, paid him for making coat 2 dollars, overalls 1 dollar and backing black taccout [?] w. coat.

"Took dinner at Esq. Finley's who appointed Friday to get me his dimition [? deposition] to Carlisle Court.

Went to Jno Ewings next morning after breakfast. Went to Uncle Wm. Ewings.

"Next day being Thursday the 1st of December, went to Wm. Hunter's, took dinner, then to Jno Coffeys. Saw Samuel & John McKnight, got great encouragement to return to Ga. by water.

"Friday morning according to appointment, after going to view

our old habitation, I went to Newvale where I again met with father. We consulted with Esq. Finley. He told me that Hays had paid but two bonds. I then concluded to go & see Hays, before I would undertake the guardianship [of young Ewing, the writer's brother-in-law; E. A. L.] We took dinner with Esq. Finley in company with Wm. McCracken. Father started to Jno R—— [Reed's ?] and I went to old Wm. Hunter's.

"Next morning went to Wm Walkers. Then stopped at Leonard Shannon's. Went to Jno Goorly's Errand [?] him for Allen & Sprouts note which I received from Esq. Finley.

"Went to Wm. Ewings, then to Jno Ewings & stayed all night. Next day being Sunday Dec 4th went to hear Mr. Wilson preach from Heb. x, 37. Then went home with Jno Reed and wife.

"Next day according to appointment went to Newvale. Got Esq. Finley's resignation to the Court.

"Paid to Wm. Brown for shoeing my creature 2/2—went with father to John Reed's next day.

"We went to Carlisle Court. I presented James Ewing's petition, likewise Finley's resignation, & nothing appearing to go forward I moved the matter t——[?]

Watt—His demand was six dollars. I presented him two crowns. He refused. I then offered him 4 dollars. He accepted the fee and moved the matter with vigor. But the Judges refused the appointment, said it was out of their power to appoint any person out of the County. Court being adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock. We went out to Wm. Ewings.

"Next day Wednesday went again to Court which ended the dispute for the Judges declared they would not appoint any person for James' [Ewing] guardian unless he appeared personally & chose some person residing in the county of Cumberland; and likewise if any reputable person would come forward & make application to the Court of Orphans, if residing in the Co,—for Charles—such person could be appointed—Finley & Stead. I then returned to Wm. Ewings. Next day Wm. Ewing's & I started for Uncle Thos Ewings. We met with father at Uncle Charles Leeper's.

"We went as far as James McCurdy's where we met with Joseph and Mary McCleary [see Harper, Purdy and Leeper History; Nancy

McLeary of York Co. married there James Leeper, a nephew of Allen, Sr.; E. A. L. This memo. by E. A. L. indicates that Allen Leeper, Senior, the Ancestor, had a brother, unless E. A. L. means Allen<sup>2</sup>, who had a son, James Leeper (see will of Allen, Senior),]. I delivered John's message with his letters to Joseph. He said that he could swear that the two pair of shoes sold to Elliott were John's & that he neither sold to nor received pay from Elliott for shoes that day of ye shooting match.

"He refused going to a justice to be qualified. He was just starting to York County, but said he would be out to Georgia the Spring next and would give full satisfaction.

"We stayed all night at McCurdy's. Next morning started on & went as far as [?] Vanhorn's. Stayed all night. Next morning went to Matthew Ewing's in Miflins. My mare being so lame that we could not travel I left her at Mr. Vanhorn's & he gave me his mare. We continued from Matthew Ewings to Thos. Ewing's. Stayed Sunday & Monday.

"Left them upon Tuesday 13th day & returned to Matthew Ewings, took dinner, then to Vanhorn's. Stayed all night. My mare was still lame. Led her two miles to a smith shop, paid 3/- for shoeing her behind.

"Then to Ja's Kyle's in Jannetsburg, there all night. Next day called at James McCurdy's, thence to Charles Leeper's,—stayed all night.

"I paid expenses to & from Tho's Ewing's 50 cts—Next day to Robt Coffey's. Next day called at Wm. Leeper's, took dinner then to Jno Reed's. Next day to sermon, heard Mr. Wilson preach, then to Jno Ewings, stayed all night. Next day went with Mary & Rebekah to Newvale, took dinner at Dunbar's, paid him 3/- for snuffbox.

"Met Robert Cowden and father, & all went back to John Ewing's, next morning to Wm. Ewings & bade farewell,—then after taking our farewell at John Ewing's, Dady & I left Cowden & went to Shippensburg, then to Thos. Cummins, next day to Charles Leeper's, next day to Wm. Leeper's,—being amazing cold. Next day to Shippensburg, settled with Duncan & started on to Newvale & to Jno Reed's. Next day returned to Newvale & met Wm. Appleby & Robt Cowden & settled with Esq Finley receiving of him moneys for Anny & James Ewing



[Rebecca Ewing was the wife of Allen Leeper, the writer of the diary; E. A. L.]. Received of Charles Leeper the remainder of my money being in all £116-12-6 [willed to Allen by his grandfather, see will; E. A. L.].

"Returned to Reed's.

"Next day being Sabbath and Christmas, we went to hear Mr. Wilson preach. Then returned to Reed's.

"Next day went to Minrow's and saw John Mitchel & Mollie.

"The following morning started for Baltimore. Lodged at Deerduff's, p'd cash for lodging 3/2.

"Next, Lodged at Chilcotes, paid 11/3 to Baltimore, stayed until Monday evening. Being the 2d day of Jan'y 1797 during which time our expenses amounted to 11 dollars exclusive of about 3 dollars at sundry places, besides 8 dollars paid to Hughes for the freight of 6 trunks of goods to be delivered to Johnson Robens & Co in Savannah & thence to Tubmans jetty in Augusta which will amount to 6 dollars more for the freight up the Savannah river.

"We then returned to the Brick House, lodged there, paid for do 8/6,—thence to Forney Tavron, lodged & paid for lodging &c the day before 15/-, thence to Wm. Boyd's & got horsefeed & dinner free of cost. We proceeded to the top of the Mountain. Then Dady steered for Wm. Hunter's & I to Robt Coffey's [Mary Leeper, sister of the writer, Allen, and about 4 years older than him, was married before this time to Thomas or James Coffey. My father, Robert Allen Leeper, remembered seeing in his early childhood his uncle Allen, writer of this diary, and also his aunt Mary Coffey. E. A. Leeper, June, 1910].

"Next day I was going to Uncle Charles' and met Jos McLeary [of York Co.; E. A. L.] & took him back to Esq Heap's & got his deposition 1/10, paid 5/6 for one share. Then to Charles Leeper's; paid for mending saddle bags 2/- for removing 4 horse shoes, 2/- Thursday night & Friday all day & night Saturday. I went to hear Mr. Cooper preach on Sunday at Mr Wills. Rode in the sleigh with Elizabeth & Allen Leeper. Came back & stayed until Tuesday then went to Chamberton [Chambersburg?] accompanied with several parties there. Father & I went to Wm. Stewards. Next day to Williamsport. Lodged at Samuel Porter's met with Wm. Appleby & Robt

Cowden [He omits in the diary the return journey on horseback from Pennsylvania to Georgia; E. A. L.].

"Traveled on for home & got home [to Georgia] on Tuesday the last day of Jan'y 1797. Each ones expenses out were about 7 dollars."

A note by E. A. Leeper of Fort Recovery, Ohio, attached to the copy of the above diary, says: "My uncle, H. B. Leeper, supposed the Allen and Elizabeth Leeper here mentioned, were the first Allen and his wife, Elizabeth Cummins. Hence uncle H. B. L. always thought Allen, Sr., and wife were alive in 1797, and uncle wrote on copy of diary 'Rhode in sleigh with grandparents Allen and Elizabeth L.' But the word 'grandparents' does not occur in the original diary, which I now possess. By Allen, Sr's., will he died in 1788. Who then were the 'Allen & Elizabeth Leeper' here mentioned in the diary? Undoubtedly they were Allen and Elizabeth, the children of Charles Leeper, son of Allen, Sr., and the uncle and aunt of Wm. Miller Leeper of New York City. They were at this time, 1797, about 16 and 19 years of age respectively. Also notice that the writer of the diary was then visiting at the home of his uncle, Charles Leeper, which would indicate that 'Allen & Elizabeth' with whom he rode in the sleigh were the children of Charles Leeper. E. A. L., 1910."

From the above copy of his diary, it will be seen that the wife of Allen<sup>3</sup> Leeper was Rebecca Ewing, but there is nothing in the records in hand to show the names of his children.

6 GEORGE REYNOLDS<sup>3</sup> LEEPER (William<sup>2</sup>, Allen<sup>1</sup>) was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 6 October, 1799; died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 6 April, 1861; married 28 September, 1820, Julietta Buchanan Galbraith, daughter of Samuel Galbraith and his cousin and wife, Julietta Buchanan. Samuel Galbraith was the son of Colonel Bartram Galbraith, a descendant of James Galbraith the Emigrant, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1718 (*American Ancestry*, Vol. 10, p. 96). Of the children of George Reynolds Leeper and Julietta Buchanan Galbraith we have record of one only.

Child (*American Ancestry*, Vol. 10, p. 96):

- 7 1 Joseph McCarroll Leeper, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 6 June, 1835.

# FOURTH GENERATION

7 JOSEPH MCCARROLL<sup>4</sup> LEEPER (George Reynolds<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, Allen<sup>1</sup>) of Newburgh, New York, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 6 June, 1835; lawyer; recorder of Newburgh 1858-1860; Lieutenant in Companies F and G, 1st Vol. Inf., in Civil War; First Lieutenant and Captain in Company E, 140th New York; Captain in Company G, 1st Reg. Hancock, 1st Army Corps Vet. (Ibid). He married 12 October, 1859, Mary Garrison Decker, daughter of Jonah Decker and Maria Ann Miller of Blooming Grove, New York, and a descendant of the Hasbrooks and other families of Ulster County, of Jan Brounson Decker of Kingston 1659, Johannes Miller, and John Wilkins, Bishop of London, born in 1614 (Ibid).

Children (American Ancestry, Vol. 10, p. 96):

- 8 I Bartram Galbraith Leeper, born in Newburgh, New York, 22 May, 1863.
- II Anna Decker Leeper; married Jos. V. Jordan of Newburgh (Ibid).
- III Jean Miller Leeper.
- IV Mary Garrison Leeper.

# FIFTH GENERATION

8 BARTRAM GALBRAITH<sup>5</sup> LEEPER (Joseph McCarroll<sup>4</sup>, George Reynolds<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, Allen<sup>1</sup>) of Poughkeepsie, New York; born in Newburgh, New York, 22 May, 1863; married 30 June, 1887, Kitty Lefferts Pemberton, daughter of Milton Pemberton and Phoebe Ford (American Ancestry, Vol. 10, p. 96).

Children (Ibid):

- I Anna Belle Leeper.
- II Bartram Galbraith Leeper.
- III Mary Garrison Leeper.
- IV Joseph McCarroll Leeper.

A John Leeper of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, obtained a grant of forty acres of land in Cumberland County, from the Proprietaries, "adjoining Thomas Poe and Aaron Watson in Hamilton Town-



# LEEPER FAMILY

ship," 15 May, 1754. His relationship to Allen<sup>1</sup> Leeper, if any, does not appear. He may have been the son of the "John Leperd" whose will was proved 11 November, 1748, in which he mentions "Isabell my wife....my son Robert Leperd....my daughter Blanch Pattrick." (Register's Office, Lancaster, Pa., Wills, Book J, No. 1, pp. 134, 5). On 10 April, 1782, Letters of Administration were issued to John McLean and Robert Leeper on the estate of John Leeper of Hamilton Township, "now Franklin County." (Will Book S, p. 89). Allen<sup>3</sup> Leeper, in his diary, mentions taking dinner with Robert Leeper (see diary). The names in the following deed also suggest a family connection.

6 February, 1808, "Robert Leeper, of Hamilton Township, Franklin County, Pa., and Elizabeth his wife," sold to James Kerr, Sr., for £180, a tract of land in Hamilton Township, 14 acres, 106 perches, "being part of a Tract of land, surveyed to George Cummins in pursuance of his Warrant (under which said Robert Leeper claims) to which survey, said James Kerr entered his caveat." (Deeds, Chambersburg, Vol. 8, pp. 73, 4).

## FROM CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, TAX ROLL

### West Pennsborough Township

- 1751 Leeper, Allen.
- 1762 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.
- 1763 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.
- 1764 Leeper, Allen, 150 Acres W.
- 1765 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W. 4 Horses 5 Cows 10 Sheep.
- 1766 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.—80 Acres clear, 2 Horses 3 Cows, 12 Sheep.
- 1767 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.—80 Acres clear, 3 Horses 4 Cows 10 Sheep.
- 1768 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.—80 Acres clear, 3 Horses 4 Cows, 10 Sheep.
- 1769 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres W.—80 Acres clear, 3 Horses 4 Cows 10 Sheep.
- 1770 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres Pat.—200 Acres W.—10 Acres clear, 20 Acres clear, 3 Horses 3 Cows 3 Sheep.

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- 1771 Leep, Allen, 200 Acres—100 Acres clear, 3 Horses 3 Cows, 4 Sheep, 1 Servant.
- 1772 Leeper, Allen, 150 Acres W.—50 Acres clear, 3 Horses 3 Cows 6 Sheep 1 Servant.
- 1772 Leeper, Charles, 200 Acres W.—40 Acres clear.
- 1772 Leeper, Charles, freeman.
- 1773 Leeper, Allen, 150 Acres W.—50 Acres clear, 2 Horses, 2 Cows, 1 Servant.
- 1773 Leeper, Charles, 250 Acres W.—40 Acres clear.
- 1773 Leeper, Charles, freeman.
- 1773 Leeper, William, freeman.
- 1774 Leeper, Alen, 150 Acres W.—35 Acres clear, 3 Horses 3 Cows 10 Sheep, 1 Servant.
- 1774 Leeper, Charles, 250 Acres W.—40 Acres clear, 1 Horse.
- 1774 Leeper, Charles, freeman.
- 1774 Leeper, James, freeman.
- 1774 Leeper, William, freeman.
- 1775 Leeper, Charles, freeman.
- 1775 Leeper, James, freeman.
- 1776 Leeper, Allen, 150 Acres W.—70 Acres clear, 109 Acres vald at £7-10 P C. t. 1 Horse 2 Cows 5 Sheep.
- 1776 Leeper, Charles, 150 Acres W.—40 Acres clear, 98 Acres val'd at £5 P ct 2 Horses 2 Cows.
- 1776 Leeper, William, freeman.
- 1778 Leeper, Allen, 150 Acres W.—70 Acres clear, 69 Acres vald at £ P ct. 2 Horses 4 Cows 6 Sheep.
- 1778 Leeper, Charles, Esq., 200 Acres W.—20 Acres vald at £7-10 P c. t. 2 Horses 3 Cows 5 Sheep.
- 1778 Liper, Allen, freeman.
- 1779 Leeper, Allen, 170 Acres—1200. 1 Still 75 gals 20, 3 Horses 108—6 Cows 60.
- 1779 Leeper, Charles, 200 Acres—1600. 3 Horses 120—2 Cows 24.
- 1779 Leeper, James, freeman.
- 1779 Leeper, William, freeman.
- 1780 Leeper, Allen, 200 Acres 250—1 Still—
- 1780 Leipre, Charles, 250 Acres—341. 2 Horses 24—3 Cows 12.
- 1781 Leeper, Allen, Sen., 120 Acres, 320—1 Still, 25. 2 Horses 25—5 Cows 15.

## LEEPER FAMILY

- 1781 Leeper, Allen, Jr., 2 Horses 20—3 Cows 9.
- 1781 Leeper, Charles, Esq., 250 Acres 500.
- 1782 Leeper, Allen, 180 Acres. 270—1 Still 10.
- 1782 Leeper, Allen, Jr. 3 Horses 45—2 Cows 7—9 Sheep 3.7.6.
- 1782 Leeper, Charles, 250 Acres 450.
- 1783 Leeper, Allen, 220 Acres 260—1 Still 10. 2 Horses 12, 4 Cows 12, 2 Sheep 1.15.
- 1783 Leeper, Charles, Esq., 250 Acres—375, 3 Horses 24—4 Cows 12—4 Sheep 1.
- 1786 Leeper, Allen, 116 Acres 261—1 Still, 10. 3 Horses 24—3 Cows 12—1 Servant.
- 1786 Leeper, Charles, Esq., 250x80 Acres—660. 3 Horses 36—4 Cows 16.
- 1788 Leeper, Charles, Esq., 310 Acres 550.

### Hopewell Township

- 1782 Leeper, Charles, 150 Acres 300.—1 Saw Mill. 3 Horses 40—3 Cows 12—6 Sheep.
- 1783 Leeper, James, 50 Acres—1 Grist Mill. 1 Saw Mill, 450. 4 Horses 24—4 Cows 12.
- 1785 Luper, James, 50 Acres—1 Grist Mill & Saw Mill, 450.
- 1786 Leeper, James, 50 Acres—1 Grist Mill & Saw Mill, 460. 2 Horses 20—4 Cows 12. 1 Negro 30.
- 1787 Lieper, James, 50 Acres—Grist & Saw Mill—460. 2 Horses 4 Cows 32. 1 Negro, 30.
- 1788 Leeper, James, 18 Acres—18. 1 Grist & Saw Mills, 400. 1 Negro, 40.
- 1789 Leeper, James, 160 Acres, 40. 1 Grist Mill 150.—1 Saw Mill 100. 2 Horses 4 Cows 30. 1 Negro Boy 40.
- 1808 Leeper, Charles, freeman.

### Southampton Township

- 1793 Leeper, James, 164 Acres—150. 1 Grist Mill 300—1 Saw Mill 75. 3 Horses 3 Cows 57.
- 1805 Leepers, William, 4 Acres 20.
- 1808 Leeper's Heirs, William, 6 Acres Pine land 30—1 Grist Mill 800.



Shippensburg

- 1783 Leeper, William, 1 House & Lot 50—Trade 50. 1 Horse 10—1 Cow.
- 1785 Luper, William, 1 House & Lot 125—1 Servant 10. 1 Horse 1 Cow 19.
- 1786 Leeper, William, 1 Lot 125. 1 Horse 10—1 Cow 3.
- 1787 Leeper, William, 1 House & Lot 125. 1 Horse 3 Cows 19.
- 1788 Leeper, William, 2 Lots 100—1 Negro 50. 1 Horse, 3 Cows 24.
- 1789 Leeper, William, 1 House & 2 Lots 130—1 Negro—1 Horse, 2 Cows, 23.
- 1793 Leeper, William, 1 House, 2 Lots 135—Plate 5-5—2 Horses 3 Cows 27.
- 1795 Leeper, William, 195 Acres 877.10—1 House & Lot 120. 1 Grist Mill 600. 4 Horses, 6 Cows 84. 1 Slave 30—Plate 3.15.
- 1799 Leeper, William, 237 Acres 1549.10—1 House & 1 3/4 Lots 150, 3 Horses & 7 Cows 91.10, 1 Slave—
- 1802 Leeper, William, 3 Horses, 10 Cows—1 Slave—3536.
- 1805 Leeper, William, 230 Acres, 6440, Distillery on land of heirs of John Reynolds, 100, 4 Horses 200—6 Cows 60.
- 1808 Leeper's Heirs, William, 260 Acres, 6180. 6 Horses 300—9 Cows 90.
- 1811 Leeper, Hannah, Widow, 1 Horse, 2 Cows 6.
- 1814 Leeper, Hannah, Widow, 20 Acres & 1 Horse 1020.
- 1817 Leeper, Hannah, Widow, 23 Acres, 920. 1 Horse & 4 Lots, 875. 1 Horse 20—1 Cow 10.
- 1820 Leiper, George R., . . . . 500.
- 1823 Leeper, George R., 1 Store—2600 1 Horse 55—1 Cow 8.
- 1827 Leeper, George, Merchant Stock 1000, 1 Horse 20—1 Cow 10.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA.

"As early as 1700 this portion of Pennsylvania was known by different names, such as North Valley, the Proprietary Manor on the Conodoguinet, Paxtang or Paxton Manor and Louthier Manor. . . .

"White men began to settle in Paxton Manor about the year 1730. The first settlers were of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent, of the better sort we are informed, . . . .

"In 1735 the North Valley was divided into two townships, the one on the east being called Pennsborough and the one on the west Hopewell. Pennsborough Township contained nearly the entire present county. In 1740 there was another division made, and Pennsborough was divided into East and West Pennsborough Townships . . . . In 1750 Cumberland County was erected." (David F. Eyster, in Wing's History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1879, p. 213).

"Cumberland County remained a part of Lancaster until it was itself erected a separate county, January 27, 1750." (Beers' History of Franklin County, Pa., p. 145).

"The formation of Middleton Township divided Pennsborough, and the western division of it became West Pennsborough Township. Dickinson was formed from a portion of West Pennsborough, by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this County made April 17th, 1785. . . . In order that there may be a . . . record of the names of the fathers of this township, the petition for its erection, with the names of the petitioners . . . will be copied . . . . 'To the Worshipful Justices of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, April Term, 1785.

"The Humble Petition of the Freeholders of West Pennsborough Township Humbly Sheweth . . . James Ewing . . . William Laughlin, Atcheson Laughlin . . . Thomas Ewing . . . Moses Glen, Thomas Glen . . . David Blair, Allen Leeper . . . Charles Leeper . . . Alexander McKeehan, Robert Semple." (Hon. J. M. Weakley, "Dickinson," in Wing's History of Cumberland County, pp. 236-40).

"West Pennsborough Township was reduced to its present limits in 1785, when Dickinson was taken off from the south . . . . The first settlers seem to have preferred the lands adjacent to the water courses, such as . . . Mount Rock Spring . . . which passes under a hill near Robert McKeehan's residence. . . .

"The earliest settlement was made by a family named Atcheson, at a place now owned by J. A. Laughlin, a descendant of the original settler, and at the 'Old Fort' on land now in the possession of William Lehman . . . .

"The oldest burial place in the township is supposed to be on the New Farm, which has been mentioned, near the Old Fort. In the centre of this enclosure there is a plot occupied by graves, but with

nothing to tell whose remains lie there." (Hon. Peter Retner, "West Pennsborough," in Wing's History of Cumberland County, pp. 267, 8).

"In 1735 the Valley was divided into two townships, called Pennsborough and Hopewell. The latter was divided in 1741 [into Hopewell and Antrim, the latter township being nearly the same as the present county of Franklin]. . . . Here the Laughlins. . . the Hendersons. . . took up their abode." (Hon. John McCurdy, "Hopewell," in Wing's History of Cumberland County, p. 241).

## HISTORICAL NOTES ON FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

"Lurgan—1743. The name of this township, like old Antrim, plainly indicates the nativity of the people who were here in control of affairs at the time it was erected. The territory of which it was formed was taken from the north part of Antrim Township, its north boundary line being the line of Cumberland County, its east and south boundary lines being Conodoguinet Creek, and its west line the summit of Kittatinny Mountain. When formed it embraced its present territory and what is now Letterkenny, Greene and Southampton Townships. . . . Villages. Roxbury. The first settler in this place was Alexander W. Pomeroy, who located on the Pomeroy farm, immediately adjoining the village. . . . The village is situated on Conodoguinet Creek, at the base of Kittatinny Mountain. It was laid out by William Leephar about 1778. In the old days of pack horses it grew to be quite a business point, but its busy days have now departed. Mr. Leephar built a grist-mill in 1783. The Sound Well Forge was built by Leephar, Crotzer & Co., in 1798; the Roxbury Furnace in 1815, . . ." (Beers' History of Franklin County, Pa., pp. 565, 6).

"Fannett—1761. The greater part of this township lies in what is known as Path Valley, in olden times called 'Tuscorora Path.' Originally the township included what is now Metal Township . . ." (Ibid, pp. 578, 9).

"Cumberland County remained a part of Lancaster until it was itself erected a separate county, January 27, 1750. Franklin County, the then south-western part of Cumberland, and known as the 'Conococheague Settlement,' was established September 9, 1784. . . . Prior



## LEEPER FAMILY

to January 27, 1750, its territory (with the exception of Warren Township) was found in the county of Lancaster. From January 27, 1750, to September 9, 1784, it belonged to Cumberland County." (Ibid, pp. 145, 6).

"In St. Thomas were....1743 and 1745....George Cumming." (Ibid, p. 152).

"In Quincy, between the same dates [1743 to 1750].... John Leeper." (Ibid, p. 153).

"Taxables' names, 1751 and 1752, in Antrim Township, which embraced the territory now in Antrim, Washington and Quincy Townships....Widow Leiper, Peter Leiper." (Ibid, p. 153).



•Sumner•



*Armistead*



Warren





Jucker

# Articles of Incorporation of The National Historical Society

Incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia at Washington, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, "for the Purpose of Promoting Historical Knowledge and Patriotism, and the Peace of Righteousness among Nations"



THE NAME by which the Society is to be known is "The National Historical Society."

The Society is to continue in perpetuity.

The particular business and objects of the Society will be:

(a) To discover, procure, preserve, and perpetuate whatever relates to History, the History of the Western Hemisphere, the History of the United States of America and their possessions, and the History of families.

(b) To inculcate and bulwark patriotism, in no partisan, sectional, nor narrowly national sense, but in recognition of man's high obligation toward civic righteousness, believing that human governments are divinely ordained to bear the sword and exercise police duty for good against evil, and not for evil against good, and recognizing, as between peoples and peoples, that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

(c) To provide a national and international patriotic clearing-house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations, patriotic orders, and kindred societies, local, state, national, and international, that the usefulness of all may be increased and their benefits extended toward education and patriotism.

(d) To promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites.

(e) To encourage the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts.

(f) In the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Society, and not as a commercial business, to acquire The Journal of American History, and to publish the same as the official organ of the Society, and to publish or promote the publication of whatever else may seem advisable in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

(g) To authorize the organization of members of the Society, resident in given localities, into associated branch societies, or chapters of the parent Society, and to promote by all other suitable means the purpose, objects, and work of the Society.

The Membership body of The National Historical Society consists of—

Annual Member.....	Contributing.....	\$10 annually
Sustaining Member.....	" .....	\$25 annually
State Advisory Board Member..	" .....	\$50 every 5 years
Contributing Member.....	" any sum from \$15 upward annually	
Life Member.....	" .....	\$100
Endowment Patron of The		
Journal of American Genealogy	" .....	\$100
Sustaining Life Member.....	" .....	\$100 annually
Permanent Patron.....	" .....	\$1,000
Benefactor .....	" any sum between \$100 and \$1,000	
Fellow .....	" " " over \$1,000	

All Members receive The Journal of American History and The Journal of American Genealogy for the periods covered by dues paid. The following receive both magazines for life: Life Members, Endowment Patrons, Sustaining Life Members, Permanent Patrons, Benefactors, and Fellows. Individuals, libraries, societies, and other institutions are eligible to Membership. Gifts of any kind of Membership may be made.











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